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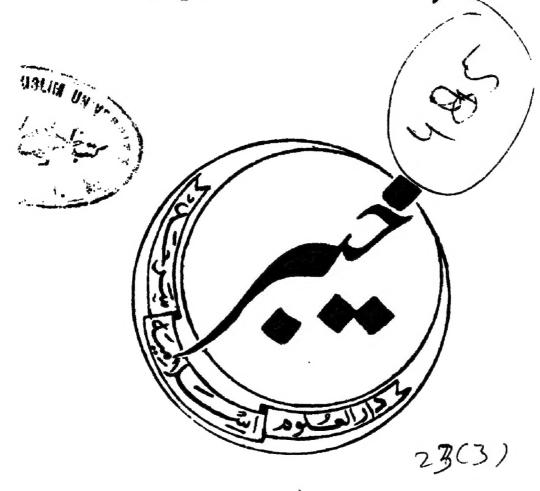
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وفاروعظمن بيك وفارقوم افغال هي



مارج - ايربل مه 12 ئ

عملئه اوارت

صدر محکس ا دارت : -بروفيسرا حد على صادق قريشي ايم - اسے - بي تي - ايل المران - بروفیسرفتی محرصیب ایم - اسے مدیرین - مشیخ منیرالدین بی- اسے (آنرز) سال ششم عبدالروف شكفتة - سال سوم مربیسیو محمران - پروفیسرولوی عبدالرحیم - منشی فاضل - مولوی فاضل مربرین - شوکت الداکبر - سال سوم عبدالرسشید آصغر - سال دوم حصدًا کمربزی کمران - پروفسرمحد موسی خان کلیم - ایم - اسے مدیرین - بشیرالدین بی - اسے (آنزز) سال ششم علمی حسال سوم اولد بوائر: مسمينن ميد محمر لذاك يرونسيرا حدمل صادق في فيوزيز فعك وركس واسركلرو في فيروس جيوا كراسان مدكا بح يشاور سے سفاع كيا-



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خیبر کی اس انشاعت کے شدرات بی عسی معول ادار و طلب میں ہی ہے کو فی مکھنا گریے اوا ارکر اپ میں سے أكثر ونورسى طلباء اسخان كع بعدموجره ميثيت سے پيرة أبي عم - معيد فيال مراكر چلت چلق آب سے ايك بات كريوب-اس الشكرةم و داع مرفقرو ول مين ميكركوه والماسجه وربيري اس ونت كى بن اب كوكا مج كى زند كى كى ياد ولانى

سے ہیں کشامری مذات کے افہار کا ام ہے۔ مجع اے گردب مذات کاس فدر ہجم مومائے کہ اللار کونت ہی دائے اور زبان بندمو مائے ۔ اس کو کیا کمیں کے ؟ ۔۔۔ اس جذبے کے انفت یس بہت كيدكمنا عِلى العلام المجمع عبد المستميري وبان مبدكردي مدرجهد كهدسكتا مول اورد مجد ككدسكتا جول يس آب فروق مطبعت ہے النجام کروہ میرے احساسات کا اندازہ لگا کے اورمیری فاموشی ہی میری زبان بن جلئے كيونكرسه ازمقام ون ئ كويم كه دم ناموم است -

بس بيهي اوميفرين جد جس بيل مني مُبتنلا مُول سه "جو يار رخت سفرسيت من جركاركم" واليج - جارى دعايش

اب كساتدبي-

السان فطراً" عال "سے فیرمطمئن اور موجودہ سے بیزار اور امنی اور میزسند "سے علف اندوز ہونا ہے۔ مرونت س سے لب پر سی صدا ہوتی ہے کہ م

مزارى خيس خوسنسى كى جينب محمريان اہنی کی یادمیسدی زندگ ہے!

اس كن درك بو عطف" مقا " بس م وه " ب بس منيس - ظاهرسى بات م كرمُوا كرد كميناميشنوست وا م ناہے اور ور سے دُعول سہانے" معدم ہوتے ہیں -اسی بنا پر اور نجر یکی روسے میں آپ سے بیعون کرنا مول -کہ یہ ہی کا لیج کی زندگی جرآج کل آپ کی نظریس المجمنوں کا مجوعہ اور کا وشوں کانشین ہے ۔ بہال سے مانے لعبد ۔ بہی فردوس خیال ابت ہوگ ۔ یہ ہی اساندہ جو مجل آپ کے نز دیک زاہد فشک ہیں اور واعظ بے عل سے زیادہ کو کی میث سبی رکتے۔ ویدگی کی مسافت میں ہر ہر قدم پر آپ کے خضر راہ ، بت ہوں تھے۔ کا بچ کی زندگی میں ہر فروگذاشت يرآب كواس لخة آگاه كيا جاآ ہے كم كالج سے إسرآب كوئ فروگذاشت خري - كالح كى دندگى بس آب پر يا بنديال اس لئے عائد کی جاتی ہیں سربیرونی و مناکی پابندیاں آزادیاں معلوم موں اور آپ خند و پیٹیانی سے ان کا مقابلہ کرسکیس سے سے ہی کا لیے کے درود اور وار جا حکل دیوار زندان "سے زیادہ میب معلوم اوقے ہیں آپ کواپنی طرف کینیس سے اور آپ د عاكري عجد ادر تمناكري محرك كاش مين اسي جيل خانه " ين بهر مند كرديا جاؤن كيونكد اتني وين ومنا ميرے لئے مناف ہے اور کا لیج کی میل عبر کی ونیا اتفاہ ہے۔ حمر یہ تمنا اس رے کی کیونکہ کسی کے اتند میں میں ایسی محطری بنانے کی طاقت

(آ فرببل کک خدا بخش صاحب پیکر فران فرایس بیلی کا تقریر جدا انون نے جال الدین افغانی فیے " کی تقریب پر کا بچ میں فرانی)

کسی آریخ مین کی مرکزی کیفیت کا اندازه اس ماحول سے کیا جاسکتا ہے جس بیس سے بردرش پائ ہو یم و تت جال آدین فی ملم وجود میں آئے۔ اور پ کے مر پر سنتمار کا بعوت سوار تھا۔ جن الارض اقوام پورپ کو دایواء بنا کے ہوئی میں۔ ایمن کا کر پ کے وسائی نز تی بھے دیا تھا۔ بر محم المایان پورپ کو اپنے وطن میں آرام سے نئیس میطنے دیتا تھا۔ بر محم المایان پورپ کو اپنے وطن میں آرام سے نئیس میطنے دیتا تھا۔ بر محم المایان کی کوشت کی باد وفائی اور خود خومنی کی وجہ سے میٹ کے لئے آگام ہو میکی تقیس م

ہادے ترکستس کے فید کے اس نوان اور دیک مالک کو پکسلسلس مرد داکر انہا ہا جا تھا۔ اس زانہ بیں پیرسلطان کو افغ اس نالا وای انجاد کا نظریہ ہیں۔ اکرے ہند وستان ادر دیکر ممالک کو پکسلسلس مرد داکر انہا ہا ۔ لیکن نقاضا کے مالات نے اس نظریہ کو خصوب کا میاب ہے دو نے دیا۔ بلک سرزین ہند وستان کو اقوام ہورپ کے واسط ایک قیم کا خوان بینا بنا دیا۔ ملک جا بان کا وجو واس زانہ ہیں عدم کے برابر تھا۔ چین افیون کی گولی کھا کہ بھی ان کرسور اس تھا۔ سب جال الدین افغانی کی بیدالش کے سال کا وجو واس زانہ ہیں عدم کے برابر تھا۔ چین افیون کی گولی کھا کہ بھی ان کرسور ای تھا۔ سب جال الدین افغانی کی بیدالش کے سال کی جی وقت کے لئے کی جی بیان پر حلا کرے کہ وقت کے لئے کا جل کو اپنا ذیر گلیس کر لیا تھا ۔ اور ابر ووست محد خان وائی افغان سان کو ذید کرے ہند وستان کے سی گوشتہ عادیت ہیں جطا ویا تھا۔ اور اب کے دائش نہ وائی کو نے مون انہ کر ہوا گا ہا کہ حالت نوع میں ڈال کر اپنے منصولوں کی کھیل کی داغ بیل ڈال تھی ۔ عرب ہیں احیا نے ذہر کی کو خور کا مام ہو کرخم جو کی تھی ۔ عرص میں وال کر اپنے منصولوں کی کھیل کی داغ بیل ڈال تھی ۔ عرب ہیں احیا نے ذہری کی تو کیک اکام ہو کرخم میں بھی تھی ۔ عرضکہ البت بیا ہر طرح سے است تھار بورپ کی جواڈ ہوس کا جوان گھاہ بنا جواتھا وہ اور اس کا جوان گھاہ بنا جواتھا وہ اس کی تو کیک ان تھا وہ میں ہو تھی تھی ۔ عرضکہ البت بیا ہو ای تھا وہ میں تھیا ہو تھا وہ اس کا جوان گھاہ بنا جواتھا وہ تھا وہ میں تھیا کہ میں تھیا کہ کہ تھی ۔ عرضکہ البت بیا ہو ایک ا

قدرت نے جال الدین افغائی کو حساس دل عطاکیا تھا۔ جو تعلیم اُسے نعیب ہوئی۔ اس سے شاید زیادہ وسیع ہیائے پر
اس کے معاصرین اس قیم کی تعلیم سے فیطبیاب ہو بچکے تھے۔ لیکن جہال اس کے معاصرین علی اصطلاحات اور خاکرات کے تنگ
دائرہ بیں گردش کرتے رہے۔ و ہال جہال الدین افغائی نے عین عالم شباب میں ایش بیا کی نبعن پر اِئف رکھا۔ اور و را الحقیل
معن بیس کامیاب ہو کر تنجین علاج میں مشغول ہوگیا۔ اس نے ایک ہی لحم بین الولیا کو ایش یاستبداد و افتراق اندرونی کا
شکار ہونے کے باعث استعمار پورپ کے رحم پر ہے۔ اور اس کی مخلص کی صوب میں صورت ہوسکتی ہے کہ اندرونی استبداد و
افتراق سے ایشیا کو مخبات دلا کو ایشیال کا کو ایلے رشتہ اتھاد میں مربوط کردیا جائے کے یورپین استعمار کی دافعت کا
صابان ہوسکے۔ بہی اس کی زندگی کی مرکزی حقیقت کو اور اسی ایک مرکزی حقیقت کے نقط کے گردوہ میں العشمر
حدد وجہد کرتا ہوا۔

عنفوان شباب ہی میں وہ براست مندوستان ع کے امادہ سے نظا۔ دا بان سیاست فاس کی روشن جبین سے

مبين جوزندگ ع كذرك بوئ محفظ باسك

آج کل تو آپ کی سنید ، نظری کا زمانہ ہی نہیں اور نقول شخصے مدرج بینید - بعنوان تماشا ببنید - محرفقری آپ عملی دُنیا میں قدم رکھنے دالے ہیں ۔ جمال پر عنوان نماشا "کی بجائے آ تھوں برسنجیدگی کی عینک لگانی پڑے گی ۔ اور مہیں اسید ہے کہ یمال کے اُنٹیا می پابندیاں آپ کی سادی زندگی کوشنم کر دیں گی اور آپ کا بج سے منجہ کرنکلیں گے اور آپ کی علی روشنی دُنیا کو سنزر کردے گی ۔

بھے آپ کو آگا و کرنا تھا۔ کر بیا۔ آپ کا جانا ہوارے لئے ہمی باعث تکلیف ہے گراس کے ساتھ ہی ہم اچند ال بیس اسکون سطوب " می مرس کرنے ہیں۔ یعنی آپ کے جانے کا رنج اور آپ کی کا میابی اور عملی زند گی بیس قدم رکھنے کی نوش ۔ یہ کو میا کا دستور ہے۔ اور فاصکر کالج بیں تو ہرسال ہمیں یہ ہی ڈہرانا پڑا ہے ۔

فروغ شمع جواب ہے رہیگا مبع محشر کے۔ مگر ممغل تر پر والوں سے خال ہوتی ماتی ہے

کا ہے کی زندگی میں اس مرتبسب سے زیادہ قابل ذکر بات یہ ہد کہ حضور نظام آنا جدار دکن کی دریاول نے اس کا کھے کو بھی اپنی ہوش میں نے لیا۔ اعلام منت کی خشمش کاسمندر کھی اس درج بے پناہ ہے کہ چھوٹا بڑا۔ غریب امیرسب ہی اس سے سیراب ہوتے ہیں۔ مراکبر جیدری دو ایک دن میں اس سابقہ نیز باسٹل اور موجد دہ اعتمایہ باسٹل "کی نقائش کی میں کے لئے تشریعیت لا رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے پاس سوائے شکرئے کے چند الف قاکے اور کہا ہے جو مهمان محترم کے بیش کرسکیس ۔ مرائب منت کہ حضور نظام کے احسان کا باریم نے انتھایا۔ اور زہے نفیب کرسراکبر حیدری جیسی برگزیدہ ہے اس کا لیے کے صفور نظام کے احسان کا باریم نے انتھایا۔ اور زہے نفیب کرسراکبر حیدری جیسی برگزیدہ ہے۔

منفتى مخرسبيب

اس كيلين خيالات كركسى مديك آرائيا يكن بهاجمت فرجوان اس وقت كمهندوستان بيست صيم سلم يج فيكلا- اور حمين شريفين بين جابيني وله ائس في سفاف كالهرى جمّاع كاندر خفيتى انتشاد كانقشد ديمها مجسسه هد جميعاً وقلو بهد نستى (ديك والامنيس فيك ما خيال كرائه عدمالا نكر در حقيقت ال كودل يراكنده بي) الس كي تشعيص إية نسدين كوينج حمى مراب بياكا حفيقى مرض ال كافتران الهي به

امیردوست محد مان کی ون ت پر افغات مان کی خاند جگی نے سنبد جال الدین کو بے عدافسوہ کردگا تھا۔ ہند دستان بست عدیک برطان کی محد مدر کے جذبات والبتہ کرچکا تھا۔ چین و جا بال کوئی مید دجمد کرنے کے قابل نہ تھے ایت بات ہا کہ سکون اور جود کا علاج مرف صالک اسلامیہ کی بیداری ۔ اندر ونی اسنبدادسے آزادی اور پر برس اسمال کے مقابلے ہیں متحدہ جد کے فراید سے ہی مکن تھا۔ چنا نجیجال الدین افغانی این زندگی کی اس مرکزی حقیقت کولیکر عالم اسلامی کی سباحت کے لئے جلا۔ ووسنوں کی ہے و ف ف دشنوں کے طلم وستم سلافیین کی خود غرضانہ مکرت عملیال البی انفی بیاری کے واسطے سنگ والا مخیس ۔ تفعید الاست ایس میں پڑنے کی فحال کی محرورت نہیں ۔ ہرمال بیسب با بین اس کے واسطے سنگ والا مخیس ۔

معراکرج تزکوں کے زیرسبادت تھا۔ نیکن برطانیہ نے اس بیں اپنے قدم جالئے تھے۔ اور یہی وہ مک ہے۔ جے
جال الدین نے سب سے اوّل اپنے پروگرام کے لفاذ کے لئے ستحنب کیا ۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وہ مکہ مصر سے لیو (جائے تاک)
کاکام لے کر کالک ہالیہ کوا مٹھا نا چا ہما تھا۔ مصر میں اس نے اپن زندگی بطور ایک پرونسیر کے شروع کی حصرات علماً
مذھر ون اجتمادی کی عینیت سے عادی ہو چکے تھے۔ لکہ توتی کے ہرواستے کو سدود کر کے مسلمان کے دمانوں کو مہیشہ کے
لئے مفلوج کر دینے کے در پے تھے۔ جامع از ہر میں فلکیات اور حبز ابند کے درس دینے ہیں جال الدین نے فاص شرت
ماصل کی۔ لبکن جب ایک و فعہ وہ درسگاہ میں کر ہ ارض ساتھ ہے گیا۔ تواس بوعت کو دیکھ کر تکفیر کا طوفان بر چاکر دیا گیا۔
والیے دیک واقعہ سے انداز و لگایا جا سکتا ہے۔ سماس افغان فوجوان کو کس قدر شکلات کا سامنا ایک احبنی ملک میں
کی ارفاع ہوگا ہ

مربیں وہ کانی عرص رہا۔ اوراس کے لویل نیام سے معریل وہ بیداری پیدا ہوئی۔ جربالا خرا الیان معرکو بینا انہ از دی کراست پر گامزن ہونے کے لئے تیاد کرنے کا بائٹ ہوئی۔ جمال الدین کا وجود معربیں خطراک تصور کیا گیا۔ اورائے معربے فام جرکویا گیا۔ اوراس کی نظر بندی کے لئے مک ہند وستان کو تجریز کیا گیا۔ جو یورپین اقوام کی دائے میں اس قدرلبت تفاکہ جال الدین کی موجود گیمی اُسے حکت ہیں ندلاسکتی ہنی۔ جمال الدین نے حیدر آباد وکن کواپنے قیام کے لئے لبند کیا۔ لیکن دیمن کو بہ خطوالا حق ہوا۔ کہ کمیس حیدر آباد میں اولیا گیا۔ اس واسط مندوستان کے محفوظ ترین مقام کلکتہ بین نظر بند کردیا گیا۔ اس واسط مندوستان کے محفوظ ترین مقام کلکتہ بین نظر بند کردیا گیا۔ اس فی دیمال کے مسلمان اُس انجاد کے سیلاب میں بے عارب میں جو دی رہے ہیں کے مسلمان اُس انجاد کے سیلاب میں بے عارب میں جو دی رہے۔ اس نے یہاں فادسی فیان میں ایک کتاب موسوم در می خور بی جو کہ میں کہ دیا تھندے کی 4

معريس سكون موما في عديدهال الدين كو بهر آزادى نعيب مولى- دسى براناسودا داغ بيس كرمالك

اسطامیہ کی میروسیا مت بیں انسرنو مشغول ہونا اور وگی ہیں ایک حدیک اس نے رسوخ پیدا بھی کرنیا لیکن اس وقت کے شیخ الاسالم نے پیر زمبی فقند کی جنگ بھیڑ کا تنے ہوئے اس وقت کے سلھان کے لئے بے حدم شکلات بید اکر دہی سکسلمان نے باد لی ان خواصت جمال الدین کو ٹرک کی حدود سے نکل جانے کی نعیوت کی جمال الدین چلاگیا لیکن ایسا بیج نوگیا۔ جو انجام کارازادی کے تنا ور درویت کی حدرت میں فودار ہوا۔

ایان کی سیردسیا دن کے تصف نبان دوخلائی ہیں بہاں جال الدین کو بڑی دِفقوں اور مصیبتوں کا سامن کونا ہڑا۔ ایک مرتب
ایک مقدس فافقاہ ہیں بینا وگرین ہوا لیکن استبدادی قت نے فافقاہ کے تقدس کی پروا فوکرتے ہوئے در مرت اے گرفتار
کر لیا ۔ بکر نہایت قوبین آ میز طرابقہ سے اس سے اِتھ یا وُں اِندھ کر اسس کو ماک بدر کرد یا گیا۔ بہی ایران ندمون اندرونی
سیدادیس میٹلا بقا بکداس کی افتضادی یہ حالی نہایت ہی و فاک شکل احتیار کریکی متی ۔شاہ قاجاد ایک برطافری کمین کو
شہت ارزاں قبیت پر زمینداروں سے تمبا کو فرید کرے تمایت ہی گراں ترخ پر الح لیان ایران کے اسس میچنے کا واحدا جاو
سے چکا نق جہال الدین افغانی کی رائے ہیں شاہ قاج کہ یہ حکت ایرانی اقتصادیات اور خوشحالی کے لئے بہیام موت بتی۔
سیدجال الدین نے پھواس طرح سے علما کو اپنا ہم آ ہنگ کرایا بران کے متفقہ فتری نے فالم قاجار کے لئے ومرشجات تک

جال الدین پرلیا او نات اسی سخنیا ن کی جاتی تغییں ۔ کہ اس کے واسطے اسلامی ممالک ہیں کسی تو کی کا شرف کرنا ہمن ہوجانا تھا یکن اس کی ہمت ہے ہے آدام سے منیں میٹے دیتی تھی۔ اس کی آواز میں قدرت نے ایک فاص الار کھا تھا۔ کہ

ملک میں اس نے پورپ سے ہنتھا رکے بر فلاٹ آواز اعظامی ۔ اس کی آواز میں قدرت نے ایک فاص الار کھا تھا۔ کہ

وہ سخت سے سخت دل کو بھی مرحوب کو لیت تھا۔ وہ کا فی عرصہ فرانس میں مقیم دا۔ اور نمایت ہی کا میائی کے ساتھ ایک

اخبار العرد آ الوقعی کی اوارت کر آدا۔ یہ ایک ایسا آرگن تھا جس کی زر ممانک اسلاب کے وابسا طین کے محلول

میں زلو لہ طاری کردیتی تھی۔ دور پورپ کی جرع الاون کے بولات صدا بند کرنے سے بھی باز نہیں یہی تنی ۔ ممالک ممالک کے سینے بول اور نمائی سند و ایک تھا۔ خراک ہمال کے سینے براک ہماں کے سینے دور اور نمائی کو تھا۔ وابسا تھا ہماک کے سینے میں اس کا علی سکتہ تسلیم کرتے تھے۔ غرضکہ جمال یورپین نمائند سے سے سامنے بہتی کیا گرتا تھا۔ وابسی فلسفر رنباں جیسے معتق اس کا عملی سکتہ تسلیم کرتے تھے۔ غرضکہ جمال وہ دیا یا خصد دالے۔

عب و وانگلتان میں چاکرمقیم ہوا۔ تواس کی موجودگی برطائی متبرین سے لئے ایک عقدہ الیخل ہوگئ ۔ ایران سے استبداد کے برطاف اس نے برطاف ہے بیک ارد بالے خطرہ کا الارم عفا ۔ اس وفت کی حکومت برطاف یں اس نے ایک افٹا رہبی جاری کردیا ۔ جو برطانیہ کی نظریس ایران کے لئے خطرہ کا الارم عفا ۔ اس وفت کی حکومت برطاف ی نے اس افزار مجبی جاری کرمطلع کیا جہاں یہ اخبار چوبینا عفاک اگراس نے اس ا خبار کے ساتھ این تعلق قائم رکھا تو اس سرکاری اشتہا رات جمیع کا کام منیس دیا جات گا۔ برطاف ی متبرین جمال الدین افغانی کی موجودگی کا فائد ہ میں اعلان کیا ہے تھے ۔ لیکن ممالک اسلامیم کی آز اوی سے متعلق اس سے خوت زوہ را کہ کہ تھے ۔ کہ یوبین ، تبراس سے خوت زوہ را کہ کہ تھے اس دوجہ انتہا لیسندانہ تھے ۔ کہ یوبین ، تبراس سے خوت زوہ را کہ کے تاریخ کی اسلامین میں نہر ایس نے دی نے کہ اور بہاں اس نے سلطان عبدالحبید کے نظریتہ پان اسلامین م

کوپفرمقاصدی ان و سے لئے ستول کرنے کی کوشش کی سلطنت ایران بیگوارا منیس کوسکتی متی کربیدجال الدین افغانی جنب استحف دُنیا میں آز او بیر آور بعد اور مسلاطین کے تعراستہ او میں تزال بید اگرنے کے واسطے اپنی تحریب کو جاری رکھے۔
ایرانی حکومت سیدجال الدین پربے بیناہ مفالم توظی منی ایٹ یا اورا فریق کے چتے چتے پربیدجال الدین کے نسب ائی موجو وقتے۔ شاہ نا چارا بران منل کیا گیا۔ سیدجال الدین کے لبعن فذائی گرفتار ہو کر منزایا ہم ہوئے سلطنت ایران نے سید پر بھی تنتی کی سازش کا سند بر بھی تنتی کی سازش کا سند بر بھی تنتی کی سازش کا سند بر کیا ۔ اور بار بارسلطنت برگی سندورجاری دور بار بارسلطنت کی مسائل کی اور بار بارسلطنت کی سندورجاری دوروزی کا بینا می ممالک لسلامیہ در باری باری کی سائل کے ساتھ بھے بھی پر شنا آ د ہا۔ اور پوپ

سبد جال الدین افغانی کی تحریب کی کامیانی یا ناکا می برمائے زنی کرامور فین کا کام ہے ۔ لیکن ممالک اسلامی میں اس فے دہ را وج بعد بک وی جو بک وی جو بالم کاران ممالک کو آزاد کرکے رہی ۔ آج ایران لورپین دست بردے محفوظ ہے۔ اور آزاد دہ کر نندیب و نندی سے دا سے دو ہو جا سے در بیار اس درجہ با افتذار ہے کہ اس موجود و جنگ میں آرو مس انگلانشان ۔ فرانس اور دیگر لورپین مما کے در میان اور کی کو وسنی ماصل کرنے کے لئے رفاجت بیدا ہوگئی ہے۔ سبد جال الدین کی روح نے زاغلول باشاک ور لیے مصر کو اپنے پاؤں پر کھوا ہونے کے فابل بنا دیا ۔ افغان سنان جے مسید جال الدین کی جائے ہیں سے معلوم ہوناہے کہ افغان ڈرے مناز ہے اس سے معلوم ہوناہے کہ دفغان الدین افغانی ڈرے مناز ہے ۔ اس سے معلوم ہوناہے کہ دفغان الدین افغانی کی دندگی مرکزی محقیقت منتی ۔

ا ومعت افلاك من مبير مسوس وه ندب مردان عود آگاه و فدامست سيجهال الدين افغاني في منايز ال فيردار روس كه وست افلاك من بكير سل جال الدين افغاني كاپيقام به اس بيفام كوده سنس اس برغور سيجهال الدين افغاني في منايز الم فيردار والمساكر وسنس افعال مي كري اور عل مي كري اور على مي كري اور على مي كري

فضا وقت رر

(سبد جال التين فغاني كي أبي مفون كانر حمب)

ويندتوالى كونون حكمت كامتفتفناب بيدكوالسان كواعمال كالبري اس يعقائه فلبتيه كالنتج وراوراس المراعمال كا صلاحيت اورف وعقيده ك فعيت برموقوت بد العمل اوقات يدمعي موقا بداك بي عقيده السان مين ايك البي دمينية مداكرديماي عرب المسلسل بين اورست مع وزات وعقائد فيرسي القرين الدرمراك جذبه إعقيد المناف بتم ك اهمال اورادفال كے ظہر ركاموجي إدا ہے - بديمي ممكن بيدكر حب شكى كاكوئى اصول التحصيل كمال كاكونى قالون اساسى تعليم و مَلْفِين إِنتِلِيعْ كَ دَرِلْهِ كُسى جاعت محسامن بيش كباج آج نوسامعين كداول ين ايك شم كااشتناه بيدا مو أجه إاكر اس حقيقت بإحفائق كيمين كية وفت عاطب كيفش مين يساء سكول باطل عقيد وموجود به تزاندي حالت حن ادر باطل مين تميز كرنااس مخاطب مصلح دشوار مومياً اسب ان دونو حالنون مين مطلوبها شرطور مين نهيس آنا عكيل عن ادفا غلط فهي باخبت نفس بالعض بسنغداد ووسراع عنا يُر قاسده كفاله درس آفكا باعث بوكران كانيتية اعمال عيرصالحه كاشكل يس فالبرجو تاب ليكن غود اعتقاد ركف والع كوشيه ياباطل كالميزش كاعلم نبين بوتا بعد ادروه بيمي تنبين جانباكم اس آميزش ادراخال معقبده كا اس سے إعمال بركبا الذيرے كا إير المها - جو فا مربين مي ده تو يي سجف بيس كم يرمطارب بك برعكس الزات كاللوديس آناس اصول يا قالون اساسى برلفتين ركف كالنتج مع تيكن ابك متصر مأنا مع كمعقفت بيني بنيادى عقائد ادراصولى تعيامات ين تولعين كاواتع بوناسى شم كاعلط فعميون يَعَق استعداد يُسىعقيده ؛ الملك آميزش واختلاط كانتجريد مختف قتم كى برعنول سے فهورسي آنے كاموجيب عمواً بيئ تحريب اصول اور اختلاط عقائد ب راسس كا انجام یہ ہونا ہے كرونة رفت نظرت كيم سنع بوجاتى ہے۔ طرح طرح سے قبائح اعمال اور روائل اخلاق اس سے كا ہر بوف لكنے میں ۔۔ حس کا آ رکسی قدم کی ہلاکت اور ایدی خشران ہو آہے والعیت ذیالہ تعالے ۔ یے عیراوگ ان اعمال اورافلات كوديمه كراس دمب برزبان طعن وشيع درازكرت بيس مل ده قدم أم ليواب ادران عيد مب عرايك بع مفيدترين عفيده كوان تمام خرابيول كى جوا قرار دينة مين - كيونكه علت اور معلول كياسله كدرمياني كوليال ان كى كوت بين نفورن

مسئلہ تعدیر سی اسی نبیل سے جودین اسلام کا ایک اصولی عقیدہ ہے لیکن بورب سے ملحدین نے اس کی یا بت ایک بنگام بربا کرر کھلہا ورسلمانوں سے تمنز ل داخطا ہاکاسب سے بڑاسبب اسی عقیدہ کو خیال کرتے ہیں ۔ بقول ان سے یہ ایک ابسا عقیدہ ہے جو دلول سے بمت اوراوالعزمی کی رُوح تکال دینا ہے اوراس کی بجائے بیست بہتی سِمستی و کا ہی اوربر کیاری ان بیں سرایت کر جاتی ہے ۔ اوراسی لئے میں قرم کا بیعیندہ ہو (تعذیر برالیان رکمتی ہو) وہ وہ کوم سجی ترتی نئیس کرسکتی ۔ مثال کے طوربہلمانوں

بى كوف يج عبو نفز ادر منكوس برسانه مي اورعلوم و مون ادرسياسيات بسان كادرج صفر كام مان كونساو اخلاق كي يا ايت به مهدت منفاق والمانت - المروفريب اوركيد وعدادت ال كالمغرائ امتياز بعد تفرق ادراختان ال كالغانوي ب اولينه مال اورسفنول كم منعلق ويحيه مي مندس جائف وه اينا نفع و لفقعان سيمن سه فا مربي -جافدول كي طرح مرف كلف پینے پر قان دیں۔ کو ل بلنداصب العین ان محسامنے نین اور نہی و التحصيل كمال كودر تورا فائن رسیمنے ہیں۔ علاد والی اگر ال کے سلے ممکن زوتو پنے سنمان جائی کو مزرسیجائے میں گوتا ہی شیس کرتے ۔ وہ آ پس میں اوسے دیستے ہیں اور طائفڈر تو بیس مرابران کونگلتی جل جاری بین - رو در معیدت کولینرکسی فیم کی مداخت ادمزاهت کے بیول کرے کے ملے تیادر بتے میں م اور و ١٥س برخوش مين كذا أن أول بعد المكان ان كوسر حيليات كالما في جائ ان كالمرار ادراغتياد لهود لعب مين وان وا مشنول دے میں ۔ ورخوامشان نفسان کا پر اکرہ ان کاسب سے بالمیش نظر مقصد ہے۔ امرات اور نفنول فرجی کے لئے سم و قنت نبار سبين فرائعن كى بجا أورى سه قطعاً عافل مين - دواية وعب مصمارف برلاكمول مويدخر ج كرف كل س درینے جیس کی بی شے دسین قرمی مفاد کے لئے ایک میٹوٹی کوٹری دیتے میں جی آئی کریں سے ۔ وہ اپنی قوم اور است سے افرا اس اور و مدائع كواپن و في خ بن ت يد قرون كردية سے دره بير سير شرو ته والبان رياست اور اصحاب كرست إيك دوسرے ك خ ال كه جاسي اور عولين كل الكت الداستيصال برمرونت آلاله وفي بي حيل كانتخريد بوام يكدان كاس كروري سے اک تایدی جنی طافت فایده ایشا کر این کسی مزور امن م سان دو لول سے مکول بر قبط کرے ان کواپند مما لک محود سدین ال كرائين بد- بردن اور خوت ان كولول يرجهايا ديتا بصاوراس اله ان يم كبي دشمن كم عملول كورو كفاوراس كى مدافعت ے اللے كھڑا برنے كى جاكت بنيس بوتى ۔ وہ و بيستے ہيں كدان كے بڑوس بيں مكومتيں بيلن كيولنے ميں دن دوكني رات يُركني تَ تَى كردى بي بيان كسكرلعف ابسى قريس جدخود ال كى حكومت محدر بريكين مي ميدان فرقى بين ال كو كامزان تطرآتى بي-ليكن رانسك اور منا فسنت كا ان مين ذره بهي احساس بيدا بنين موتا - عام سلما لوّل كي به حالت مهدم أكران سيم مدم بعاتبل برمصيبت أزل مونوده ان كنفيف رعما مُ بين بركر ان كى مدونيس مرتفادرابين ودح كى جيرسا فافتيمت سيختري أن مي كولى منظيم أبيل ادريدان ك إلى كولى بل عى بفينيس إلى حاق بي -جوامور تيدى انصام ابنه إلى على الكموت مول ادر جوغر برل کی دستگری کا کام انجام دیں یا ان کے حفوق کی حفاظت رہے +

آخر من این طرح ده (بینی الی بورب اوران کے مقلدین اسلمان کی درت کرتے چلے جاتے ہیں اوران تمام خابول کی جڑان کے زرد کیا تفظیر پر المیان لا لکہے۔ بہ لوگ نهائت دلون کے ساتھ بیش گوئی کرتے ہیں ہم اگر سلما لون کا بنی عفید و را نودہ کمبی اپنی جیشیت کو دُنیا میں قائم نہیں رکھ سکیس سے اور شان کی عزت کا نشان لمبند مرکا -ان کی مجد و سیادت کو ایک قصر کا روید سمجھ ناجا بیٹے اوران کی قوم لفینا جسلدیا بہ دیر جمع میتی سے میٹ کر میگی '۔

الآید رہ کا خیال ہے کو مسکناً تقدیر کو مانت اور جبر کا عقیده ورکھے میں کھ مبی فرق تنہیں ۔ وہ کھتے میں کو کہان چولفا أو تدرے فائل میں وہ اپنے آپ کو ایک بڑکی طرح سبھتے میں جس کو جوا کے جوتے او ہراد ہر معینی اور اسلطے ہے جب میں اور حب کسی قوم کے دل د د ماغ میں پی عفیدہ صما جائے کو ان کو اپنے اقوال واعمال اور اپنی کسی حرکت اور سکون میں اختیاد کے عاصل بنہیں اور دہ ان تمام باتوں میں مجبورا ور وست وبالبت میں اور ان کا ہرایک کام کسی دوسرے کے اداد وہ اختیاد کے ك ، نخت اعبام بانا بها داس ك اداده داختها دا ورافعرف كوبد لفيين أن كا بجوهي ، خل نهي نوم بها نميس أراس قوم كم ، ذادك تمام تونت عاطر سطل ادر به كارج عابين كل داد جواد را كات ادر فوى كام كوف كف ان بي ددلون در كهر سكة بين ان تعجو واويسكون كي وجه مصوده ان او داكات اور فو كات أنا تج اور ترات سعى ومربين كد بهر وجد يسعى وعمل داورا كم تساب كه وفران منه رفعات بوعايش كا المراس توم كا المنام المات المراسفية وعمل داورا كم تساب كه وفران ايك ايك بوكران منه رفعات بوعايش تعداداس قوم كا المنام المات المراسفية

عفیدة فقاد فدر كمتعل بل فرنگ كم من المات بي عن كاسطور إلا بي افتياس ديا كيا بندا درسترن كم بدن المسلومية العقلول في المان خيالات كواف كرديد به -

بلافون تردبید که عاسکتاب کریخیافات دیسی سل ای سان قدام ، عمان توسند نقد برسے منوب ترا انحق به بازد علا اور بستان بی سیلمالوں میں جنتے می مشہور فرتے بائے میا شاہ ست ید بیٹی ، فیدید - اس عبید - دبالی معتزاداور قارجی کوئی میں ان میں سے جرمحصٰ کافائی نیس جو اپنے آپ بر بائل مجدوا در بے اختیار حیال کرتا ہو فکر ہرایک ان بست یہ کھانے کہ الشان کو اقواب یا عذاب کا مستق بنا آب - قبار ربا گلیاہ حس کو وہ کب سے لفظ سے تعبیر کرتے ہیں اور جو ان شراحیت کا ان ال مرنا اور اپنے بندول کو اس من فل ب کرنا تی اختیار کے وجودا ورائی بر ہے ۔ اور اس کا کوئی میں تا شراحیت کا ان ال مرنا - اور امروننی سے لوگوں کو مناف ب کرنا عبت اور باطل موٹا جو ایک بربی بات ہے اور میں کا کوئی میں قائل شہری) اور ہی حکمت اور عدل کا مقتضاء ہے ہے

بے شک سلمانوں بیں ایک السی جاعت بھی گُذری ہے جو الشان کو کلینہ سماوب الاختیار میں لکرتی ہے اور جس کے مؤدیک ہے م مؤدیک ہے کے ہلے اور الشان کی حرکت اور ممل میں بجھ بھی فرق منیں ملکہ دو آپکسی دوسری طاقت سے کار فرا ہونے کا نیم میں رسکین عام سلمان اس عقیدہ کو خلط سیمنے بیں اوراق لوگوں سے پیش کردہ ولائل کوسوٹ طائیت سے زاید و تعت مندیں وینے ماس فرتہ جریہ کا دجو د صرف بہلی چند صدایوں میں پا باجاتا ہے سکن چوتی صدی ہجری سے بوراس کا امران ان کے باقی مندیں دیا دراس بات کو یاد رکھنا جا جیے کو مسئلا نفتہ بر برالیان لان عقید کہ جبریہ سے سراد فٹ ہرگر نہیں ہ

نفراً و قدر کاعقیده دلاکی قطعیسے اُ بنتے کہ عین فطرت کے مطابق ہے ہرائی۔ وی عقل ہے سکتا ہے کہ جواند یا نیخ فہور میں آ اے السان کی نظر مرف اس کے اس سبب یا عقت ک محدود رہنی ہے جی کواس اور یا نینجہ کے ساتھ اتصال حاصل ہے یا الفاظ دیگر جاسے بہت ترج ہے ۔ سکن اگر اسباب اور سببات یا عقت اور معلول کے سلسلہ کو کھی وسست دی جائے تو اس سبب قرب کے علاوہ یا تی تمام کر ایاں اس کی نظر سے جو بہوں گی جن کا علم مرف اُسی ذات یا کہ وسلستہ عیم نے بہت مسلسلہ بنایا۔ اور جاس عظیم الت ن تفام کا مور مبدا در سُدے ہے ۔ یا ہی ہم نم جانے ہو کہ ہرائی وی کو مور ترب کے علاوہ یا تی تفام کو مور در سُدے ہو ۔ یا ہی ہم نم جانے ہو کہ ہرائی وی کو مور ترب کو شرب کو شرب کو ترب کو ت

نفنا د قدر پراغتفاد رکھے کے مساتھ اگرجر کا عقیدہ شائل نہ ہو رجس کوائنی کونٹ نمی سے لوگوں نے شامل کرلیا ہے اورجس کی است سے بیتا ہوتی اسٹریش سے بیتی م نرخوا براں بیدا ہوئی ہیں ، تو اس کے است سے السان بیس جرائت واقدام اور شجاعت کی صفت پیدا ہوتی

با خوف تردید کما ماسکتا ہے کہ اگر آیے عالم کی ورق گردانی کی جائے تواجعاع بشری کی ابتداریا بالفاظ دیگر آغاز تمدن سے
سے کر آج بہت کرتی ایسا جلیل القدد فاتح یا عظیم المرتبت بسرسالانظ منیں آئے گا جس نے ایک متوسط طبقہ میں بیدا ہوکر اپنی
عالی متنی اورالوالعز می سے علی ترین مراتب کک فزتی کی جواور فن مشکلات پر عالب آکرایے کا راموں سے دُش کو جو جو ت کردیا ہو۔
اور وہ نصاد فدر پر ایران ندر کھتا ہو۔ اور جس کی فتو مات اور کا میا ہوں کا باعث ہی عقیدہ ند ہو۔ لینے محل موتع بر جان مزید کی اور دی کا دار اسی عقیدہ میں معربے کم اشاء الله کان و مالم میشاد لم کین ۔ جس کار جمد فارس کے ایک شاعر نے نمائت خوبی

مے ساتھاس شویس کیا ہے ۔

دور وز مذر کردنت از مرک روانیست دوز یکه فعنا باشد و روز که قعنا نیست درومرگ روانیست درومرگ روانیست

الغرص من کم نقد برگوسلی نوس کے تعزیل والحفاظ کا اسلی سبب خیال کرنا خلط ہے۔ اور اعدار اسلام وسلین کا ایک سموم برا پاکٹ کر وہ یہ میسل نوس کے تعزیل واد بار کے اسیاب ورحقیقت اور بہی جن کو نبط اور نفیسل کے ساتھ میبان کرنے کے لئے بہال سمنی اثر والا سے اور وہ اپنے غلبہ و تقریق کے در اسسلام کے آغاز میں غیر معمولی اور خارق عاوت نو حات نے سلمانوں بر معنی اثر والا تقا۔ اور وہ اپنے غلبہ و تقریق کے دشتہ میں محزور ہوگئے تھے۔ یکا یک ان پر دوغظیم ترین میتبیس از لی ہوئی یشر ق کی طرف سے چکر خان اور اس کی اولا و واحفائے حملہ آور ہوکر تنام اسلامی ممانک کو بالل کیا۔ مغرب سے پور مین اقوام متحد اور متفق ہوکر ان بر چواہد دو طرب جن کا ذکر آئر کے میں حروب لیمبیتہ کے عنوان سے موجود ہے۔ خلا ہر ہے کہ نفتا کی حالت بین کسی متفق ہوکر ان بر چواہد دو طرب جن کا ذکر آئر کے میں حروب لیمبیتہ سے عنوان سے موجود ہے۔ خلا ہر ہے کہ نفتا کی حالت بین کسی انگل نی صدم کا بیش کا رکھیں سوج جنا۔ ان ہولن ک واقعات کے بعد اِن میں طوالف الملوکی ہوگئی اور حال کا کو جو دسلمانوں کے اختاج میں جل گئی ۔ ابنی لوک واگر اور کی اور حال کو اور اور اور اور کی متاب کی شفاوت کا ان خاز ہوا۔ ان کی میس بیت برائی کیس اور ان کی میس بیت برائی میں اور ان کی میں اور ان کی میں اور ان کی میں ایک وار مواد ان کی میس بیت برائی کو کی اور کی میا گئی ۔ ابنی لوک وار کی میس بیت برائی کو کی اور کی مین کی میس بیت برائی کیس اور ان کی میں اور ان کی میس بیت برائی کی اور کی میں اور ان کی میس بیت برائی کی سال کو دو کو کی کی کی کو کو کی کو کو کی کو کو کی کو کی کو کو کی کو کی کو کی کو کی کو کی کو ک

ب النعت أكباران بين سع اكثر كاملح نظروا في خوشي لي حي سك لئه وه دوسرو ل كوذ بيل و تباه كرنا معدوب ننين سبحة تص اور حن كي مدات كا آخرى نقشه آج تمهاري الكهون كي سامنه بيد 4

جذببردل

شبخ بھی دندہلاؤں ہوئے جاتے ہیں نمائے عائے عائے ہیں اور جاانی کہ و ابوش ہوئے جاتے ہیں دوجہال محکور اموش موئے جاتے ہیں میران عارضی گئیوش ہوئے جاتے ہیں میران عارضی گئیوش ہوئے جاتے ہیں فیض سانی ہے کہ پروش و کے انہیں کس نے بہ آج سرطور دکھایا جادہ ہے مجلی کا بھٹ الم کومنور کو نمین یاد کر تصولنے قبالے کی سمانی دل میں دل میں اللہ السے کی گوشی کا خیال دل میں اللہ السے کی گوشی کا خیال

ھے غلامی محرمی کا صدفہ خوا جہ! فرتے خورشبد کے ہم وش جے عالے ہیں

. څواجه ځرلوسف سيکنداير (اگيريکېجر)

البركابات

بېښتىلى افغانى ،

بنس سے موجود و تعلیم - طرز تدکن اونسٹین ازم ''ک نن نفنید نے بہیں مراط مستقیم سے إننا د گورما بھینے کا ہے کہ ہم اپنی حقیقی منزل کا تصوّر کک و کہن دو اغ سے محوکر چکے ہیں اور ہماری آنام ندندگی میرڈ افخالب سے اس شعر کامر قع ہے۔ جباتیا ہوں تفول ک دور مراک دام دو کیساتھ پہچانیا ہنیں موں ابھی دا مہرسد کو بیں

تحصیل علم مرسلمان کا مقدس فرص مے اور انگریزی سنیں کمکہ دنیا بھرکی نہ باین سیکھنے میں سلمان کے لئے کوئی امر مانع مہیں ۔ بکبن اس کا بیمفصر منبی کہ دہ اپنی مادری اور قدمی یا نہ ہی زباین فراموش کر بیٹھیں ۔ اور ان میں گفت گو باتخریر باعث نگار سمجھیں۔ ہب فرر ابنی ماکم قرم کو دیکھیں اور نبایش کد کیا اُب کہ کسی انگریز نے اپنا قو می لباس نزک کباہے۔ یا کمیں دو انگریز وں کوسوائے انگریزی سے کہی اور فربان میں گفتگویا خطوک آبت کرتے دیکھا ہے۔ لباس اور زبان تو ایک طرف رہی ۔ انگریز دنیا سے جس جسے میں بھی ہو۔ دہ مرف وہی چیز استعمال کرے گاجو

والا بيفيلياس وتمدّن مين فزى تخصيص عرور فالمُ رسكم كا 4

الم بالي كفتكونية من بويام ودديس بالكل فالص زبان مستول كريم

رسى البيسين خطوكان بت مرف بيت على الدويس كرك كا ٠

زم) لفا فربربند مرك ارد ويس نحرم يكرك كا-يديا ورجه كه بندوشان كه برگوشه بس ارد و خوان موج دبيس اوم

ترويج اردوكايدسب سے سانطرلية اور قدمت ع

یو نوجوان خود اعتمادی می نعمت سے محووم ہیں یا قت ارادی سے کناردکش ہو بیکے ہیں۔ وہ صرف بہ کہ کردل کو کستی دیتے ہیں کہ آج سب دُرْ اِ ہی کی کر رہی ہے ۔ تو میں کیوں فرائی وضع افتیا رکروں - یہ بعینہ اسی سم کی دلیل ہے کہ جب کسی شخص کر جانیا نے کا خوف دلا کرار لگا ہہ جُرم سے روکا جائے اور وہ یہ جواب دسے کہ جہاں جائیا نے میں ہزاروں لا کھول النمان پیلے موجود ہیں وہاں کی میں کی سی اس لئے میں اُن کواور اپنے سب لوجوان بھا میکول کولسان العصر صفرت کی اور وہ یہ ہے سے اگر الدا بادی کا وہ بینیام دیتا ہوں جو میرے معنون کا اعصل ہے اور وہ یہ ہے سے اس بیکیا فائر کہ ہدلا ہے ذما نے نمین

مُرُد ده بي جنماني كويدل ديتے بي! "سنب كي افغانى"

البركااكسيم

رسشيلي افغاني ا

پذشهی سه موجود ه تعلیم و طرز آیتران اورشین ازم ۱۱۰ گونتی تفریب مراط مستقیم سے آنا دور ما پیپیکا ہے کہ سم اپنی حقیقی سزل کا تصور تک و اس و ماغ سے موز کے کہیں ۱۰ رہماری آنام زندگی میرزا غالب سے اس شعر کیام تع ہے۔ چیاتا ہوں تفوظ می دور مراک رام دو کیساتھ پہچاتا تنہیں میں اس ایسی دام رو کیں

تحصیل علم بر ان کامفنس فرص به ادر انگریزی منیس کمکه دنیا بحرکی نه باین سیکھنے بین ملمان کے لئے کوئی امر مانع منیس دیکن اس کا بیمفصر منیس که ده اپنی ما دری اور قدمی یا نه مبی زبین فراموش کر بیٹھیں۔ اور ان میں گفت گو بانخر بر باعث نگ سجوس ۔ آپ درا اپنی ما کم قدم کو دکھیں اور نبایش کد کمیا اُب کک کسی انگریز نے اپنا قو می لهاس نزک کباہے۔ یا کمیس دد انگریز ول کوسوائے انگریزی سے کہی اور فربان میں گفتگویا خطوک آبت کرتے دیکھا ہے۔ دباس اور زبان تو ایک طرف رہی ۔ انگریز دنیا کے عس جھتے میں جی مورف وہی چیز استعمال کرے گا جو اس اور دون کی ساخست، بودی کوهی جلی چیز ای ده بنے وطن می کا کا ادر ہی چیز ایک آزادادر خلام باحا کم اور صحوم فیم بین بار الاستیازیہ ہے علاوہ بری انگریزی نہاں کا رغب با جا دو ہم برس ایدالا استیازیہ ہے علاوہ بری انگریزی نہاں کا کفارہ ہے۔ شالاً آپ کو لگر کو گر بنت باار و بس سے کرآپ آپ نا بینا ہو بائیں ہے۔ ورا آپ بے سے باہر موکر کو بھی دالے اوست وگر بدان ہو جائیں گے۔ بکن آگر وہ ناج کی جگر (DANC) بازوے نواب بولو کے نہ سمایش کے دورا پے بیک تفدیب کا محبر قراد دیں کے۔ اگر آپ کو کو کو کو کہ کہ دسے کہ آپ نا دہ نہیں اور ایک کو بین کہ دست کہ آپ نا دہ نہیں کو نیا کہ کہ دورا ہو کہ اور ایس کے میکن آگر وہ ناج کی جگر (کا برائی ہو بائی کو کو کو کہ کہ دسے کہ آپ نا دہ نہیں کو نیا کہ دورا ہو کے کہ موٹ کو برائی میں کے دورا ہو کہ کو ایک کہ دورا ہو کو کو کو کہ کہ دورا ہو کہ کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا کو کہ دورا ہو کہ کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا ہورا ہو کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا ہورا ہو کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا ہو کہ دورا ہورا ہورا ہورا ہورا ہورا

وا) ا بيض لهاس وتمدّن مين قوى تخصيص صرور ق مُم ريض كا 4

(١) ما مع كفتكون توس مويا اودديس بالكل فألص دبان استعال كديا +

رسي السيس خط وكنابت مرف بينت بااردويس كراككا ٠

ربم) لفا فربربند مرف اردو میں نحرمیکرے گا- بدیا درہے کہ ہندوستان کے ہرگوشہیں اور وخوال موجود ہیں اور تر دیج اردو کا بیسب سے سان طرافی اور خدمت سے 4

جو نوجوان خود اعتمادی کی نعمت سے محروم ہیں یا قرت ادادی سے کناروکش ہو بیکے ہیں۔ وہ صرف بہ کد کرد ل کوکس کی رہتے ہیں کہ آرد نا ہیں کہ کہ کہ دیا ہے کہ جیب دیتے ہیں کہ آج سب دُنیا میں کے کہ دیل ہے کہ جیب کسی خون دلا کرار لکا ب جُرم سے روکا جائے اور دویہ جااب دے کہ جہاں جائی نے میں ہزاروں لاکھوں انسان پیلے موجو دہیں وہاں ایک میں میں اس ائے میں اُن کواور اپنے سب اوجو ان بھا میکول کولسان العصر حفرت النسان پیلے موجو دہیں وہاں ایک میں میں اس ائے میس اُن کواور اپنے سب اوجو ان بھا میکول کولسان العصر حفرت المیں اُن کہ اور دویہ ہے سے

"شتلى انغانى"



سلیم ما دیدست مو نهار نفها ۱۰ س کی مرکولی انظار ویس کی نفی - وه بناعت دیم بین پُیور إنفا ۱ س کے اسا ند و کا خبال نفا که اُرا سے اپنے جو سرد کھانے کا موقع دیا گیا ۔ تو و و بعث چکے کا ۱ دراپنی زندگی کوشاندار بنا اینگا پنی جا عت بیس اُسے متناز میشیت حاصل نتنی +

بین اوروہ اوا کل عمر ہی سے مشیر وشکر تھے۔ دن کا پیٹینز دعد ہم اسم کھے رہنے تھے۔ اور محفظف امور برہجٹ کیا کرنے تھے۔ وہ بہین کی شاوی کے برفلاٹ مقا۔ اور موجود وسوشل اصول وقواعد کو حد ورجر نفزت کی نگاہ سے دیکھتا نفا۔ اس کا خیال مقا ، کم انسان کواس و تنت نگ مشروی سنیس کرنی چاہیئے جب بک اس کے عیمانی اور د ماغی فوٹی پائیر ککیل ک شربینج جائیں۔ اور اُست افت سے افت مقادی خوش حالی میں برخیم کئی ہوئی کی اندازہ کیجئے کے کہ بچین ہی سے اسس کی نگئی ہوئی کئی

اس کی بہنبی بھی بدت سے اسی آرزو کو ول میں جھپائے ہوئے تفیس - اور وہ اپنے والد کوسلیم کی شادی کا کمنٹی تفیس - اس کی بہنبی بھی بائے کہ کہنٹی تفیا - کمنٹی تفیل سے سائل کی دالدہ اور ببنوں کی رائے سے منفق تفیا - ادر جا بٹا تھا کہ اپنے فرز ندار جمند کی شادی کرے ایک بہت بڑے ندمہی فرلینہ سے سبکدوش ہوجائے -

اب مبیا کُن کا استان مرجیکا تھا۔ اور نتیج نیکلے والا تھا کوسلیم کے سکسرال کے دیاؤا وراس کے اعراد اقارب کی آرز و کے انتریت اس کی شاریال نشروع ہونے لگیں اُسٹوالین کی آرزد کے آئے جُمکن پڑا۔ سلیم کی کا میانی کے شادیالوں کے ساتھ اس کی شادی کے شادیالوں کے ساتھ اس کی شادی کے شادیالوں کے ساتھ اس کی شادی کے شادیالوں کے اور بیند و نوں کے اندراند روہ ہونیا رطالب علم شادی شد" ہوگیا۔ اور اُس نے اپنے شہر کے میول نیل آمن میں ایک موقع ایک کو بیند کر آیا پڑا۔ اور اُس نے اپنے شہر کے میول نیل آمن میں ایک کلادک کی میڈییت سے ذکری افتیا رکرلی ہ

بیں علی گداهدے الم - اسے - ایل - ایل - ایل کی ڈاگری نے کراپنے شہر دالیں آیا - صوری امورے فراغت باکر سلیم سے ملا- اسے شادی کئے ہوئے سات برس ہو چکے تنے - اس کا والداسے داغ مفارقت دے کوک کا انتقال

کرچکا علق ۔۔۔۔۔ اس کاریک درد تھا۔ چرو پر چھا کیوں کے داخ ہو بداتھے۔ چواس کی دماغی ادھ بانی معائب کا زبان مال ہے افرار کرد ہے نقے۔ جھے اس سے ال کر فوشی ہی ہوئی اور رقع ہیں۔ خوشی اس لئے کہ وہ برائجین کا وصت اور برج ہیں۔ خوشی اس لئے کہ وہ برائجین کا وصت اور برج ہیں۔ خوشی اس لئے کہ وہ برائجین کا وصت اور برج ہیں۔ خوشی اس لئے کہ وہ میں گئے کہ وہ فری حالت میں تھا۔ اور علی کے زائد ہیں یہ بات بہرے وہم وگلان میں ہی ہی ہی ہی ہی ہی ہی ہی ہوئی اور حالت اس کی ابند ہم ہی جانا ہے۔ کو اس کی والدہ نے اس کی عورت سے نواز کو میں اور میں تھا۔ اس کی آرزو سند والدہ اور بہنوں میں میں انہ اس کی آرزو سند والدہ اور بہنوں نے چارسال سے اس کی آرزو سند والدہ اور جانکہ دو ما دیسا اور کی تھا۔ اور چانکہ دو ما دیسا والد کی تعالی دو مشکل سے بڑا تھا۔ اور چانکہ دو ما دیسا والد و مقا۔ اس کا گزارہ مشکل سے بڑا تھا ۔

یس کار دباری سلسلیس چندسال یک دطن سے بابر نیا - اور جب مدّت کے لعد گرافل - فرسلیم سے طافات کونے

کے لئے اس کے دفت ہیں گیا - ویاں سے مجھ معلور ہوا کرکسی فقور کی بنابر اُ سے طاندت سے علاحدہ کر دیا گیا ہے۔ ہیں

برار وقت پو پیضے پو پیضے اس کے مکان پر بہنیا ۔ فہرے کا وفت تھا - وہ ایک نگ وزار کیک کو مطر کی ہیں بال مجول ہیت

بیٹی اُ جُوا تھا - اُس کے مکان اور فائدان کی صالت دیکھ کر میرا ولی بھرآیا ۔ اور آنسونٹھ ما سکے ۔ اس وقت اس

میگر دیا نے لوائے اور تین لواکہ اِن جیٹی تقییں ۔ ان ہیں سے ایک کا مجم پوری طرح تن واضا کو ان تھا ۔ کوت تھا تو ساوار نہ تھا ۔ اور آرسلوار متی تو سرو طرح ان واضا کی اور آرسلوار متی تو سرو طرح کی فلت کی تھا تو ساوار نہ دی اور آرسلوار متی تو سرو طرح کی دورت ہوا کی تھا۔ اور آرسلوار متی تو سرو طرح کی دورت ہوا کہ اور آرسلوار متی تو سرو طرح کی دورت کی کا کام کر آ بھا ۔ اور آرسلوار متی تو سرو اس اوق سے مجمور کی میں میں میں میں کی دو کی اور وہ اِن سے گھرکور دوانہ ہوا ۔ میرے میں ان تو کر نا پو آبار ہو اور ایس میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں ہورت کی اور وہ کی اور وہ کی اور وہ اوران کے لئے عبر میں کی اور تو می اوجوانوں کے لئے عبر کی اور میں کی میرے ملکی اور تو می اوجوانوں کی میرے کی میرے ملکی اور تو می اوجوانوں کے لئے عبر کی کا میرے ملکی اور تو می اوجوانوں کے لئے عبرت کا بھیشی میں سیس ۔ ۔ اس میں میں میں میں سیس ۔ اس میں میں میں سیس ۔ ۔ ۔ ایک میرے ملکی اور تو می اور اوران کے لئے عبرت کا بھیشی میں سیس ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ اور کی کو جوانوں کے لئے عبرت کا بھیشی میں سیس ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ ان میرے میں کی اور تو می اور خوالوں کے لئے عبرت کا میرے میں کی دورت میں کی دورت کی دورت

غلام صطفا صفك تفرؤابر

کسی کی باد

مسری اُمیڈن کی دنیا کتے احداثیل تشميم أزه كي نونز فعليول كن تحيكونسم جهال مبات كوسلف حبات حال صا كمبرغم سينبرئ فسح بمي زموناشاد وه لطف عمد گزشته وه بیایه کی اینس وه فرن^{ن ا}غ ببلطف وسمرور کی انتی<u>ن</u> قدم فدم تيبت ميكيف أراتي ده برُخمارگر بوسن بارسی آنگویس للندبول بوتبراؤت وه تغمه ممرغم دِل ومِگریکامسلناوہ س^زا ہوں سسے تمجى وفرعنابات سطبيك حاأ فدا گواه كه مربات بادب اب ك بہتاتی ہے جب ال کو دوست نیری اُ

نشاط وشن كسرابيوار فينتل اليم من كالمجيليون كالمحكورتم بحضم بطانبير مست أبشارول كي ملوم في كالمبي شاومان مبياد ل نضا دلانه مجد كوو إل كي بطاقت تول كي إو بین اب بی ادم محدده بهار کی داننس وهسيج وشام شب فررز كي ملاقانين وه بنبری شوخ اداوُل کی فتنهٔ سُاما نی دونركسي تيري مست بهارسي أكهبس خموش راتول میں تیراد و گربیب وه دبکیضا تراحسرت بھری نگا ہوں غرورس سينور واصاكيب مانا وه لطف وعبد ملاقات إدب ابتك غم فراق میں ہوتی ہے جب خصصی براد

تنرے خبال میں بے اختیار رو آموں تنری نلاش میں تھویا ہواسا ہو آموں

سید محد علی طهیرخال گورکھیوری منعتمہ ہیں۔ سے

لول سخطاب
اوسسروداور نو دار دبرندے؛ بین فرہنری آواز سُن لی ہے میں جب بنری آواز سُن پانا ہوں۔ تو باغ ہو جاتا ہوں ک اے کو کل کہا میں تجھے پرندہ سمجوں یا صرف ایک محدمتی ہوائی آواز
(کم) سبزؤ زمر ڈین پرلیٹا جُوا، بیں نیری و در گئی آواز سُن سکتا جُرن- یہ صدا پہاڑیوں بیسے گذرتی ہوئی معلوم ہوتی ہے - ابھی یہ بیرے نز دیک سُنائی دیتی ہے اور شینم زدن میں کوسوں دُور -
(س) اگرچه نوواد ایون میں صرف شعاع آفتاب اورگاگهائے بهار کی تغیر سرائی کرتی ہے - نیکن تو سند ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰
گیرے 'جور و مصافرب و ل ہیں جیاں محات ن ہارہ رہ کردیں ہے ؟ ۱ مم) اے زنگین موسم ہمارے بیارے پرندے یا تجھے سلہ بارخوش آمدید ہو۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ تومیرے نزویک پرندائیں ہے۔ ملہ ایک .۔۔۔۔۔میئر سرکی مہتی ہے۔۔۔۔۔۔ ایک عیرمحسوس وجو دہے۔ ایک ٹیمتیم آواڈ اور۔۔۔۔مرا یا را نہ ۔۔۔۔۔۔ ا
(🌣)
کی از کومی نوہنیں جس کی خوش کن آواز میں ڈالڈ طفولت میں سُنا کرنا تھا ؟ اور تیری خوش الی فی سے منا تر ہو کویک ہرطر بیری نلاش میں مرگردان رہنا ؛ با نو جھاڑیوں میں بیرے قیصے خاک جھانتا ۔ بادرختوں پر میری خسس نگاہیں تیری جنوبی آوارہ ہو جاتبں ۔ یا نفغا کے وسبین میدان میں تیری تلاش کرنے نگ جائیں
تری منتجواور طلب میں میں نے اکثر بادیہ بیمانی اور صحوا فرردی کی۔ گلزاروں اور مرغز اروں میں بھی تیری تلاش کر ارم لسب کن نزامید موجوم ہی رہی یا محبت با جس کے دیکھنے کی آرز و تو مهیشہ سے مور الیکن بایں مہر نظر کھی شائے الا
(۵) درحقیقت بیری نزگفرریز اور بُراسرار صدااب بھی میرے لئے فردوس گوش کا کام کرتی ہے۔۔۔۔۔۔جنوب گلش میں درا ز سے میں میں سے میں آبور کی میں میں میں میں ان میں میں ان میں ان میں ان ان انگیز ہوں کا میں میں میں میں ان میں م

پوکر بیپن کے معصوم آیم کی طرح ... اب بھی میں بڑی آ واز وہی صدائے یا دکشت وہی صحور کا اور پرکیف کرنے گئے وو یار وسن سکتا ہوں ؛ حتی کہ مجھ ووسنری لمحات بھرسے عاصل ہوجا میں ؟ (هر) اومبارک و بر ندے امعلوم ہو آہے ۔ کہ بہ کرہ زمین ... جس بہم چلتے پھرتے ہیں ... یک ایسی ملی اور ارفع حکمہ کی صورت میں تبدیل ہو عیائے ۔ جو تیرے رہنے کے عین موزون اور مناسب ہو ... ؛ (حن ابن سعبدی ادراعت) سال می

راز رندگی

(۱) فعلِ گل آخر بنی مصراب ساز زندگی چیبر آب دل کو پیمرسونه د گداز زندگی! وتش سے دیکھیں ڈرانطارہ بازان جن محک کھلا! مرجما گیا!! لبس بیہ ہے از زندگی! (۱)

اس سے بوجھوجو ہوالدہ شکار وق فنا زندگی کے رازسے کس اک ہی ہے آٹ نا گونتی آب مرا انف مگر بوبر بھی نصیتر گزنتی آب مرا ذنت کی اِک بیاجین شہر اور کیب

الم ات تصير متعلم أيم

حقيقت

المبدى خراه معرت موت مورة موارد إلى جما إلى من المسكن كدهر و موش نفيب ما ميد في جوايد إلى الما المبد كالمبدي المبدي المب

مفلسی نے آنسو بہاتے ہوئے دولت بو پو جھا! "بنا- بترامتقل قیام کماں ہے ۔ فوش کینت اورلت نے جواب دیا۔ "مفلس کے نصر ربین" ۔

بدصورتی نے مست بھری نگاہ ڈالتے ہوئے مین سے پوچھا!" بنا۔ تیراستیا پرستارکون ہے۔ دلفر میب "حقن سنے جواب دیا! "برصورت میں

بنده نے خدا سے دریانت کیا"۔ اِرب بنری متی کارازکماں پوشیدہ ہے ۔ جواب بلا اِ "میری محبت" میں "

مبال فجو نيندون جلاتي

میال فجو بجب شخصیت کے الک ہیں۔ بات بات پر تھوٹ اولنا، ن کے بایل بات کا کرنب ہے۔ اور دُنیا کے ہر فن میں اپنیاب کومستنداستا، سیمصنے ہیں۔ اصلی ام نو معلوم ننیس ۔ لیکن آب کی ہی زبانی معلوم ہواتھا۔ کہ آپ کو والدین مجین ہی سے ادبا می فجو کے :م سے بِکار نے تقے۔

ایک دن ہم آپ کے حضور میں بیٹے نفے۔ اردگرد چینے پانٹول کا جمکھٹا تھا آپ آلتی پاتی ارسے منہ پر اپنی محفوص مسکر اسٹ لئے ہما رسے ساتھ موگفنگو تھے۔ اپنی فوف سے وہ اندایت عزوری سائل بر بجث فرارہے تھے۔ آرجہ ہم اپنی عکدان با آرں کو محبنہ ناشو کا نت سے زیادہ وقعت منیں دے رہے تھے تا ہم مہن گرش تھے۔ باترں بالوں میں کہیں شکار کا ذکر جز آگیا۔ توسیاں فجو مونچوں بیانا و دیکر فرائے لگے "شکار۔ والٹر کیا کہا ۔ کوئی زائد تھا کمیں کبی کوشکا دیں ابنیانا فی منیں سمجھنا تھا۔ اور فصوصاً برندون کا شکار ایس توسائے کودیکھ کر معبی فشاند لگاسکتا ہوں ا

یہ تو مہیں معلوم ہی تھا کہ بائیں کرنے ۔ ابنون کھی نے اور مجدث بولنے میں آب : بنا ٹانی بنیس رکھے لیکن آج ج جشکار کا سُنا آدیم دیگ رہ گئے۔ " آپ إ اور شکار "۔ ہم میں سے ایک ساتھی نے جرانی سے پوچھا۔

" إن إن بفتا - كباتم بفتن نيس كرف - _ " آب ف فرايا - "بن جاليس سال فرج بين إيك ممماز عهده برا مور والم بون - (شايد عدده كا أم محد لك تقد عدد كا أم محد لك تقد بحد الله بالله بالله بها الله الله بالله بالل

برای مشکل سے میاں فجو آئندہ منگل کو ہادے ساغد شکا رکہ جانے پر راصی موسئے ۔

منگل کی مہم حمید جیند دوسنوں کو لے کرمیرے گھر آ با زل مُرا۔ اورم میاں فوے گھرکوروا نہ ہوئے۔ گھر جینی وصور کو ج کھے کہ یاس افیون کے گئے تاب ہوت در کیا ہے۔ نزدیک عبار ندورسے جینجوٹا۔ اورع صل کی محضور ایھی اس کے بیاس افیون کے گئے میں جھولتے دیکھا۔ نزدیک عبار کا کس آب سوئے پڑے ہے ہیں۔ "اورائنیں میاں فرانفل پڑھتے پڑھتے آئکھ لگ گئی تھی۔ دیسے نو میں جاگ را ہوں "
آپ نے ناک سکیلرتے ہوئے کہا " نو پھر شعکار جانے کا کس ونت ادادہ ہے " ہم نے وعدہ یاد دلاتے ہوئے کہا۔ "ان فداکی قتم بات اصل میں ہے کہ جھے حیال ہی شدہ ہا۔ اور نیادی بھی ند کرسکا۔ دیکھو میری بندوق ۔ "ان فداکی قتم بات اصل میں ہے۔ کمبخت کہیں کا " نو ہماری بندوتیں جو مامز میں ہم نے جواب دیا۔ فدا فداکر کے آپ اُس کے لئے ایک ندی ہر دومیل دور جانا تھا۔ داستے میں میاں فورہ دہ کر میں اپنی محترمہ بندوق میں میں مران فورہ دہ کر میں اپنی محترمہ بندوق

کا قسانے شادہے تنے ، اوراین چالیس سالدفوجی زندگی کے داقعات ایک ایک کرے بیان فرامہے تھے ۔ گو قدم فرامست تھ لیکن زبان نینچی کی طرع بیٹر میل ری فٹی۔ ایک عبد جنگلی کبونز وں کا ایک جو تند دیکھا اور ہم نے میاں نبو کو فائر کرنے کی دعوت وی - لیکن آب نے بدکر کر اُن کہ یا گیا ہمیا میں تو عرف مُرغا بوں پر می نشانہ باندھوں گا یہ جوں جوں ندی نزدیا ہم تھی ۔ میاں فج کے چرو کا دیگ بدل د باتھا۔ اور دل کی دھوکن نیزسے تیز تر جور ہی منی ج

آخ ندی بر بیخ بی گئے۔ مُرغا بوں کا ایک بڑا محکظ ندی بی بیخ پیکار کر دہا تھا۔ سم نے فجو کو بند وق بھر کردی ۔ اور اسے کیا ۔ فجو نے بچاس و فد ورو و مشربیت اور بچاس و فد قل نفر لیب پڑے مدکر بند وق بینی میں وابی ۔ اور نا کی مرغا بیوں کی طوف کر کے بین چک رہا گائے۔ لیکن وہ کم بخت یا تو ایسی مشغول تفیس کر امنوں نے پر واہ کا سند کی ۔ یا میاں فجو کے نش انت کو سے واقع نعظ میں ۔ کو اس سے بچ کر جانا ان کے لئے نا ممکن تھا۔ کم بخت ایک بھی نہ اُڑی ۔ جبور اُ میال نجو نے بند وق نین کے بر رکھ دو فر انفون کو آروک ملائے اور لب مرائل بر کھر کر بند وق اعظالی ۔ ندی کی جانب مند کرکے بند وق کا گندہ و جو ان کے در میان رکھ کر تا محکون ان کی کردیا۔ وَرَز کی آواز کے ساتھ ہی ہم نے جو نظر اُفقا کر وہ کھا۔ ور ندی سے نفر بیا ہوا بھاگ دہا تھا۔ ور فور کی طرف بو نگاہ کی ۔ اور اُنیس با وال ندی کی طرف کی موسید پرد کھے آئکھیں بند کرکے دمیت ہو آرام فرانا اور فوک کو طرف کو اُنیس با وال ندی کی طرف کے بند وق کو سیٹ پرد کھے آئکھیں بند کرکے دمیت ہو آرام فرانا اور فوک کو طرف کا بالا م

انج أم ملكي

فالزمردور

صفحه لبني بيرميرا أسنت بال كوني نهبين، ميرا گھروہ ہے کہ جس گھر کا ننٺال کوئی نہیں میرا دل دُنیا کی غول آشامیوں سے سیرہے مبری ڈنیا نیرہ و تاریک ہے انتصب ہے ایک دم بهربهی بیرعمن مجد سے حدا ہو انتین عل مبيب ري توريوون كاهت را بوانهين" ميري گردن بيس برا بيماك غلامي كا كمند روندنخ ہیں روزونشب سرما بیر داروں تے سمند رات كو بازار مين مختول بيرسوجاماً بول ميس! صبح کو دنیائے رہنج وعمن میں کھو جا یا ہول اس عبش سے آرام سے مخور ہے سٹر آبردار اس کے گلثن ہیں سُدا رہتی ہےساون کی بہار وہ بلائے رہم وعمل سے بے خبرہے شادہے دہر رُاستوب کی ہرفنب سے آزاد ہے ال الگریس ہوں حرمز دوری سے جگما چُور ہول كن إس مزدُور مجه كواو! بين مزدور بول! مقدر كيلاني فرسط ابر



جب بنس کاؤں کے قریب بہنی اور اعم شعاعیں گرج کی بلند چی ٹی بر بڑری تقیس سفام کا دوراعی شعاعیں گرج کی بلند چی ٹی بر بڑری تقیس سفام کا دوسند رکا آجہ تہ سٹ و ذرگی کی بیان بر بھا اسکات کی داری اپنے بال پر اشیان کے قرابال قرابال زندگی کو اپنے میں اور اور ان سفے کی جہت شکن دوڑ دھوپ کے لعدا پنے آپنے آشیالاں کی برون مائل پرواز سفے کھیے بیس نے دہی تھی اور ان تھی اس کے ایک اس ممکیان دیر آ کے قدم لینے کے لئے بے آبی دوران میں کی فرون جی ارت اس ممکیان دیر آ کے قدم لینے کے لئے بے آبی دوران میں دیران کی فرون جی ارت اس میں دیا تھی اس میں دیران کی اور ان میں دیران کی دیران ک

قریب ہی ندی سے بچیہ فاصلے برسبنکو دن آرزوں اور نمیاوں کا وہ مدفن تھا جسے عرف عام میں قبر سمان کسے میں۔ فریب نفا کہ قبر سمان کی پڑھکوت عمکین وادی سے بین آگے بڑھ خاول کے ہمکی ہمکی سسکیوں کی آواز بہر سے میں آگے بڑھ خاول کے ہمکی ہمکی سسکیوں کی آواز بہر سے کا فول میں "کُ۔ بہری آبھیں اس طرف مُراکئیں۔ اور گروی کی گروی روگئیں۔ دیکھا کہ معصومیت کے دو نفطے منطح میٹا ہماد ایک فار میں "کُ۔ بہری آبھیلی آنسو بھا رہے ہیں ایک فبر پر شیطے سسک کر دورہ ہیں۔ فرندگی کی فریب کا دیوں کے شکارا بنی بے بسی پر جیلے آنسو بھا رہے ہیں فوت ایس فرت نے ان کی زندگی کو تنہ نے بنا دیا تھا۔ میں بڑھا کون ہو تی میں اور جیا کہ معصوم بی آبھی کون ہو تی میں ایک نامیان کا میں تاریل ہوگی ۔ فرن آداز میں لوجھا ۔ معصوم بی آبھی سے بی میں میں تاریل ہوگی ۔ فرن آداز میں تاریل ہوگی ۔ فرن کی سیسکیال بنتے ہوئے فرم آبسووں میں تندیل ہوگیں۔ بڑی کا ایک ایک ایک با جد کہ بین بیطون نظر فرن تھا۔ انہان میں سے دیک نے جو ذرا سیا نا تھا کہا :۔

" ہم فداکو و سونڈھ رہے ہیں۔ ہماری ال نے جربال مدفون ہے بتایا تھاکہ ہماراباب سمند بارلوا ان ہیں گیا مؤاہ ہے ۔ اس بات کو مدت گذرگئی ہے۔ ہماری ال باب کے غم میں ہمیشہ آٹسو بھائی رہی۔ حتی کہ غم نے اُسے ہمیاد کردیا ۔ اور آخر کاربہی آٹسو اسے قبر میں لے گئے۔ اس نے یہ بھی کہ تھا ۔ کداکر میں مُرجاوُل تو تنہادا باب لوائی کے کردیا ۔ اور آخر کاربہی آٹسو اسے قبر میں لے گئے۔ اس نے یہ بھی کہ تھا ۔ کداکر میں مُرجاوُل کے بین کہ لوائی میں اداگیا بعد تنہارے باس مزور آئے گا۔ اگر وہ نہ آبا تو بھر تمہارا خبر گیر خدا ہوگا۔ ہماراباب لوگ کے بین کہ لوائی میں اداگیا ہما من میں ادرے بھرے ۔ اب بالوس ہو کہ دالیں اپنی میں اسے بارے بھرے ۔ اب بالوس ہو کہ دالیں اپنی اس لوٹ آئے ہیں۔ اب جھے آدمی تم ہی بنا و خدا کہاں ہے ؟

میری آنکور سے آنسووں کا سیلاب بعد نکلا۔ جن کے نظروں میں مجھے ذید کی عربی نظر آئی ۔ آہ اِفالم مُوت ۔ میری آنکور سے آنسووں کا سیلاب بعد نکلا۔ جن کے نظروں میں مجھے ذید کی عربیاں نظر آئی ۔ آپ اِفالم مُوت ۔ ح ىنبى ئىرائىنىن قصرئىلطانى ئے گئىسبىدىيە توشابىي جەنسىير كرىيالە دى كى چيالۇل بىر

نوچوانوں کو خطاب کرنے کی دجہ یہ ہے۔ کہ ان میں نظریا آ ذون علی کے ملا وہ چوش دورولالم جودہے یمنت وسقت کی صلاحیت ہے۔ جولائحی علی انہاں بیش کرتا ہے اس کویر دئے کا دلانے کی طاقت اور عمت صرف اہنی کے خوان ہیں ہو جزان ہے افغالہ جس تھے اس کی استفعاد داہنی کے مضیر طاور آ ہی باز وسیس موجود ہے جن گھٹ اور دشوار گذار منا ذل کو ملے کرنے کے بعیر جوس سفھدے ہمکار جو تا نصیب نہیں ہوسکتا۔ ان جنیوں کو چھیلنے کی آب مرف اہنی کے فولا وی لول اور تکمین رادوں میں ہے۔ اگر ان کی ابندائی تعلیم و نر بریت جمع مینا ووں پر رکمی جائے۔ اور قوام عالم کے رمبر اور شعل ما این سکتے ہیں۔ ابنی کے ذور باز وہے تیروسریس گذشت کی شان وشوکت جو تمام و میں کو انگشت بدنداں کر گئی بھی ۔ ادسر فو فرندہ کی جاسم سکتی ہے۔ گرموجود و تعلیم کے مضر اور زبر آلووائزات کو فرجوانوں کے دل ود اغ پر قابض دیکھ کروہ ہے اختیار جوج اُ مضی ہیں۔

شکایت ہے بھے ارب فداو ندان کمت سے میں شاہیں بچوں کووے رہے ہی فاکوادی کا

تعلیم بجائے اس کے کو جوالول کوکشکش حیات میں غلب ماصل کرنے کی تدبیری بتاتی اس کے کو نوجوالول کوکشکش حیات میں غلب ماسکو کا ذوق سلیم بدواکرتی ، مشکلات ومصائب کامرواند وارمقابلد کرنے کی روح وو لعیت کرتی - فطری خاموش سولول

كو حركت دے كرائن يه علم وعرفان كے بيتے بهاتى - بوشيدہ علاجيتوں كونشؤو فما دينى - دما غوں كو قرحت ادركت الركينشي -دوراندایشی اور وسعت نظر کی خم ریزی کرتی را در نوجوان اینی زندگی مین کامیاب اور کامران موسنے باس کا اند بالکل برنگس مور الح ہے۔ مصائب درتکالیف کے تصرر ہی سے حرکت قلب بند مو ف لگتی ہے۔ افظ لرز ماتے ہیں - دیگ فق م مانا ہے -توی جراب د سے کر مردہ مو باتے میں ۔ اس تعلیم نے ہمارے قلوب من ظلمت کی ایک تد بھی ادی ہے۔ قطرت کے اسرار ورمورج مرديدة بياك الله وابن فرجوار ل ع الحامدود مركة من ينا نيدها مدروم صرب كليمين فراف من بنا-

ول رزانب، حریفانه کتاکت سے بترا نرنگی مُوت کے کھودینی کے جیا و ن خاش اس جنول سے تھے تعلیم نے بیان کی جوید کتا تھا خرب درے کرہانے مدتراین نین افرت نے تجھے دیدہ اشا بین مجن ت حس میں رکد دی ہے غلامی نے نگاہ خفاش اوراخيرين فرائع بين مه

مرے نے نیری کھوں سے چھیایا جن کو فلوت کوہ وبیاباں میں وہ اسرار میں فاش علاّمه انبال مدرسه اور ورسكام ول كا قدر ومنزلت مع بحويي واقت مبن واداس امر كا بهي أنهيس احساس مع كم اگر مدارس اصلی اور مجمع معنول میں درسکا میں مول - تو ان کے ذراجہ سے نہذیب و تمدّن کی رُوح پر ورشعا عبس اطراف علم میں بھیلائی جاسکتی ہیں۔ مُردہ قارب میں بیداری اورا حساس مل بیدا کوے قوموں کی گرطی ماایت سنواری مباسکتی ہے۔ بیست اقوام کی بیست زمنیزل میں رفعت و بلندی بیداکی جاستی ہے۔ بشرطیکد مدرسد ارتعلیم کا مفصد لار دمیر کا کے ك الفاظ بين الكريزى قالب بين وصال كوا تنذب و تندن سے محردم كرنا بنوك

علم دفن را امر جران شوخ دشنگ مغربی اید نظرس فسرگ اندرین ره جز گرمط وب نبیت این کلران گرمفلوب نبیت فكر جالا ك اگردارى لىس اسىت بىلىع درّ اك اگردارى لىس است

طانب علموں کی زندگی میں ایک سکون اور جمود دیکھ کرنٹاعوانقلاب سے ول حسآس میں بے بیاہ جذبات کی ایک اس المتن ہے وہ مننی ہے کہ بطلسم سکوت اولی کر حرکت اورتیش کی صورت اختبار کرے۔ توجوان جن کے کندھوں ہر ملک و منت کی ذمه وارى كا بار كران برنے دالا بے بعث كوش اور سخت جو موں - ان كے مرد وعود ن بين انقلاب وسيما بيت تفوع في الآ بيهم عمل اور لامتنا بي سعى كا جذب بيدا مو مضالات بي وسعت اورافكاريس لمبنديروازي كي حيلك مود ان كي نعليم جيند مخصوص كنابل كاوراق ك محدود مرموسه و ملك و ه حكت دوالش كم جوابرحبال سے تعبی معیتر موسكيس - حاصل كرنے سے لغ بتياب مول علىباد كو مرشى سائى ات يرم زاخفش كى طرح سر الكر صرتصدين بنت سيس كونى جابيع - ملك مرجيز كا مائز وعقل کی روشن میں اے کرمز ہد ایجا دوا ختر اع کے میدان میں گامزن ہونا چاہیے ک

فدا تھے کسی طوفاں سے آشنا کریے کرنیزے بحرکی موجول میں اصطراب میں تجهدكاب مكن سنب فراغ كرو كتاب فوال م مكرصا حب كما بني ا قدا اللهاء كورث سائد في دونلسف كى موشكا بنول بين المجعاف سے متنى ننيس ملك تعليم جديب سائف فدى بى

تغییم کا اڑی قرار دیتے ہیں کیونک ذمہب کی اللی روس اور پاکیزگی سے ماحف اقف ندمونے کی وجہ سے می ڈروان فسران فراک سے يرُّ فرسِب دام مين آكر نَيمب سي كنار وكشي اختبار كريت بني - اوراس كي ضرورت او رامينت كوند سيعة بوسة كرمانه تغليدكي عبر ل بعليون ميں مگروان راور مراط سننقيم سے بهط كروبريت اور الحاوك بگيا الياب پر پدليتان بينيك بجرتے ہيں۔موجرو والعليم كيمفر جرائیم فوجوانی میں مرعت سے سرایٹ کرے خودی کے شحوطیب کی جراس بر تنبر کا کام کرتے ہیں ۔افکار میں ہے دبط آزادی بداكر معنيده ادراعين كمصن حسين بين ايك زلز لربداكر ديت مين - بني وجرب كرياني جزر وباب وهراياب مى كبون مر بولعيرسد بي سبع فرسود وخيال كرم برنى جيزي آسنان برمر ماز جُعاك مانام والدي نتيم بي مي كمم مجائ ترتى اور توشى فى كىكبت اوراد يارى عين ترفي صديد كرت بارب بين م

ونن توہی مم مجی جورنوں کی نزتی ہے مگر سوندان سے نکل جائی ہے فراد مجی ساتھ بم سجعة منف كه لائم كى فراغنت تعليم ﴿ كَيَا حِبْرَتَنَى كَدَجِلا آئِمَ كُا لَحِبُ او بحي سائله كرس يروبزك شيرين أوبول جناره أأس لبكرة فأجه كم تبيئة فسداو بمي ساقد

ایک مبار فرانے میں العلیم مدید کا عاصل کر اسمار مشکلات کا کامیاب مل منیں - ہمادے وستے موے اسورول مع لئ مرف يد تعليم ماء الهيس بن سكتى رامنيس يفنين ميد كانعليم مديد سي قبل بجند المانى - ذوق عل - خودى العراديت كا احساس صرد موا بالبئ بمكن ب ك مرق فرجوانول ك لئ يانعليم معنيد بو مكر فوتها لان تين محدى كر ببارى اس س بركرة ىنبىن برسكتى كبونكه ع

"شابيس كاجهال ادرب كركس كاجهال ادر"

ادراس مخصوص جهال کی نوعیت به ہے ! ۔

اپنی منت برقیاس اقوام معزے مذکر فاص بے ترکیب بین توم رسول استیمی ان كى جنيت كاب ونسب بالحصال فنن دب سيستكم مبين ينرى

، رحوم نے ملکہ ما تعلیم مدید کی موجودہ بھر ی صورت اور اندبب مدید کی مولناکیوں کا فیکر سابت مقت انگیز اور عبرت جزر ببراً یہ بیں کیا ہے۔ اوراس راز کی بروہ کشائی کی ہے کرمشرنی اقوام سے لئے یا معرم اور نوجوانوں سے لئے یا محضوص ترتی اور بلندی کے دروازے اس دقت کے بند رہیں گے۔ جب کے کہ اُس فکرد آبال کی عادت بعدانہ ہو۔ اور حب ک عقل وخرد كى كسوقى براسلامي تعليمات كى روشنى بى برجيز كوبركها بنائ - أكرمسلم نوجوالول بين برجيز بهدا بوككي - نوده خرابيان كيسركا فور بوجابي كل -جواب مسلم فوم كه الا مستقل روك بني بوئ بي - أكر أست مسلم كي اجباد ادرنشاة أينه كاكوئى ورليدب تراسلامى تعلمات كى بيروى اوركوران تقليد سے بنزارى -اس اندسى تقليد كوجس كے بم برقستى سے شكار ہیں خورکش کامنزادت مفراتے ہیں۔

تقليد كى روش سے توبسترے فودكشى ایک میداور کرران تقلیدسے بازسے کی کفین یول کی جے م تراش از مینهٔ خود ماه هٔ خو کیش براه دیگران رفتن حرام است

ر رور ال یہ برچین ایس کے جبر بیل ارضعبتش المب س گشت جبر بیل ارضع کے بیانی من کرآجنر دم کے بہی تعلیم دیتے رہے کئے اوراسی لئے ایک صدائے ریانی بن کرآجنر دم کے بیانعلیم دیتے رہے کئے ا

منقر پر کران کی زندگی سحرمغرب اورافسون فرنگ کے خلاف ایک سلسل جها دعتی - یہ ان کی مغدس زندگی کا ایک ایسا المبند کا رنا مسبعے جس کو ایل المبند کا رنا مسبع جس کو ایل نظر بخوبی سمجھتے ہیں ۔ اور صدافت بر مبنی ہونے کی بنا پر نند تف سے حایت کرنے ہیں ۔ گریمی کہند کا رنا مسبع جس کو اور معرف اور نام مرفر است کا ان کا اقدال ہے ج ممارے مغرب زوہ فرجو افراس کے لئے بالکل افر کممی چیز ہے ۔ یہی وجب کے کہ جس نیمیرت اور نام مرفر جو ان کی رسال کا ممتنی ہے ہے

جو الوں کو بیری آ است روے بھران شاہیں بچیں کو بال وہروے الی آر دوسیدرت عسام کردے الی آر دوسیدرت عسام کردے

ساتی ناسیس دوساتی سے شراب کن کا طالب ہے۔ جود جام پرجام لنظرها تا ہے۔ دوراحاب کودهوت دیتا ہے اس شراب معرفت کی سے داورا جان کے نظرت اس پر کھن جاتے ہیں۔ رموز کا کمنات کے پروے اُٹھ جاتے ہیں۔ اس شراب معرفت کی مستی اور مرخوش سے راز ہائے نظرت اس پر کھن جاتے ہیں۔ اس کا خیا من دل خوا ان کی دان کو فا فلا میں لٹا دینے کی و عا مانگذا ہے۔ نوجوانوں میں سوزعشق بیدا کرکے ذوق عمل بدا کرنے کا کا خوا ہشمند ہے۔ ان میں دل مرتفئی کے سوز معدیق دیکھنے کا متنی ہے۔ ایک غیرفائی بیش اور لگن ان میں وولعت کرنے کا آرڈ و مند ہے۔ جو آگ اس کے بیسنے میں شعلہ فتال ہے۔ اس آگ کی چیکاریاں نوجوانوں سے قلوب میں دیکھ کرتام برم کو انتش سوزاں دیکھنا چا ہتا ہے ہے۔

زمینوں کی شب زندہ داروں کی خیر مراعش میری نظر مخبش دے مرے دل کی پوشیدہ بے تابیا ں مرے فلوت و انجب من کا گداز امیدیں مری میں جو میں مسری ' گماذں کالشکر، یفین کا شب ت لگاذے ظاکانے لگا دے اُسے

یس به به سالول کی ناروں کی خبیب ر جو الوں کوسوز مجر محبن دے مرے دید ہ کر کی بے خوابیاں مرے مالئ نیم شب کا نیب از امنگیر مسیری - آرزوش میری مرادل مسیری - آرزوش میری مرادل مسیری ازروش میری دندگی در آرند و پوشنده است اصل او در آرز و پوشیده است رندگانی را بقام اند آرز و ست کاروانش را درا اند آرز وست طافت پرواز خشر خاک را خضر گرد در موسی ادراک را خضر گرد در موسی ادراک را

جوہ دنہ اس عاری اور سجو وک سے میرائی ۔ ان کی جیڈیت افراک مردم کے زدیک اُن مردہ الشوں کی ہے۔ جو گذگا کی مرجوں میں بیر تی نظر آئی ہیں ۔ اور اس الصبح تعلیم و نو بیت کی مبلی میں بیا صفے کے بعدائ میں بھیرت اور احساس خودی پیدا کونے کے ہزان در مند ہیں ۔ اس نعت غیر منترقبہ سے الاال ہونے کے بعدان کو میدان عمل وجد کی عباب دعوت و بیتے ہیں ۔ کیونکہ جمال اسلام میں جذبہ ایمان اور بخت لفیدن کی صورت ہے ۔ وہاں ہیم عمل اور سلسل کوششش بھی لازمی ہے ۔ یہی دہ جیزی ہیں جور رو اقوام کو تحت النزی سے المفاکر تریا کی بلندی کے بیتی و بیتی ہیں ۔ یہی دہ ہتھ بارمین جن سے مسلح ہو اراقام الم کا درور حیات میں کا میاب ہوسکتی ہیں ۔ ان کوسطی ایت اور نصول تریانی کی میکھ اور میں ہیں جور ہوں سے بیٹا میں بیر کا میں ہوگا ہوں میں بیر کا میں وقعت نہیں رکھتا ہو عمل ہیں ہیں بیر کا میں میں وقعت نہیں رکھتا ہو میں ہیں ہیں اور میں بیر کا میں موقعت نہیں رکھتا ہو میں ویرویں کا کھیلتی ہیں نہیں اور میں کا کھیلتی ہوت شکار

شرك شورش بنال منين تو كيومع منس

الدون اگریم میں ہی اوصاف بید اہو گئے۔ تو مکیم لمن مرحود کا سفف دکل ہوگیا۔ اور اگریم نے ان سے بیام کو سیجھنے اور
اس بیمل برا ہونے کی بجائے تر نم اور قوش الحائی سے گانا شروع کر ایا انظاء رو گیرشعراء کے کلام میں امتنیاز نہ کیا۔ تو اسس کو ان نون نے کہ بجاری مدون سے مجھک ما بیک گورت کے سامنے ہماری گدونیں فرط ندامت سے مجھک ما بیک گورت کے سامنے ہماری گدونیں فرط ندامت سے مجھک ما بیک کی فرون سے کہ ہم سرحوم سے اس شعر کو لیتیک کد کر اپنی مذول منفصود کی جانب جاوہ پیمیا ہوں سے کہ ہم سرحوم سے اس شعر کو لیتیک کد کر اپنی من ول منفور ہی دریوز وگری شک کھی ا

عيدُ لعمد بلوحبِ مَا في سال دوم

محسر سال اررو

برق برورے فلک ا درخت اربر ورہے زبین بان كوبدلول اور نيااك انخسال ببداكرول فلون ننب میں سن اکر مکس حقیقت سوز کی لحفل اسب ابنے رازدال ببیداکروں خود بخود بھردرد کے در ال مرمی جانب ارهیں ساري دُنباي الگ طرز فغال سُب اکروں، كاش! بو إس بارگرمين أب كوماني مجھے!! مبرے اللہ ابیں کہاں سے وہ زبال مُداکروز ننگ ہے مبرے منبول ہر وسعتِ ارض وسمب كبول مذبجرا بيغة زمين واسمال بيلاكرول ب جب سام بن كامروم خطراليكن نصير ببلوئے گل حیوا کر کیا آسٹ بیال بیدا کروں

الم كالفير

انسانی زندگی

گهای سے دھکے ہوئے شالوں برخا موشی اور سکون کا تسلط ہے۔ ایک آدجوان مردا در ایک جسین دوشیزہ إلقه میں اور قوائے ہم ہت ہم ہت ہم ہت جبل فذی کرر ہے ہیں۔ وہ شیلے کی لمبندی ہونچپ کر تھی جائے ہیں :
ر باحل :- "شبرین تم جلتے جلتے فعال گئ ہوگی ۔ آ و ذرا بیان بہٹو کردم کے لیس کا س کی ہرا وال مہی موت دست ہیں ہے۔ جھے آدھی س یا کو تعدال کرنے ہے " بین اس لئے سبز جول کر شہری کی ہی تھ اور کہ سر کے ہیں اسلے معدال کو تعدال کر تھنے کہ ہوئے آئ کیاں جیٹے جا ایک دو موس بادر دول کی اور عمد اور کہ اس باند فیلے ہے انہا ہیں دور بہری ہری و تعدال کی تعدال ہوئے ہوئے آئ مناب کی بیان معروب میں اسٹے کی جا در دول کی اور عمداری میں ہی دو شاہد اور ایک اور عمداری میں اور ایک ہوئے ہیں اور جا ہوں جو شام کے ساتھ ساتھ ان درخوں کی بلند اول برجھا آنا جا ساتھ ساتھ ساتھ ان درخوں کی بلند اول برجھا آنا جا در ایک ہوئے آئم ہیں۔ حب تم ہیرے ذریب ہو۔ بی تنہیں دیکھ سکتا ہوں۔ چھوسکتا ہوں۔ اور ہی ہیری آر دُول کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در ایک برحد در ایک انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے ذریب ہو۔ خریب ہو۔ بی تنہیں دیکھ سکتا ہوں۔ چھوسکتا ہوں۔ اور ہی ہیری آر دُول کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیری آر دُول کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیری آر دُول کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیری آر دُول کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیرے در بی ہیں انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہو تی ہوئے آئے کی ساتھ کی انتہا ہوں۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیری آر دُول کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیں در در بی کی انتہا ہوں۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی ہیں در در بی کی انتہا ہے۔ جب تم ہیرے در بی بیرے در بی ہیں در بی ہیں در در بی کی انتہا ہے۔ در بی میں در در بی کی در در بی بیری آر دول کی در در بی در بیرے در بیرے در بی در بیری انتہا ہے۔ بی در بیرے در بیرے در بیا در در بیرے در

را ہے۔ کم میرے فریب ہو۔ ہی مہیں وہید ملنا ہوں بھوسلنا ہوں۔ اور ہی میری ادرون ن اہما ہے جب م میر سے

قریب ہوتی ہو۔ نو میرانخبیل ماگ المنظمان میں دیا ہے میں ایک بیلی کو ندجاتی ہے۔ اور زندگی وفعنا خوشما معلوم ہونے

گئی ہے۔ محبت کا اول ترین معجر فامر لی سے معولی النبان کی روح میں می شعریت بیداکر، تباہے جس سے اس کی نظ سے

گری ہو ما آن ہے۔ اور ہزاروں فولصور نیاں جواس کے گرد مجھری بلی ہو آن ہیں اور خبیس وہ پیلے مذر بھر سکنا تھا نظر ا اک مبانی ہے۔ محبت سے گرا ایک نئی بینائی ایک نئی روشنی کی تھیلک زندگی میں بیدا جو مبانی ہے۔ تمبیس مجھ سے مبت ہے اشترک

یجما بی ہیں۔ محبت سے کر یا ایک می بیمانی ایک موضی کی طوباک زیری میں بدیا ہو حال ہے مبین جوسے جت جے احبر رہے۔ سنبرین کی سی مسکو اس کے ساتھ ریاض کی انکھوں میں آنکھیں ڈول کدا تا ہات میں نسر ملا دینی ہے۔

د پاص وقت توسین ، تمه ری ان آنکهول کے دازیمی نمیں سمجھ سکتا اِس وقت توسین خوش بول کر ان بین ففت جه ا بهار ہے۔ لیکن معن اوقات بینے بیٹے بیٹے ان میں بی عجب گرائی پر اجو مائی ہے ۔ جیسے اُنق سے دور دراز وافعات و بکوری بو۔ادران دافعات میں میراکوئی حصر منیں۔اس وفت بین اپنے آب کوسخت تنما محسوس کرنے لگ عبانا ہوں۔ و عد واکر و

سنبرس اکرتم حیال ہیں ہمی مجمعی مجھے سے مجدانہ ہوگی ''

سنبرس ۔" تم بہشہ مجھے اسی طرح چا ہوگ آ ؟" د باص ۔ " یہ ایک ابیا عجب سوال ہے جوہر عورت ہر مرد سے بدھی ہے اور سرسرد ہرعورت سے ہم ہزاروں دفعہ ایک دوسرے سے بر چھ چکے ہیں " تہیں مجھ سے مجت ہے آ ؟ ہر دفعہ اس سوال ہیں اوراس سوال کے جواب ہیں آیک نگی "ازگر معلوم ہرتی ہے ۔ تہیں" ہاں" کہ لواکر مزا آ تا ہے ۔ اور مجھ ایل کہ کرسکین ہوتی ہے ۔ شہری ابری محبت زمین و زمال سے بالا ترہے۔ وہ ابدیت جوندگی ہیں ہے۔ جو کا تمان کی ہے میں ہے مبری عجب میں ہے ۔

مورج غروب ہوجیکا ہے۔ پھٹے ہوئے زُگیین اول جو ارنگی کے ھیلکوں کی طرح آسمان پر مجھرے ہوئے تھے۔ اربیب ہو جا رہے ہیں۔ درخوں پر ایک نیل سی میا ہی طاری ہورہی ہے۔ چود ھویں کا جا ندج ندی کے قرص کی لڑح ان میں سے نکلنا

محسرسال اررو

برق برورت فلك ادرخت اربر ورب زبين مان كويدلول اورنيااك اننحب ال ببداكرول فلون نزب ما باست اكرمس حقیقت سوز کی مفاع ببداكرون خود بخود بھرورو کے در ال مری جانب بڑھیں ساری ٔ دنیا سے انگ طرز فغال سُب اکروں ، كاش! بو إس باركيس أب كوباني مجم !! مبرے اللہ ابیں کہال سے وہ زبال سُلاکروں · ننگ ہے مبرے منبول بر وسعن ارض وسمک كبول شبجرا فيغاز مبن وأسمال بيداكرول بحب سنين برق كامردم خطراليكن تضير پہلوئے گل جیوڑ کر کیا آت بیاں ببدا کرول

ايم لے نقير

انسانی زندگی

گفاس سے دھے ہوئے لوں برفا موشی ادرسکون کا تسلط ہے - ایک فرجوان مرد ادر ایک جبین دوشیزہ إلق بین الله فالله میں ا

د باصل المشري المنهاري ال المحول كوازئي شيس محدسكا يس وتت تويين فوش بول كوان بين فقت با بارج له المكل عفراد فات مين بين بين الم عبد المراق بدا موجاتى بدا ميس أفق عدوكر وراز وافعات و بكورى بوداوران وافعات بين ميراكوني حمد منين اس وقت بين البنة آب كوسخت تناهموس كرف لك جابا بون وعد وكرد

سيْرى اكتم حيال سر مبي مجد مع مجد سه مجدانه بوك " منبري - "تم مبيشه مجع اسى طرح جا دوك أي

د با حق ۔ " یہ ایک ابیا عجب سوال بے جوہر عورت ہر مردسے پر ھیئی ہے اور ہر مرد ہر حورت سے ہم ہزارول دند ایک دُوسرے سے بر بچہ بیکے ہیں " تہیں مجب مجت ہے نا ؟ ہر دند اس سوال ہیں اوراس سوال کے جواب ہیں ایک نئی تازی معلوم ہرتی ہے ۔ تہیں " ہاں" کہ لواکر مزا آنا ہے ۔ اور مجھ ایاں کہ کرسکین ہوتی ہے ۔ سنبری! بہری محبت زبین و زباں سے بالانزہے۔ ووابدیت جو زندگی ہیں ہے۔ جو کا کنات کی ہتی ہیں ہے بہری محبت ہیں ہے " سمورج غروب ہو جیکا ہے بیعلے ہوئے رنگیین اول جو اور تکی کے ھیلکوں کی طرح آسمان پر مجھرے ہوئے تھے۔ اور کی ہو موارجے ہیں۔ درخوں برایک فیل سی سیاہی طاری ہورہی ہے۔ چود ھویں کا جاند جاندی کے قرص کی اور انت میں سے انگلیا

مِوا وكها ليُ دع راسي 4

موادها دارس دابسه به السائن بربری من تک گرای دیف کے فاو د جانیکل رائے۔ وکنیا کی میں نزین نے السکرانے ہوئے) سوائے تہا رہے! مواہیں تھے السائن کے کہ جاندانی گراہی دیئے اینے سنیں روسکا۔ جاند ٹی ارز ٹی ہو ٹی معلوم ہو تی ہے۔ جواہیں ملکاساتر تم بیدا جونا ہے۔ جیسے دورائیں جاندی کے تھی و جنگے بھے رہے ہوں۔

ر باص - " تم كياسوج رى بوشيري - پعر ديالات ين كوسين ؟ " تندري - " جمع اس دنت وورات ياد آرس جوب بهم ف است جا باندن مين آج عن كيركي متى " " رياض - آه - جانداور آج - گويا وولها وولهن إرشيري كان مين شرادتي انداز سے كويا ميں اور تم إ

رہا ہیں۔ اور جا اور جا ادر ای ۔ اور و دار ہور ان جو اس موجت ہوگئ ہے ۔ اور میں وجر ہے کہ اج جا ندنی میں اس قدر خواجوت انٹیر سی بھے لیتین ہے کہ جاند کو صرور" ناج اسے مجت ہوگئ ہے ۔ اور میں وجر ہے کہ اج جاندنی میں اس قدر خواجوت معلوم ہوتا ہے ۔ دامن حبین نزین اس دفت معلوم ہوتی ہے جب وہ دو لدا کے اس جارہی ہو۔ تم نے د کجعا شہب کہ جاند نکلے مسکوا رہی ہو۔ لیکن جاند دب تا ج سے مرم بن بدن کو آ ہت آ ہند ہو منا شروع کر آ ہے اور اپنی سیس قیا اُسے اُڑ ھا دیتا ہے تودہ حیا ایک پوٹ بدہ مرتب میں ندیل ہوجاتی ہے ۔ فنی کہ تاج فرط خوشی سے میتا ب ہو کر آخر جاندنی کی گود میں سوجات ہیں۔ اس دلین کی طرح جو جمینہ بھر و کو طفا کے انتظار میں بے قرار رہی ہو۔ اور آخر کاردولها کی آمریواس کی آخوش مجت میں تا

المعلمة المربي من المحبت كى إد كارس جوشاه جهان كومنا زمل سيمتى - عَلَم منان معبنون كاجتيا ماكت

نبہ ہے الرائی کوسٹ نے محت کی نایا مُداری کوھٹن اوسٹ کے ذرابعہ پاندار بنانا چا اِسے مشل اس شاعر کے جوابی مردم عبر بہ کرائے اشعار میں دائی ڈند کی بخش رام مور وقت السانی میڈ ایٹ کا دہشن ہے اور تاج کو یا السان کی وقت کے ضلاف عمد اللہ احتیاج ہے ؟*

وفت (گرخی بدن اواری جید دیائی م بزرگ نون گرال اکفی جرب من این و فقیم فاذت بول بن کامورت
وفت (گرخی بدن اور ارسا ما اور منکی بوزید به ساری کا مات مرب ایرای بید از به جید رت به انتما - نوای فاک کی صفی به است ایسان این بید من اور ایرای بید این به من اور ایرای بید این ایرای ای

معصوميت عد غرضيكدالماني هن ماديكاكمات كي فولهورتي كاكشيدكيا بواجوبرب ك

سنت ہیں کہ زبین کا ایک بید ہیں ایب نیس جوکسی اس ان گرتر دین چکا جو کی جی ہے کراس مخلی گھاس کے تلے جے رہا من اور
شیری نے جوار صحت رند جم اپ بسند بیات میں جو کسی ایر کو ان جو ۔ جو جی جم ان کہ کا فی فیس اور جندیں کہی "حسیس" اور میں
ان بل بہت تن کہ گیا فعا ۔ گرزیین مین بنیب اور جو لول ہے و حصی ہو لی نہ ہو۔ تو فعا جائے کے لیے جسر تناک نظا دے تطرا بیش اور مین
کی دبیر معلوم بنیں کیا کیا مرج دہے! ایمن کی سلم ریا من اور شیریں کے جو ان کی گرام سے محسوس کر دہی ہے ۔ اس فی جم کی افعر ایت
موت کے والے بہی کو رہی ہے ۔ و این نبر گر مجھ کے من کی طرح واسے ۔ اس نول کے دونے کی آوازیں جوابی معلوم الی میں ۔
موت ۔ "وہ جی کتی ہو لی آئی میں جو بنیزے لئے محب کی فعنسے رہیں یکل بالیوں کے من کی طرح کی ہوں گی ۔ وہ گررے بدان جو آج
بنرے احساسات میں جائیاں وہ والے میں کل دینگتے ہوئے کیاوں کی خوراک ہوں کے جس طرح گرد می موشیں کے مرفی کے منظر استے ہیں
اسی طرح ہیں تاک میں دہتی ہوں کہ استان پیدا ہو ۔ جو ل جول وہ وہان اور خولصورت ہوتا جاتا ہے میری کھوک اینز موتی جاتے ہے ۔ بیادی سے
جس وان بنری خوشنی ورجہ کھال کے ہوئی جائے گی ۔ مجھ سے اور صبرت ہوتا کی ایج ہم جو آج تھے دوان فی بات کی جو سے ہے۔ بیادی سے
جس وان بنری خوشنی ورجہ کھال کے ہوئے جائے گی ۔ مجھ سے اور صبرت ہوتا کی گا ، جسم جو آج تھے دوان فی میں کی میٹ کی میادی سے
میں دائے کا ۔ ۔۔۔۔ بیادی سے

الشرار براستران عے محد محصر مالے وال مجھر رہی ہے جن میں رامن سفید خود رو مجول لگادیتا ہے محوال سیری کہ کست ال

نیری بے بس انکھیں دیکھ رہی ہوں گی ۱۰داس کی ہرخولھورتی ذائل ہورہی ہوگی حتیٰ کہ نب کی آگ میں جل بل کر بیلے بیٹرے سے ڈھکا ہوا ایک ہڑیوں کا فیصائی رہ جائے گا۔ پھر ایک دن آد دیکھ را ہوگا ۔ کہ بیمارے چرے پر ایک ملکی سی مغموم ، مسکوام ب دکھا گی دے گی ۔ اور نیعنیں منطق منطق تقم جائیں گی ۔ چشیتر اس کے کہ آنواس واقعہ کی اہمیت سکو مسکوام بیٹ گی۔ چشیتر اس کے کہ آنواس واقعہ کی اہمیت سکو مسمول میں بیٹرے اور اعلی بیٹی مرز بان کی شد آسکیں گے۔

چنددن تجھے فالی بندریم کو کر تهائی کا درون ک احساس ہوگا۔ آق فبر کے بھر ہر دائیگال آنسو بدائے گا۔ پیول چرا ایسگا۔ شمع جلائے گا۔ بھد مذت عم کی شدت ہی نیز سے لئے یا عث تقی ہوگا۔ فالب و ننا ہوئے دیم کو کو جا ہیگا کہ تحفیل میں مبت کی یا دکو غیر فانی بنا دے۔ لیکن یہ بھی تجھے نفیب شہر گا۔ وقت آ مہند آمہت نیری فلا من مُرضی ایک نشد کی طرح تجھیراٹ کر ا شروع کردیگا غم فود ہخو د فلط ہونا جائے گا۔ حتی کہ بجب دن توکسی کی شیر تی کو گودیس لئے بیشا ہوگا۔ پھروہی محبت اور مُوت کا چکر۔ ہیں ہوں فائح ادر تیری محبت فانی !

ریامن اورشرس پرایب ایسی بلیغ فاموشی طاری جیجوالفاظیں بان بنیں کی جاسکتی۔ دو فرجوان بیں اور نشذ ذندگی می شرار دو نشو دفحا کی لمرجوموسم بماریس درختوں کی دگوں بیں بہتی ہے ان کے خون بیں م جود ہے۔ ففظ چینے اور سائس بینے کے احساسس بیں ہی نا قابل بیان خوشی معلوم ہونی ہے۔ ایک بیز بتیہ جی و فر مرت سے ہوا بیں اسلمانا ہے کیوں نہ وہی دوق ہی ان ا بیں ہو مج گھاس کی ہری میری کونپلیس ذمین میں سے چھوٹ کو تھل رہی ہیں۔ ان میں فطرت کی اوروال از گر ہے اور ووسکون ہے جس کے لئے انسان فرسنا ہے چھول نا آشنا کے غمر ہیں اور کما لِی زندگی کے آئیندوار۔ کیوں خوالشانی زندگی میں فطرت میسا کمال مہتی ، فطرت جیسا دائی سکون ہو ہ آرفر کی سامده و در در می کور و بیتر میں ہے۔ جوائمتی ہوگی گھاس میں ہے جد بیدن میں ہے۔ جوجودانات میں ہے اور میں کی کمیل النسان ہے میں دو میری جول میں خوش سے اسر فیہ ہول البھی میں بیتے ہیں موائی ہول البھی الشان دا دول کو بیدا کا اور میں النسان المان کا دول کو بیدا کی جول میں میں بیتے ہیں ہوئے ہوئے اللہ اللہ المان دا دول کو بیدا کی اور میں النسان موروں کو بیدا کی اور کمیں النسان موروں کو بیدا کو بی

اكبراله آبادي *

وں قربرانسان کے مذیا ہو اور فیالات کی خین اور فوت بڑی مذیک حالات گرد ویش کی مندن ہو آہے بیکن فیقی شاع کا حما ہی

ال خصر من اپنے ، حل کے انزات سے اثریڈ یہ ہو آہے عکمان اثرات اور اثرات کے غیر مرئی اسباب کی میچو اور سین وجیل تصویر ہو ویش کا نفی میں کھینی دینے کی فدرت رکھنا ہے۔ وہ سی کرنا ہے کہ اس کی بنیاد کردہ تھو گریسے عس ہوا محرش کا مل کا جس کی نزید اس کا بہاجال برت، الغ کر اور ہے۔ بالا کا افرات قبول کر کے اپنے عمد کی ترجمائی کے انگذہ بااس کی حاصر سے متاثر ہو کواس کے ناخو مشکلالہ بہائی کی خاصر کا منازہ کو اس کے ناخو مشکلالہ بہائی کی فائد ن اعلان جنگ کردیا ہو اور اسباب وڈراکع میا کرنا ہے ایس الازم ہے کہ بی تناع کے کلام وہام کی فدر قبیت کا مجمع اندازہ لگانے سے پسلے اس کے ماحول کا مطالعہ کیا جا ان میں کرائے ہوں اس کے ماحول کا مطالعہ کیا جا ان کو میا کرنا ہے ایس الازم ہے کہ بی تناع کے کلام وہام کی فدر قبیت کا مجمع اندازہ لگانے سے پسلے اس کے ماحول کا مطالعہ کیا جاتے ہو

عظمار کاسانو عظم میدون ان کافری رئیای ایک دوروس انقلاب کابیش خیر تھا۔ جو لوگ عدر خلیہ کے دورانحطاط کی گروبراو اور کو آبول کاشکا رہ کراہنے دل ود ماغ کو لا و او و سانی کر چکے تھے جن کی خودی و خود اعتمادی کی جس موت کی ہن فی بی بیغی چکی تھی ارجو عیش دطریب کے شیستان اور میں گھری خیند موریب تھے تھے بینے واقع جی گئے کہ تکھیں ملتے ہوئے اُسٹے۔ انگر آبیال لیتے ہوئے ایٹ گر دجو رکاہ ڈالی ترصوس کیا کہ ع خواب تھا جو کچھ کہ دیکھا جو شنا افسانہ تھا۔ ساری کا تمات کو بدلا ہوا یا۔ ولول سے حوارت و مافول سے الوالور می اوراعضام سے ذو ف عمل کی فائنس ملب ہو چکی تھیں ایس لیے سب یاس و حران کی جم تصویر بن می اورائ میں خبرول نے واقعات سے الوالور می اوراعضام سے ذو ف عمل کی فائنس ملب ہو چکی تھیں ایس لیے سب یاس و حران کی جم تصویر بن می اورائ خبرال اورائ خوات کے بینظور نہ تھا۔ کو المسانی تعز ل حدے گر رجائے۔ جانچواس والم ہیں جندا نجام بین مہت یاں بدا ہو بیل جندل اورائ میں اورائ کی اورائی میں اورائی کی بیم کو مشیس کی سے اورائی میں اورائی میں اورائی کا اورائی میں اورائی کا کر اورائی کا کر سے مندر سے کا کر ساحل امید تک بہتے نے کی بیم کو مشیس کیس۔ بیما حب دل لوگ آذاد۔ حالی اور کو ک کے بیالات کو مالوس کے لکھا گیا۔ اور ویشا ورریٹ اور دیل کی بیم کو مشیس کیس۔ بیما حب دل لوگ آذاد۔ حالی اور دیل کا درائی میں اورائی کی بیم کو مشیس کیس۔ بیما حب دل لوگ آذاد۔ حالی اور سے میں اور کین کر اورائی کی بیم کو مشیس کیس۔ بیما حب دل لوگ آذاد۔ حالی اور سے میال کی بیم کو مشین کر دو اورائی کا کر اورائی کا کر میال کو کی بیم کو مشیس کیس کیستان کی کیا جاتا ہے۔

المعلم بين نتقال فرايا :-

اکترمبدائے فطرت سے شاعراندول دد اغ کے کرآئے تھے بچپن ہی معضع کمنا شروع کیا ہم عصروں کی طرح ان کی شاعری کی ابتدار میں فزل کو گئے سے ہوئی ۔ ابست دائی کلام میں دبگ قدیم غالب تھا۔ جوں جون زماند گذر آگیا مِشق سخن کے ساتھ

سائة كان البريجيني درداورات ببرابو ما كيا- زائر نومشقى كتصنق وردات البحق وشقى كى مكدية بلقى المهار وزبات اور ودت كلام غ له كان اور رفته رفته نصوب العلاق اور مكت كرمنوا من يحى بتدعة فكر دوحانى فله فيا شاه راطاتى دنگ غالب في لكا-دبيا كي بايدارى اور جاه و منزلت كى به تهاتى كرمنايين جكر باق لكى اور بالآخر آمرنوس كه مناع كالى كيد شبت بل او داروا على ان كى فرز لبات بير سلامت بين به اوردوانى بحى سوزمره اور بندش الفاظ كى قال تحيين من لين بعى موجر بهيد ودرا على تخييل اور كافروس ورسم من دلكش تصويري بعى يكين جس صنعت كلام بهان كي شرت كاذياده الدائم عاد به ده ان كي فرافت في المين المنافية ورمنوس والسمن به دائم المنافية والمنافية والمنافية

مشرنی کو ہے ذون روحان مغربی بیں ہے سیل جب مانی کہا منصور نے حف دا ہوں بیں فرارون اولا اوز نہ ہول ہیں مہنس کے کھنے لگے سرے اک دوست "فکر ہکس لفت درم ہت اوست"

عادم شرقی شعراکی طرح مکارم اطلاق اوراحکام ندمب کی رسمی تبلیغ اور طویل وعظ نمیس کرتے۔ مکیدمزاج زاندکوسی ان کرنجوانی کونصویہ کا دوسرا و خ دکھاد بنے میں اوراس لطبیت اندازسے کہ وواس بیا ہے اختیا رہنسے لگ مانے میں اور مینی سے لعد محسوس کرتے میں کہ بہ خود بنی کی نصویر منفی سے

آج بَنِكُطُ مِيسرِكَ أَيْضَى آواز اوْالِ! جَن رجه بِي المِي كِيد الكُورُ لمَنْ واللهِ معبيرة بَنِكُطُ مِيسرِكَ أَيْضَى آواز اوْالِ! معبيبت مِين مِين الله عَرمنيان كليس معبيبت مِين الله عَرمنيان كليس المُعلِق مِين المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مِين المُعلق مِين المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مِن المُعلق مِن المُعلق مِن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مَن المُعلق مِن المُعلق

تاكىدىمبادت بديب كهتم بى لاك ببرى بين مجى أكركى طرافت نميس مباق سب بوجيد بين س بت كافراداك ساقة رجيا بين كلي سول بي بس اب مداكبيساغة نعليم جديد كوسش قى روحا بنت اورة داب كه خلاف ايك خطراك حربة عور كرت بين اور فرائد بين : -مم أيسى كُل كذا بين فا را مبلى بيسة بين ، كرجن ويؤهد كوارك إب كرخبلى بيسة بين ، تعليم وديما تى بيتمس وكربا خلا الأبي جعفل سلمان واتى بية وكياب فقط مكارى بية

اکبرائی مفدی ریگین زندگ مے بیز مسل رخیا لات کرکے ہیں۔ اندین مشرق کے سائد سی مجتنب و و دیت و طن دو تحفظ دین و شرب کے واعظ ہیں۔ وہ فارئین کو اپنی چیزوں پر ازان ہو قاسکھاتے ہیں۔ اور بھا ہے ہیں کہ فرم کا ہر فرد اصلی سے واقعت ہو۔ حال کی نفتید کرسکے ۔ اور منقبل کی شبدت اچھی المید رکھے ۔ اندی خیالات کی بنا بیشن عبدالفاد ریے کو فات ہوات کے دور اول میں ان کولسمان العصر کا خطاب دیا۔ جوان سے سرکاری خطاب کی شبت فریادہ مقبول اور زیادہ موزدن ، بت ہوا۔

آگیرنده رشت بے مثال نشاع اور سوسائٹی کے زبروست نقادین ، طبکہ طبند مرنب صوفی هما فی بھی ہیں اورظ انت بین بکیائے روز کا۔ بھی لبیضہ نراجہ رنگ کے خود ہی موجدا ورخود ہی خانم ہوئے یخوش طبعی اورظ الفت ان بین کوسل کوسل کر بھری ہوئی متنی ۔ نشروع بیں نوادنت صرف ظراونت رہی ۔جنامجیان کی زندہ و کی کے نوٹ الاحظ ہوں سے

بَمَا يَنُ آبُ كُومِ نِهِ كُو كُو يَكُ بِعِد كِي الْهِ وَكُلَى اللهِ عَلَى الْمَالِ وَالْحَدِمِوكُمَا مُنْ مِن فرجي تحبيث يمُن في أى منيس فالتو عقل مجهيم بنتى ہى شيس في معرز شفض كين ان كى لا لُف كيا الكه و كُفتن درج فرن الله جيم القن عال كے العب الله على الله على عال كے ميں في وال كے عدل كو ليا ہے دل كى كيواسط كيا تعب ہے كو تفريح الله عالى عالى كے دافل ميں سنيں ان كو عذر كيے

وَلا كُولِي لِكَادِ عِوالْنِ كَالِبَسْتِ بِينِ

المرنے مدہداورلطیعت شبیعات کا استعمال کیا۔ اگریزی کے نئے اور فیرستعمل الفافا کو اشعادی مجکہ دی میعولی الفافی کو نئے طریقہ بہاستعمال کیا۔ اگریزی کے نئے اور فیرستعمل الفافا کو اشعادی میں۔ مثلاً مغربی تعلیم کی ولفر ہی کے لئے "مسل " برق الے راک سے مسلمان کیلئے مشیح " مرد برت کے ولداوہ کے لئے "سیتید"۔ مسلما اول کی فدیم شان وشوکت کے لئے "او نظ" ۔ مسلمان کیلئے مشیح " وراسی طرح کلیسا مسجد۔ مندر برت کولیے - بالجہ - بیٹو - مسرمیٹ ۔ بدھو ۔ گرن اول ون و طرز - کونسل میں ایولی کو مفوم معزل میں سنعول کیا ۔ فدیم مستادوں سے زبان زوخلائن اشعاد کو خبعت تعینرالفافل سے اپنا بیا ۔ مثلاً مستال قدم صورة است رائح ورالیتاں شعوم

ر شنده درگردنم نگنده پریت من برد هرماکه براست ولپیک

مُيك رانبرسرمن جائية ستاريخير مرد مامسر لواند شدچرا فيله سنود

ﷺ خورس بینے اور بیری کے انتقال کے باعث وال کستہ ہوگئے۔ اور اُن کے شماریس مجھون ویاس مے حیالات نظر اور کی کے اس

وقت ملدع ديكها دنت غروب دنكيب اب فكر آمزت سير دينيا كرفوب ديكيب

آلبَرا فلن كوفا برم وق دبيني ما ديت اورمغرب بركن كو ندمب وا فلان كارشمن قرار دبيته بير مولوتيت سربزاد بي - بريداتي - كورانة تقليد - اور تنگ تطرى كے خلاف جنگ آز ما بي اورا بينه ، بحك بين منفر بين ك ان كى قدر ومنزلت كا صيح الداز وصرف و بي لگاسكته بين - جو كاريات آلبرك نايون جلد دن كالبنور مطالعه لرجيكي ون -

اکبر کو اسان انعسر کید بنایی کافی نئیں۔ یبونکہ ان کی وگورس نگاہ اچند ڈیا نہ سے بہت آگے دیمیتی ہے اوران کا کمندس داغ ستعبل کا خاکہ میں نیار کر لیتا ہے۔ ان کی ظرافت کی نئیس میں میں یہ ووا پے مطالب کو مرة جرزیان اور فتی تمثیل واستفادہ ہیں مین کرتے ہیں لیکن فراغور سے دیکھے تو ان میں ابدی مسأل حیات کا علی نظر آنا ہے۔ شاعر مشرق علار انبال نے کی خرب کیا ہے ہے

ا- ع-ص -

ر میم است. د مهرابندرهٔ نفرنگوری ایک نفر کا آزا د نرجمه)

سٹرک کے دور و بدورخوں کی زم وہ ازک شاخیں موسم مبار کے پیولوں کا کثرت کی وجہ سے جھکی ہو کی خیس بہار کی آنہ واوگور ہو اکسی و دور سے بالس کی سٹر کے بیالت کا مراب گئی کا دور اس کا تو اور سائے جائے تھے جو دھویں دات کا جائے اسٹون سے کو کر الفقا۔
مذکر کے بیاب سائوں کو حسرت آمیز کا و سے متلکی یا فدھ کے کیولوں کا بین اشرک ایک مکس نے بیادی گلبوں کی مما فت مے کہ کہ ایک اور الفقا۔
اس کے مرک اور آم کے جور فرسے کو کل بیا ور دھو اور اگ سٹانے کی آنا کا مرکوشش کر ہی تفی پجاری گلبوں کی مما فت مے کہ خو کہ اور اس کے مرکو اور ان میں بولی ہو کی تھی ہے۔
بڑے دروازے سے محلا اور فھیسل کے دامن میں طوا ہو گیا ۔
دلان ایک عورت کس بہرسی کی حالت میں بولی تھی ہے۔
دلان السان اس کے بھوط نے اور اس کے بیا اور اس کے بیپ جو ب سے جم بر منفدی مرض کے بھوط نے اور اس کے بیپ جو ب و مالیا کہا ہے۔
دلان کی میں جو ب اس کو گئی کرنے تا کو رکھا اس کے خشاع مطور کا بی اس کا کو گئی گیا اور اس کے بیپ جو ب میلا یا ۔
دلان میں جب پر جینے کی جرائ کو کہ با تھا ۔ آس کو خشاع میں جو اب دیا ج

مسرداربها درخان

هرهندوسنانی له بکاردی عید خبیله صبحباتی زبه کب د غیربونملتریوهولود بازد مضلین لیکل شروع کری دادولمن به اصلی معنوکس خدمات دی د نه کیور به بنخه کلی دی افغاله ۱۰ دی مان و میسانور در ای در میلی کان اذر سری نام در در ای در

مرير شوك الله كالبر- ايج - بي ماري مرير: عبد الويشيد الصغرد دويا كورم سرى حديد خيله زبه كن د وسندواد كيودال نه دى هغه بله زبه كن سيم ويديد يجمع كن سيك وستان نه شي زدم كولى . روا دشاه

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شذرات!

كتراديبانوا ومفكرو داخبال دي جبشاع كا دانسافيا خيالاتوا وهذما توسخ تبمدد و ادبه فكرعين او نظره نبق سرا مشاهد كولونه بس دي تينجى ته دا رسبه لي دي جدهري نبي نشوه غاد شاعرى ندشوي ده او بعد ده غيى به دو دو در في سراه هغه ثربه كلبل ته رسبه لي ده و دا به ناسونه معلومه دي جب بنون بوننكيا يي او جنگيا يي قام دي عبرت كي به خنه كب اخلي شرى دي وا دخبك كي د بلا ري كم معيرات منك دي د به منه مباك مي د بلا ري به منه عبرات منك دي دي حب بل با دي خد نو و تنكيراً درب و او جهادته تباري سم دي د و ملى ادقام يه مبنه كبن نرهم خوك برنشة كم جهدوك واكي و د بلودك هم ده سه كوروريه وينود المواد تنها كي كمستان د و الى د د المن اد و المن و ينود المواد تنها كي كستان د و الى د د المن و المن و المواد و ا

اد چونکه شاعری دیو توریایی ادهنگیایی قام دهند با تو سند ترجانی کولی شی دی که بازی دیبنتی ادبیات کنی به به منظوم کتاب نوشتمل دی اد ف ترفیخی د نظمیه مقابله کنی کی شکاری چونکه پنتون فطرتا شاعردی او دولن لوده دوروکن و ورثه به به منه مختل او شاعراند مزام و و کهی دی مکه دخان خرشان که تروند که دخان خرشان که تروند که مخال نام به تاسو ته شکاری دی جه هفته خرفه بوصاحب سنی دقلم دو اد دا د فلم دول او دا د فلم دول او دا د فلم دولی و تنام ی معلومه تنی کمی به مان شد داله به سنه ننان سر ددی اظهار کهی دی سه به سنه ننان سر ددی اظهار کهی دی سه

دَعالدديعيا خبرى اوربه اود آورى كبكري دريا مدند خوري الدخايد غرخي مي دى كنه المدخور ي عبد المحامية وفي الكور الدخور الدخ

> كول كى تغيق دى الدينى بكش كومد وخولى م كوكي دمينون بشان مينه

خال دِعقیق مخ دِ رنیق دي سترکی رادا**ړ د کاکل سوکي** دېښتو نېږو ندموښې په يوسب بيله در همله Balbads) هروسيلي شوولي چې څونلې د بيليده د ته نيخو نه نيخه نه نيخه و نيخه نيځو د په نيځو د ليکونکو بې نه نيخه في د نيځو نه نيځو د په نيځو د د د هغه نيځو نيځو نيځو نيځو د په نيځو د پې نيځو د په نيځو د پې نيځو د په نيځو د پې نيځ

نفع لىجورىنو بەنىينىوكىش مكانۇنىر ككەسگىرىپ زەسرتايالوخىرىاشومە بتنكه خاوري ديس ننوي تدمرله حاله خبرنه شوي

مر سکابر

(لەقلەردىشاكرانلەمھىمىنى)

 د سېرلی موسم ولا - پدسمداو و بواندکښ د هو زبله کلوند مو بندی شو - شند سېزوغو د پېدلی ولا داسى معلوصيد لرجيد حافزش زمردين غوركرى ووركمعول درنيكان كخيل لا النيجن ليد من كن سننا كارزيد ل- داناريه ونوكس ماس وخمواعونه بلكوى ود د نولوندنا ددايل كلى ذيد خيل زبل بائدٍ ديري خبوى منبكان كاكوله ما ود نوروه سمايدهم بسود بارع باعث دشك في عوض يوعببرسماوي

رم) عالدواها به خیل کارونوکن مشغول وا - نولی به لولی به تلل . د شهوند به اید لوکی میدا كن بوفقير فاست ولاء درخوش كداو ماكبر لامعارسيد و-خلق تزي ديرجا بير لاجمع شوى ولا ـ 3 هويودغه خواهش وي - جيه تقد ورسيخ خبري اوكوم - ليكن هغه خاموش ناست وي سفلت همد عيمى

رس) به دي دولان كن شهراد لا بدنيت د شكار والهرشو حيد و خلفود العجيم كي بهنظر شود والمنزي ويفلو نهول عالىرىي سلام شو - اولادي ورك حجدوي اوكل ونيدمبد ان كن بوسعبد ايش فف بر است ده - جدى كي اولىيد - نوه فرهم خن لا رويد شوردى ورند تيوس اوكه و - جذاله فركوي او خدغوالي هذوري حدهيخ نرغوالهم خوالم بربوغبرة بديو لا كهوروبوكوم . دى دريكس وبر حيوان شور جيدى مدخونال خبروكى - فوراً أي حكر الكور حيد تفاور لاكه دوي راوي - جدماند خلورخبري أوكري وويى واعلى فقير لدئي وركرى وفقيريه خوشعالي سرة واختتى وادولان خلورهنري في وزنه اوكريا.

رالف) س كلدجه به سفر مى نوحًان سى ملكري سايد رب، ك ووكي خوب كولا ادد شيكي سيارادسه

ربح) حوس بني به صبوي مه کولا -د خ) سويرادن کوميه بوشرا و دمنگ کولا

دى تىم دا تولى خېرى دادىدى دادىكان مۇئى دۇرىكى دادولىس شھرىدىلەددان قو دى چېدىنكاروختىكى ئىقېرىم دەرىكىن دادىدى د- ادۇرھم يەدىرى تىدىكى مىل دىغىلى دىللونىياركولىد

رم) د شهر اده د بنهر به نه رسید و نه اول دا حکمهاری شوی وه - چه شهر اده دی د دویم حکه بود ادم که در دروازی ند بهر نه یک اوشی - دی چرخها اودلکیر شو - چه داسی لوید کنا و خوم هم ندر دری

خوخيرخ لقمنت شاكوشو ما وحُان سل كي وبل - ٥

جبد قست سرا بدنغه سالي مُمَا شي

جيغنم كرم زوزان ملندبياتي

بهدى شعرونه ك حان شغوله وولد حراحانك يوسري و دنه دويل حراى بها الادا تول شا كه بلاك دوزير شيطاني د كا و هذه و دنه و ان كمچى دى داسى دو پي الو در لادي نوخوانه به نشه كري داو مونور به بها دسلطنت نظام خوال ميلوولا و نوادشالا خوادل مدكم كرى دى كين دويم مكم بانوغورك خواخوم غمة يشي حيد واظالم و دنه به غول كن على دي دا هم حرنه يالان وائي لحيه بنده كدن المشبطان دى دونه دنه دوحان دى شهزاد لا داواريدل ، اوجدي شو . خكر جي هيخ كي ندنشوكولي .

غرض داجدشبه في بهم بنرك كولا سعم شو . نورد منترة سرا بهر كرد - سنهر بدخل نول بداروو ا دخفاد لا مجرادس برشه زاد الد تقد حكم وركوي - شهر الاهم دَ بسنر غم شرر ادهيت كرو - ادد حكم بانظا كن ولا -

ره) بدایلی د منهم بدند راغلو او شهاه ته کی دبلار بینام در کرد شهاد تواف تواده ی لوستل نو پکښ داده - چه ما ند د دوس کا لو د باره حلاد لمن کړي آول خوډ رفغاش کين دريو کي کلک کوه خوک افريشي کري نوم که دسري موش دواس خرابي - کلد چه رښاعوهم واکي سه خکد چه خوم کی افریشي کري نوم که دسري موش دواس خرابي - کلد چه رښاعوهم واکي سه په پرونيا نوان د بندخاطر خرام شي ج معیت مومي خاطر لد تو کلد - نود و هرملا اد تهلد - اد دسفه ما مي واغستى او دوان شو ادخان سره كي دملكوتها د باره و او و ان شو ادخان سره كي دملكوتها د باره و او و ان شو او كي د و دند نو پوشون كي كولوغها و احبر د خيل بيلار د با د شاهي نه و دند نو پوشون كي كولوغها كي د و دند چه و در مره چه ينده د و د د الام د با يك و در منتون شد - اس كي تفار ند تر پرېخي و د اد خيله سوري تد او د شو . پښتو هد د و خوا بل خوا كر و د به او

ره) به دغه و قدر کښ يو ښا مار او کارغه اوسېدل . ددوني خپلوکښ ډېر يا را نه وا د چوکه دغه کا کی که سانو بولو و و د چپه څوکه د د و کښا مار به او خړو د اوبيا د کارغه به تزی سنوکي ووسيتی - دغهٔ دوکي کار او د و رکار و و د -

دودي داعادت شوى وه نو په هېڅ رنگه نوى نه هېريدولو ككدچه مشهوره ده (چې هرڅه برد.

خوعادت شروع

د و ئي بياحد معول داكو د شه د سها ما دوا شه فه د و الجيجيل دا وكا دغه ئي كستركو ويستويد فكركس شور حب كي به سنركو كنيئا سنند نوء بيشو و د نه فطر شور جها و حوم امالك خودى مودي ا وخود و نوبه مرئ مرئ و دغله او د كارغه كى كه خبوا د نيو كارغه بوئ شور حبه اوس م ما تدوي . نومار ته كى اشار كا اركزلا رجه هله داسري حب نري كولا - مار داغلوا و هم كوم نحا كي خود ك و و نوبه عند منا كي خولك كينرك ا و ته ول زهر كي دا منبكل شفه ما ده بريا جو ندي شو . نور اً و جن شو . نور كي دا واخشته ا و دامو دي كي م كود -

بیا صندها بی دوان شو - چده برونزل ندبس به بوبه می بدننه شو - چرتر خدمه اله و - بوبودی نی تونظر او شولا - چرازل بی اوخندل اوبیا اوجولی - دی حیوان شو - چرداخر معلملددلا - وزند کی اواز اوکولا - چرای بودی مودی و اودی جول ولی او دا او درخندل ولی وی ورتد و کی جرای نویم نیوس مدکولا کند ککرسه جهان به تولیه وینوسود کرم

كم مَ دَخُول زَيك شرير مَد كرة المسونة

شهراد و نورهر دېرحبوان شو د او د جواب د باو و زرطلب كيرشو - نو بد هاى د زنه كوما شوار جدد ا ادى خدل خكد . حيدننې كرزوك وا د او د و را ه جرل نوددى وجد داد ۲ - چرځو كي بهم يونخو ورمي س مړې د دی دوندې پوس اوکړو - چې څونالې بېمړی . اخروه بهرنت د اوکند ، دی دوند و و بل . و ٨) ځمو نږو د که باد شاه لوگر بها د که که نو کو څوکيداری د باوکه يوسړي ه بیش هغی له ورځي ، چې پهر شي ـ نوه غه سړی مړدي په اوبيا کی باد شا لا د ګور کنن ښود لېټ کوي - چونکه اوسې م د ځوکي پښردې ـ نوخود بېرمري . دی د بې د بې د له مېړل .

(4) دُ ورتد ورى چه بودى مدخفكيكه . ن بوستا دُمُوكي يدكاكي لايشم - ديورند وول جدند ىدمە خد : ندبه هدك حادادىكى بى خوالخرىددى كىدافى كرى د اودلى جدسه كه لايشه دى كښوى عبد د مېروه د بې د بخرا دي د خوبيا وي حد محماكو زبيال همرعبت دي د دى جوين ندمالد مُوك بهنودي جُمد لار بينم بإخويد مرشم اوبا برحال معلوم كرم- لكرجرواكي عبد با مدولن خيل كوم - با مدسر ووبان كبدم - والله كدوطن يوتبك م - كبين دا به دى يدل ركك كبن وبلد حيديا بهجانان خيل كهم - يابدس كيدم يريكدم م خارد خل نصب خواد وي - خدد لضبب دعي به حاسرة كومه- ؛ وول) په مغراده ورځ د کې د ورځي ډېرخوب او کړو - او درغال په بهرځ مانې و درمي و - ډېرسو چکښ برف ولا . حديثه بركيكي . نول عالمزحامون شو - ناريكي د نوروشيون ديرة زباده وو - موشين ورناد ملا شكاربدا و داخيال بدورته دانلو حيد داخه بددي . چديدهني به زام مرم دى دخيال بال وزنكىدو ـ چەشەنلەكى دزند اواز ادكرد - جەائ خُواند خەكىبلىدىنى مُدى دُول چەشىط فې كولى شم دى درغلو- ادج دى كتو ـ نوزرة كس حبرا بنرشو- حبراي تا درة " داخو ديرة بي بهاسل ي دې خو د مرک لائتي نددې - دې خو معلومبرې حيد د با د شا ها نوحمې کښ لوي شوې د يې د به دافكرين منظلادس بدشط في مشغوله شوه - چه تزمر مديد وخت دى ادكرو ـ نود وى بالبرجش واغلو-اود خوب سياحيانو ورباند حمله اوكوي - بيربوهاي بربواته شفراد ونيم اوده اديم وبخ دو-چه ناکاه نظريد بولوي ازدها بانو بريو تهجدد ده يهطف برنيزي سرواروانه وو-او كُلِ وخت ندبس دى هرمدخن كى دى - كىكن د فوراً اوجيت او دىكل تورى تدكى لاس كور-اودا ظالمي مركزة - جِدْ فولدسنهري تباكري وو - نفين بي خاص كرو حدداهم دغد شي وو -

دونى ديريه عيش عشرة كن عن نيرولد حية معلاوطن عمى نيريشود او دخيل وطن د مللوسايدي وركوي محكمور اد بالاري كي ما د شوى ولا - مادشه به دبر عن ت سر لاحضت كولا -

رس) جدد بلادیا دستامی ندادرسیدل و در خوشمال شود فقیران کی به خیرانو ندماده کول دو در خوشها ده دو در در خوشمال نود و در خوشمال کول دو در خوشها ده دو در در خوشها ده دو در در ناماد و در در ناماد و در در ناماد و در در ناماد و در در ناماد و در نا

دى نېس كې بېدنىر مادشاهي كولد سه

كه به مُما به دَعَاكِيكي - رب دى مسلم دَعَلَامي نه ازادكرينيه

لس والسَّلام نناكوشه

ڔۘٮڹۜؼڹڋۼؚٙۅڞۣڛٛۺؙؙڹڲؽ

الكخالانت عَبَاسية يوء تاريخي واقعه)

نوع وريخ خيزدان جد دخليف مهدى احد وخلانت عباسيه دريم مكرك دو) دمينى بي وعيدشامي على كن ديركرو فرمع ناستدود اود بادشاهي كودي نولب بالى هريد يحيس كش مودوي وي ددى خندا متنعوله بيساعت كن بوء د بنخه راغله ادخيرذان ته يا بدغو بركن وديل جد ديوجي كن بولاعلج المعتدر لالهلادلا - اوملكه عالمرس لببال كتل عوالهي مانونيه ونوم اد ومطلب يوستنده وكها بَيَكُ نَهُ خُوخِيلُ لَوْمُ وَانْدُسْبُى اوْنَهُ مَطلب بِإِنْوِي - وَالْجِي حِيدِ مَعَا مِخْ مِرْعَرْضِ كُومٍ وَمَلَكُ خُبِيرِولَانَ بِرَسْيَ طَرَفَ ى بې دُينىپ ئاسند وير سايى بې كىعىرت عىدانلەپ عباس كەنمىنى سېيمان لوروكا- اودعياسپۇيدىشا نوادىكى واعفل كانبخرى و وودى متوره بدهوكيكاكش الحسن تشواه ومككر خبزوان هركمنشورك طلب كولوك بارا خبزدان دینجی تدانشا و که که د هفربه مندی لادی ادهند بنیری وادت. اکو کردا نبخدید متودن چیزی نباکستر و ١ د يه خبرة كښى كا خزانت او كدامارت نخبنے غركنده ى دې د كين حامي كي خري يرك او ښايد وى - وراتلو سري ادب الفطيم سر سلام وكرواد بيا دا وككركوبا شوه جبرز لا حبتى أمتيد و الخري با دشاء مران ب عن لورم اوكما فرم من دي " د الدورة معرول غوستل كبن مكك خيروان فقط دَدى خبرى بداو مه وجبه دا أبني أسّبراولاد د٧-رد بني أمّيه اوك بن عباس خيل منه كرن يشيني وهمي له دري فهر سورانكا وننوي. ا دود تدني وُديل جِهِ مُدُورك شند - لهنتوكوم بنياء شد - خواره شي - هندوخت د هيركود جيم ونوردن ا براهيم بنعيمه نعت بي كفنه بي دفع كولويودت ود ادمُمونر دكويى وله زيه بني د حركى بهطور فاله درعلي هيد ندخيل بلار ندواسيا رسنت و كري حيصف ندكف وركوي شي و و و فعد و بنحولوا حازت وكري بكين ماهيخ رحم وتكريو- اومونود ولدخيل تحل نديد في عربي سري وا اووسيتو- بند شولاجيد ف ندهم درس رخاور بهسر كرزے او خوك د برسي مم مه كنزي يا

مَرْبَدُ راسِيور سَنْفَ خَبرِي واوربِي مع لكين الحراشا فراككي ولا - يدرعب كن را مدغلدا ووار خطا ندشوا مَيْكَيْ سُورُ ادبدد بيد سنعيل كي سري ومند وديل جيد خور ادوم تندي ندوه يكارو ـ حُدمنم جيما بن كهيدى جدستاخ عنام ونكرور ببان ما دخيلوكم توتونوس ماموندي ننا ما مداع يال مادشامي د وكوي وا اد ندمك عالمرسليت ، والله الله الله الله عال والمترب ويريع لويد التكري وي كيرند ته هم ماسرة صل سأول وكيت جدما لدنا سوسم كوي و و- دشكر فعت تقاضا حو دا دير حدثه ديوعن ن دا ريد خواري اد غربي باندوهم زكويم بيغارصاحب صلعرفها كلي دي جدكيمة بوسري حديو دخت كب مغرزو و كرزماني به گلِم نُق سِمٌ ذليك نُتِي نُونا سونه يكاودي حيدة هغدلاس ادنييني اودّ و تشرّ وكوي يُداي وُولي ادبيه ميزام دَ ډيو**دي به ملف جه انه شوه -کبان په خبيز داپ ما** تب دَحت خير**و ډيرا تُريوننگ** دو - **دُم** واياسي ۱۷ او وکتا ئِي هذها كَوْكُولِ وله لايسرِي وَمِنِولَه اودائي عَوْسَتِلْ جِه بِهِ عَبِنْ سَرَحُ وابِدِ غَيْرِ كِنْ وَمَبِي عَرْمَهُ لاسْ تَرْمِيْهِ خلاسُ كور او درندي و دبل چيرما به نميز كن مه نيسه محًا وَجِين پرويد، دبي پرستادماغ پريشا زُكوي خيزيان وينحوندا شارة وكهي - هنوي لاد وكها وغِرَاتْدي بدد بزنعظيم سيسير نه بوتله عنسل ي وركوه ادنينة فيني حاجي ورواغوننك اوساي كملك خيزوان يدخدمت كنل حاضة كري خيزوان بدوي لامية سيِّ له دے سن بغلكة رينيولات دوا يولم سنزكو دمحيَّت او بندل وَتَحْدِينَ ـ اوساى يهمَّسند، نشاهي مانده خا س لا بخته کمنینیولدا دو (نهبی و دبل چرخورے ا رو نی به خور ؟ مَرانه ستوکی کسته کیے اود دوغوندی وويل جدعبان الجدبان وستوخوان راوغوستلئ شدافقم موراكوند وككول شودانها وطجه دویکی بی وینود نودوادی د دوونوین ویه شان به خبروشی ملکه خبزوان بهننه و کری جه نوری نن صباخة ك شنا سوخير كبيرندكي منهرون تدوويل جديا دشاهي لاله كار دولت موبريا دننو- بدخان كب جدد وفرن ولك سرى وور مغرتول تتل شورا و تنبتين عنيل خيل خيلوان او دوستان أشناياك تهول د ښدساعت ملکري دی ـ اوس توخدا لئے ياك الماخ دلانو » و خيزوان فري واله ل شدستو كو كنبي اون واغلى اوبر ديري منيدسي ورندو ولي جدخور والحدج ولا تامة شامي محلات اوكوم بومخل چه ستا ډېږخونې شي هغرستانند پدواړي باسيکي ، ادشاهي مخکلاتوکښي کشن ولکولو مَن نهرَد خِيل خُوسِه بوم مل نذكو ته وميوله خيزران هغر قال سرم د لهول سازوسامان ادر وينحوا دد

مَ يوبهِ عَنْدَتَكَى دے تا حواله كروادورودي ولي جدان ورئح ته مُاسكه خورشوے - به دے على كن الام سرة اوسه - آدكه خد حاجت وي نولے تكليف بي مانذا طهم ركولا - من ند به اغلاص سرء خكريداداكريد اودواله بود بل نه وخصت شوے -

خيزطان جدخبل محل ندراورسبب ونزري وكنب ي وديل جهبخ شك نشته بروخت ووجه مزند عمرتُما بدنناك مكك ولا اونهول سلطن كن دوس نصَّ ووليكن اوس داد بوس مكر مرود يُحاكِد باك هم مختاجه دلا - دے خیال کولوس و خیزوان خیل نرد یک کس بومسرات محکوس کر وحید نشکرد کی اتحا عفد ادلنى خيال لدما زعونه وزنو وزواد وعسرهم وخوسه فعان سلوائع كووسيد عشرساعت ي خببدخام خادمه واوبلله اوتذك شلو ولكما شرفي ي وجف يدلاس وواستولے روح مبنائح كبن خليفه هي عملدددبا لندكور تدراغي خيزون وماند دمند درانكوبيان نترم عكرو مجدداي ولندؤويل جدما ددے سلام والدف تواودام ور تلد سیکدم کولا ۔ اولائ مخ کس بیان نہ ووکوئے ۔ جیندلینرمهان ی يه دى فن 🗗 اورب وسل ديرغ صّر شه اوورته ي وديل جدانوس إصدافوس إنا ندخل ك ياك بي دېروښد موفدردرکړي وه - نا نزمناسب ووجېر د خالځ يال د نغمنو نوښکر کان ادې د بارو د نا د مرنه مغسلوك باكل مبركري وواوله دے سرام دِ دَخوبين وبدشان سلوك كري وو- نوخه برد دبر غونتعال وم انوس دى جدنا هغد زرين مونعد لدخيله كاسدوا بيتد ـ غيزوان وانه ووبل جدماخ لاخيلة نوته خنركري ندوح اوبيائ ټول حال ويزند بيان كړ ـ خديفه مهري ډيرخو شحال شه. اووزندي وويل جيدافرن دوى به نامانو - دشمن سي هرداس سكرك يكاردي ، بوغادم تدي اواز وكروادبه هغدساعت ي داشر فويوغو تهيلي اقعيني يوشا كوندا محاهل وروليبرل مارسوال جوا ي ومندوكروجيد زيد عوم غواري جيدهم بدم وخت كنن عيندد شم اوساملاقات حامل كرم كيكن والمنفوا وم جدستا والأم يهركهي كنب على وليوم سنُرنه نه جد وخليفه وابيغيام وركوي شر وا وخته رایاسید که اوسلام نه ورغلر کوخیفه مهدی که عنایت المین سلوكی به دیرا غلاص سراه شکویدادا كملا- يوساعت ي خبرے ازے وكرے -بيا خيل على تدلاله و او خوم و بورے چرخيزوان اومهى زون ي و ددد عدير لوك عِزن وو - دمه دي له مرك شيس د صفه كامنوها دي اوهارو الرشيد

هم دد عند كرعزت ندكولواد لدد عسرة به ي بعبينه هغه سلوك كولوجير وعباسي فاندان او د بني هاننم لدبيبيا نوسرة بدكيدو

(سعدی ج) سه بی دا بی سهل است رجزاد اگر مردی اختن الے من اساء اسلام دی

ستبدئ الاستافغاني

سيد جال الدين صاحب د بينه تو غوابيد لو ه و غرفو كينى دكتر ديد در كوكښ به اسعد الباد كلي كښ چربيت شرف هم ور نه وابر شي په تساكه و كښې بيد اشه . د دوي د والده ما حيد نوم منف د دوي د و الديد الله بنه سنزگر در و د و د او د اصل ند سيدان دو و د قام بې منځ د ددې د الدا الله د بې د الله د الله بنه سنزگر د و د او به بنه سنزگر د و د كور د غاړ لا نه غړ و لو - ار بېد اشان د سيد معف ر حي د خو مين نه د و جور د فور الله بنه فند راو منرلت و و - سيد صف د د بي د د بيا و د بي د به و حي د د او د بيد به بنه شان سرا به ي د د د بيا و د و ي د و د او د بيد به بنه شان سرا به ي د د د بيا و رکې په خوشما ي لا الم سرا د رسولي - د سيد صف د رصاحي د علي فابلېت او نومي يکوم غر چېدا مير د و ست عيد خان تدوست و د منول تروي ي کوم خور چېدا مير د و ست عيد خان تدوست و د منول تروي ي کوم خور چېدا مير د و ست عيد خان تدوست و د منول تروي کوم خور چېدا مير د و د او اوس ه فد و منول ت ي کوم کور د د د او د ي منه د د د بيا و د تروي ما د د ترون ما د يکري کي يو بيد کې ي يو بيد کې يه د د د ي ي يو بيد کې ي يو ي کې ي يو بيد کې ي يو کې ي يو کې ي يو کې ي يو کې ي ي

خیانول کوششوند او تدبیر و ند د دی نوخین غرید بر و دف اد می او نبد تعلید و نبلول او د دی کوششو نوشیجد دا شولا چید سیر جال الآب ک دانگوکا نوید عرک د تعلیم به کالی الداسته عربی دسترس و فقد کنب یی دسترس و فقد به نوان به شولا او علاولا د دی پد سیاست فلسفه ریاضی او ه نطی کنی هد دحاجت شریات مهارت هاصل کرد و او جید د دی علیم به لوستد کینی بند و بین او ه نطی کنی هد دحاجت شریات مهارت هاصل کرد و او جی نام و بین او ه نطی کنی هد دری او می او ه نطی کرد و او دری کرد کرد کرد کرد و او کرد و کرد و او کرد و کرد و

كدهرنغوم دد بناملكوند دبشي خاه برنه شي داستا ښكلى باعونه د دهلى غنت ه برومه جبرلا يا د كړم نه د ښكلى بنتونغواغ د نوسرونه

وراثت خى بچُائي دَخيِل ورار، خيل زُوئي عزيزالِّه ين نهواله كولونيَّت وكهدا ودَقوم زړه نه في له خُان توركه يم ائي يحائ خاق دغلبار جندي بدلاس لا ولاينو او ادس خودسي ادرود جديد خل لكبد ومركيدي في خداسان كارندود - بداميان كس دسيد ماحب وعلي فالمين ارساسي غنج بنهت يه درست عالم كنب شوي ووراو كخلق زيرو ندكي يه ميندكن مستن كري ووركدي خبروغوبرعلي بإشاوز براعظم ندهم ورسيب هغرورسي ماذفات وكود راميرسب صاحب كاقبام به تسطنطبندكين شبرمياشي هم نددي شوي جيدى دَسريشته نفليم عطويفي مبريشو چونکه دسیه صَاحب رجعان مم زیات طورس دجیاطف ترود خیل منعبی فرالکی کی بیاشان س اداكري جدخان ئي بدواء والأكر كري - اوحاسات موليان في مه اله الاكري كري - فرنك جدما ويكلى دي ـ تعليم بدنوكوكن عام ندود-اوخلن بدورا ودرم ال كل ودسيام الارتسان ددي مرض كدندارك ديادة دعام تعليم الخوريين كرورولي جدهفدند غوسبد معلومرو وسيرده وملك اوتوم حبات ومات علم اوجهل مرة والسته وي كوم فومرج علم حكمت اوكمال اوي كو عفود سياست او حكومت نفاد وبه جارداً لك عالركس غزيري. اوكوم بدنعبب تومرجير دوخت اوجهالت به بايان كن كرا ٧ گردي. مينند بدسر دهلي بوهلي وي. دَحرَّت اونزانت شاهر الا ته بده پيري ونه دسيبري اواوس دلند دستبه مباحب مغداوي مبندجه عغدا هل اسلام سخ الامعلوميين مكر حونكديدهغد ذما ندكس سكطا عبدالعزيز وشبخ الاسلام به الزكن داغلى وو-اودعد به كام به يكام اخستنو كه سيد صاحب دي تجرير على بهلواختيارندكرى شور نودستيد صاحب مغراسلام مبيداداسلام بعبش يهسيه دسله باتى شور بدس الشيار كبن و داوالفون سيكريزي سبه صاحب لداسند عاور لاسير جونكه فالم صنعت او من ته شاكري دو الرام ته عند دودى دباره تاسوية تركي ذيه كبل يوعبن شاك تقرير وكري او دُقام خبالات دصنت سر دمینی بداور واوادری اکرحیرستید صاحب ورته به زره کس دمهارت نه بدسب دبيغدانكاروكه ولكينكامياب ششوداودتفرك كولووعل الجباوكه وجونكه دسيه صاحب ميني دهرسوي به زرو کښ کورجوړ کړي و و اوسياسي ذرع هم دستې صاحب په نن رکښ کوريد دَسيه صَاحب وَ نَعْرَبِ غِرِ مِهِ درست مِنهوكِسْ خُورشُو. او دلوِی بري خلق بيرا بيان وادالفنو نَ كَسِّ راغونك

上したいいい とりによる

طِن

نامر

نخه سفره شوکه شوکه دوست تخت لاس

أواوح

نه ل و حکومت د و در داند و اخله د معولي کلرك پورى اور ب و کی جم شوي دوجرته په بنه بنی سیان ، ملا ، بیکونکی ، دستونکی ، دب او شاعر ندو و با بی شوی و هرچا به و قت مخرود دارا فرد به شان سرم سرته ورسولو او د سامعین ند فی بنه شان سرم سرته ورسولو او د سامعین ند فی بنه شان سرم سرته و در به مکردا دی تا سوند معلومه وی جه سیده ساحب از بی حرست بر در بی بنه دانید طبیعت لرو او د فام د از دی خیالات هروخت کد دو کی به در به کس موجرت دو او هم به داسب سید ساحب د بی در به کس موجرت دو او هم به داسب سید ساحب د خیال خیالا نواظه اد به دا تقریر و کرو که از کاری کورنه و غور تر در له او د قوم از ای غیر فی دا بود ته که دو این که از دی خواهند مینده شول د داسته دار تو به که در که در تو به که تا که در تو به در تو به در تو به که در تو به که در تو به که در تو به که در تو به در تو به که در تو به دا تو

چنگر بیرور بنی خل سبد صاحب د مصر سه سیا ند و کری دی د بارد داخل سبد صا د مصر د سیل الرده و کرد او به سک او کس اله قد طنطبه ندم مصر تدلاید و داند بی ریاض با شاسه ملافات و شوه فد د سید صاحب د علی ادبی اسی قابلیت د برفد د و کرد و داد بو به محاکی داستوکنی د باری و در کرد و د دی کی خد و طلبه دهم و در ته مقر کری اد سبد صاحب بو مکل بها بیرم مرکس سکوت بن بر شور عالمان کی الاس بیری الد او طالب علمان نده کری که کرد و در در و دا دوان شول بسید صاحب طالبعلما و در محکمت خلسفی او دیاضی ند علم کلام هم دید بنیه شان سی و سود لو او مسید خیل شاکد ان کی بداد بی او سیاسی د مای کن در کی کرد کرد و در و در ای میال او مرتب خیل شاکد ان کی بداد بی او سیاسی د ای کن در کی که کرد کرد بیروشن خیال او مرتب خیل شاکد ان کی بداد بی او سیاسی د نامی کن بن به دلی سیمی اخت داد د ای میال دوجید بسیمی اخت داد د ای میال دوجید

معرد د ل حكومت شعيرصالح كاد اوسه منظم دي.

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ید امقصد کن دکامیا بی در باروسید صاحب دفرانسی شرقی انجن زیرنگوانی بوشده مکرال اد با اثر تفذیر و کرور خلق بی دمصر ازادی د باره و باره و با دول بچونکه سید صاحب د انگر بزاو مدل اند با اثر تفذیر و کرور خلق بی دمصر ازادی د باره و باره و با دول بچونکه سید صاحب د انگر بزاو مدل نده مدر به مصرک به به به مضامین اولوله لول خیالات به اخبالات کن و رکه او مصری خلق کی به بند به و خبرکهل اکرچه به هفد زما ندگه و اکلستا و زیراعظ میکیبه سیدن هم دسید مساحب به مفالم کن فلم بورند کری دو - مین کوم میند چد دسید ما در باری معاوی به مفالم کن فلم بورند کری دو - مین کوم میند چد دسید ما در معاوی به مفالم کن دو هف میزد کری دو او میند و در دسید می در میند و در باری در باری میند و در میند و در باری میند و در در میند و در م

داسمآعیل باشابد دوران کن آکرجد مصرهم دانگریزی اقت ارلان و کیک بیاهم نول ملکی اور الیک بیاهم نول ملکی اور الیک بیاهم نول ملکی اور الیک اختیارات دمصری مکومت به لاس وو - به است ام بی شری اسماعیل با شاه به آکری شوری الی اختیارات کی بیدلاس واخیت و دانگر بزال و ادبه به سوری شوی مالی اختیارات کی بیدلاس واخیت اوجد بنده اثر کی به وغور دو لو نو دسید ماحب د به کولو خیال کی و دند به دماغ کن واجولو او اخر وسید صاحب دو بنکوه کم مصری حکومت صادر کرو او سید صاحب شور که کری دو - الرجد سید ماحب د معر نه راغلو کیان هفد اور چده خدکولی دو - سور نه شو - کار چد سید صاحب د معر نه راغلو کیان هفد اور چده خدکولی دو - سور نه شو - کلر منکله به کی کمید و هله -

دستبه صاحب على ادسیاسی فابلیت به یورب کش خد دم ۱ افر غور ژولی دو - جده ۱ علی اوسیاسی زمل کدده به بیا تت فابل و ۱ د د ۱ من چی جش اد د اعل اسلام مینی هما سری به شک کبن غور ژولی دو - و بارلیمنت میزان به انگلستان کش هم خی حبران دو او د مهدی اخوالزمان کدان به کی به کولو دی شک به اصلی مقصد باند یوهد و د بیار ۷ مهدی اخوالزمان کدان به کی به کولو دی شک به اصلی مقصد باند یوهد و د بیار ۷ لار د سالسبری او لار د چرچیل سیس صاحب ند بددا موضوع باند خدری کولو که بار و لند ند و از لا را سید ما د کری - سید صاحب لندن ند لا به دخیلو خیالا تو اظها د کی به سه شان ند و از کری به سه شان ند و از کری به سید صاحب لندن ند لا به دخیلو خیالا تو اظها د کی به سه شان ند و از کری به سه شان اوم او و کری - او به هغوی کی داواضی کری چید ند زی مهدی اخوالزمان به راونه داخیا لات لوم او برزند بیرس نند را عالم -

متلدي چددنمة برجرته سبه أي هلندني سنيدني چونكددستد ماحب به بيرس كس

سُو کین سدداعظم او دهغه هولکی دستیه صاحب دِ قد دو منولت تدکارکتی شوراد ټول به د کارشن کښ وور چر په څه ندخه وحرما د شا الاطبیت د ستید صاحب نرخیون کړی کارحید د دې د نیارسدی صاحب خپل نه بکا و شا الاعبد العظیم ته و دسود کیک د حاسد ا فوحده النا هدر ورسید اوسید صاحب په بی حرمتی سر د ایوان کسره د ندهم کړی شور

الرن المردم المنه المنه المنه المرائد المرادسي شور المنه المرادي و المنها المنه المنه المنه المنه المنه المنه المرائد المرائد

سبب صاحب لا دَدي بعث مباحنو به مبند مت دوچ سبب صاحب له دَسلطان عبد الحجب له طف خطراغلو أونزكو الله المحب له له المحب المحب له له المحب المحب المحب المحب المحب المعلق ورتدوكون الين سبب صاحب على و ليكن جديول خطراغي الوسيد صاحب بهذا لم محبور الله و ادبه ملك الموالية وكري المرافية والمناه والمحب وليت دفيام الأكان عبد المالية والمالية المالية المالية المالية والمحب والمناه والمحب والمناه المحب المناه والمالية المحب المناه والمحب المناه والمناه والمناه والمناه المحب المناه والمناه والمناه

ستېرې ال الدې صاحب د امېدونو په ډك زيو په شف ارکن و شبيتو کا نويو کړکښ د سلک د اور د نځ د لاس که فغا نه نغا ته لاړ د دسيک صاحب د مولځ خبر که توکو په کوټ کوټ کښ کله دسسې د اور خور شوراو به حبازه کې عالمان فاضلان ادبيان شاعران او الرکين سلطنت داغنه شول علاوه که دوکې که توکې په خبازه حبمح علاوه که دوکې که توکو به نوم لو په اومعتبرسړي چې ته نه دوميا تی شوي ټول کې پې خبازه حبمح شوې دو او داد پښتون که غرونو غمي کې که باسفورس بې غاړي د نن کړو ـ دا ۷ ل دېښتنو کان دو لکه داکې ه-

داهم وردې داهم نردې يونسا کسندنېکي کړدې يېښتون د بالو نازېرې که کې نن سوکي نهاتر دي.

سبدها الدين افغاني دانل مُحرب بسنده واود قام داندې ميندې به درونون دم الدي ميندې به درونون دم الدي ميندې به درون د ايد الده يک د به الده يک د به مومنوع به بي بحت کوله وختنام له بې بې تو ميازادي و و ـ سبد مناحب يوروشن خيال زبرك و د ـ او رحبان طبع بي قدر يې طورس د سياساتو طرف ته وو ـ سبب مناحب موف عالم اوسياسندان سري ندود ـ بلکه منه ي لافاله به الده نورې د و خول و د خول چه به يو کل ک محبت ند کي فيم بياب شو ترعم عم ه به ي منونكي و و غرف دا جد سه

له قلم د شوکت الله اکبر نوینه ه می (مخوذ از حیات جایی)

بوسكرجيبريه خواكس

(لەنلەردمىيانسىدىسول)

ساد نوروني به بري را ښاد په جهان غرښو کدنده از وغلط بررم، پوځنت م په نظر ستو که کدندغم ربه غرونو شکاري، به معنون اندم نزشو کدندونل د و ښو شکارې، د مانسې شکار ۲ کمروشو کدندونل د و ښو شکارې، د مانسې شکار ۲ کمروشو اکد فرب دا د نظر د ه مجزند بېخ په جاد وکروشو

دخیرو فراساده، توره شید الهد اسکورندو دخیرو فراسی کرجهان زما کر زیده دے الدر دالف به شاکری، خده و دبد بیلی اعلم داد سرد زد داد بردی بیرداخی فرت به سره شول سین بیکی دغره فرسره شول واور دا کمه اغت غرفه

جېد دا خدر سېکا ري به دشت کښ که کې په کا کې ټوپي او پي دي انخ ي دي، ټورسکا راودي، خوشليل في سين پټکي دي

سخرنلی کوچ کی کوئی حید ملاکهداذات بیام سنگوکس تاری شو تلی شان تلی دوران د ببنتون و زری سرد نوا تا سو مخر د انعان هغه و بند حید سکلی کی و حنب حوث علان به معظم و کوکسری لاا ذان دم کمان به کلاروی مغم نو تخییر یه کوهسان کرنا دروو، کرغوری و و کد اسال جرمیبان د زرمون و د برمون عجید د تکین دانسان د سرو د و بین لبود سے قتل کا ۱ د ۲ د جهان لکه نش رودید کی د کت د عنبی دافعان دانه شادی کیاه شید و کاردان رقه خدمنظم اللیب بیا به زرد م کیب راست دخیر سور ارد به غربی الم کی برد اصید و لو به شدی د ناخو شکاری دِعا زیا نوشه بی الل به کارد کی بی را ندی اشا نون دسمی دیت دخیر غرود و که با برو و که محمود و و دخیر غرو نو نه بادی م با به و ی که با برو و که محمود و و دخیر غرو نو نه بادی م با به و ی که با برو و که محمود و و به کاندو بین به تو بید محماد و ی محاد و ای از و ا

وكلاب بهشان مخون ردغزال به شان جينمان به حت چه ورله کورې د شه سنوري د اسان دامنام دسود اوزمان دسه دابوبات مساف

بال عنداوروكنس يواندوى ونك يدوينو ماورا وكور خون اركي سر محون، د برخلي دانه اود و دي دا نور نوري داخر بوانى داخو مايد داخو غها

د دخروغ و نو خواکن د سعر بدر عساکس! حُا نَنْزُكِي بِالخَدوِينِي مَنِي ذَنْت بِدر محراكِسْ إ

به نظرم برمنظرد، واللوكي واقعدا لؤيل اهسكى ندولتروينتياشي، وجهان خوفي خوكين اساروان د وببونسي، به زود شور كښ يلاون ابيا حُولُ دندكب ماز وكوي بيا خوك كوم كوي مكون اسى ئەدىدكىن دلىكى دۇلىرنىائىنە سرون دِمرِغَانُوبِهِ حُائِي بِودند به هواكش جهازون هسكى نددلته غور زيسري دورجا بدس بمبون المسى ندد لله جليري يه كهاساري مشينون الهسكى لددارزم كالاشي عرماييري وى وزون سبينه نورسدوي ركيري دسرد وبنووى دودون دجهان تول بربل كالمتى يدل كالماثني نطامون مسى نددنندىد بالتي الوسازوند، نوى روون هَلَكَانَ بِدِمِهُ رُسُوكُنِ نَوْى لُولِي نَسَا دِيْجُونِ ارْ م يَكُل ، وْ عمطر ب تَجَانُوك سادْتْي رايون يوفتند حديد اغوش كن سل فتندرى روت ندبه داسى فلارى وي داميلان بعشروى

زي بوكيرضى أرجد دع خاوروبه لمن كس رت د خیرکوي هسکی شهرموکه ددادوش ش ا هى ئىدىند بەھنىكى ئىن سىن دىيان سىزىيە غىنسىكىن هسَی دچه دلته گوری ، برخو ورکے لیس اسمان کس هسَی نه دلنه غرازشی دِنوبولو ، دِنهیه کو موا هسكانددلندرياني بحسىاند دلتد تهكا نثيا هني ندولندغول ني هسكي ند داولان دل شي إ هتى نه دانن خورا دى هتى نه دانته شرنكا دي ١ هسكى ندجه يدم عزونؤ بيابادات ونشدراوشي هسكى زونة كنې ختم د و رويه جهان ژومان نه نني هسک ندجه نوم برم داند ساز به نوی رنگ شی وسے جام نوے ساتی شیء نوی داد ہی شرا اون كانتوخ تطرويني، دِحهان دِنظس بينها بوخود ريح لين كوري نديد دننه كس بياغروي

دِنقد بريرد وكن شكاري اليوخوني منظر لحبيركين خوك خۇدى ، مساخەدى كخدىدىد سىلىن سىركىن ن رساسىدىسولى

داخددتباوسناا

نې تهذب کښ نورخه نښند سيما و بنا ا يوجواري در د يوسود دي د زر بالا و بنا د باد شاه دا له نه بد دل نه نهول سرا د بنا غرب عرصائي کښ د خواري نه به جواري بنا ښا کسند کوانان ، برښه نهن سيمارينا دونما زو دا د د بلار نيم ، سرور، د دو رم کا ک د بنا ښا خوراك شو، نيل به خوري ، نيل غدا د بنا به غاز د سال دخه د سنكار د د لو با و بنا د حكومت د و د به غرب او به ك د او بنا

و نفه شورش داخه کردش ماخه دنیاویم! کرنجاری دی کرصنعت دی بهاخواری مردوری جهروری دعا حکومت محرنبرخو وائے دبل هنی به خلد خومساوات دی خوعل کس خد ی دنوری انبام کولی بوخی شنه سول الحسر! بخوانی منبد مجب نشته احاس نشتر دی کرت بنوزماند کس بنیادم شومشین! دجابه مح دخونتحالی خده اسرخی نشخ دے دجابه مح دخونتحالی خده اسرخی نشخ دے الفان اوعل ل جرتد نشت دی الرب اوباسم

دِمزدولان غرببائه، دخورا نو و سهه ا علوق دِمنک شوندل برخبک شو، شوغوغ ونما

رمان سبدريول

بوبرفعه بوش داكو

ارْجِهُ لَهُ أَنْكُورِ عِي)

ت نومبر به سیاشی کن دِخای به ورخ ما نیام دخت کین داکتریا فیل نه م دوجه صاحبه اِ اوس بورے لابولس هغه برنعه پزش داکو نیولڈ الم دی۔ اوٹماخیال دی چہائس دی داکارونہ پریینودل اوچرتہ ہوی جو نگریکش به ناست دی۔ سزی به کوی - حرام کی دیکتلی دی»

داکنزدا نبیادی درخوکس دَ بوطنی کتاب تعنیف کولوکس مشغول دوراد زی دَسا پیخین وَن کَبْ دَلندُ به هبهتال نه دی ده بإدهٔ الی م حب دّ ده بإده بوخو با داشتون دَحده بیتال بپرکنپ خاندکش دلیکمد را نلوکش م بواخبارلادی کش اخستی دور دَحداحیا و بوی شرخی ندم گوند و ببوله او داخیری م دکری -

داكنردانيل دخير الوكلاس المالمستو بوكوت بكوكو واوبا بكي وويل يعجوبه خبرو ولا يدند ودى براسار و ستى چداخبارا تووال ورنه برقعه بوش داكووائي ذكركور كلبا ي - خبرص خديد وي - ته هم ن ساشام دائد دى با بن عور كوم كلبا ي - خبرص خديد وي - ته هم ن ساشام دائد وى با بن عور كوم كلبا ي - خبر صند و وي - تما حيد إعيار خود وى به ده با بن دوائي - بوشاند و وي - و شاخد و با و الله دوي به دلا با و الله دوي الموري به دلا با و الله با بن هم داسى ي دكولا اوصفا بج شد . داعفل ندي نه دلا الله ما جدولات ما عند دلا با با با بن هم داسى ي دكولا اوصفا بج شد . داعفل ندي نه دلا الله ما جدولات ما عند دلا با با با بن هم داسى ي دكولا اوصفا بج شد . داعفل ندي نه دلا به فقط در بسبو عند با بولا برقعه به وجد من به دكولات به فقط در بسبو بولا بن الله به دكولات به با بي برقعه به وجد من به دكولات به بدكولات بدكولات به بدكولات به بدكولات به بدكولات بدكولات بدكولات بدكولات به بدكولات بدكولات بدكولات بدكولات با با بي بالمند بدكولات با بدكولات بدكولات بالمولات بدكولات بالمولات بدكولات بدكولات

خەير دىكى دادداكى چە دولاد دولاغلودى ئودلىدى دولايدى دالىرى ئىلىنى دادداكى جەربى مىرىي مىدى مەلىرى دولايدى دولاد دولاغلودى ئودلىدى ئودلىدى بىر مالىركى دىلايدى مىدى مىدى مەلىرى دىلايدى دولاد دولاغلودى ئودلىدى بىر مالىدى دولادى دولاغلودى دولايدى د

وه ؟ زلاموسکی تنوم او وزندم دویل جیرصاحب إ داخو دَهبرو نو دنبری : دی رحما دَ دی به ملازمت کښ د دی سا نىرى شىى دىجاكېن دى برىشىداد د درځ قىغىل كتاب يە ئىمنىف كېنى شىغۇل دو - اوھىياس بركى بېدل كىل نە كول . اودادً تُعِف عَبْرٍ ولاجِد يددى بَبْرَة هفتركَبْ ومِنْ نَعْرِيهِ بِرَعْدِ وسَانَ داوَعُوبْ تل الربي بكرو بيائ مانة وكنل اوداسك كويانندجة و زرونولدها لمخوشل عُيالُ نبه خبردي كيك مماير خيال كن ناندله دى بارغى ئە دېرى خوشىلى ھاسندشوى وى اود دى وجعددا ويوجد بەھفىكىن كاردودا ھەنناملەشوى ولا .. ولى جدد إلولا سبالسترجيني ولا او ولا يوهيهن م جدهف سنايد (ولا انزعور رولى وى . ك داخير لا خد دېر چەدروغې ئرولا دولى جېردا محماخ ښەننوى ولا - يېر دينين كې يوك كې بدونكې جني دا ټول يورب كښتنهول ولااورد كاركوني هونهل؛ والورناليج ومظاهري دبارة منه ن ندراللي ولا -أدكومه ورمج حير مُونوريرمينيمُ كن داخبري كبدې هم بېدى نارېخ د دى الخرى ناج به مادكوبس هونيل كښ مفرر ننوي وو ــ يكنزصاحب خبروخبروكن اووبل جيدة ماركوب هونال ناج خوملنوي شدياكم ازكم داجيكارهوا برهد كن شامل ندشي ما ووبل جيب واخير بنتيادك؟ داخوددى اخري تمانندوه - هاكن صاحب دد برنبنن جاب مختفرالفا لموكني داكه وجدنن صبا وكوامتونونما لذدكا -ادبابي ما نذاشارة دُه لاحيابي راخته زو و رسی منوم اومونورد واله بوی پورینی کمری نه وروخنی خرکورم چهر بهنری کس بوالسنت ماند كادد ووسرككوني دي ـ بي د شريرته دي ـ خولني وازيدك اداند، انها لاساه اخلي - سرترني يوي خدمتكا ركايم نوس ووتدوائي استردا يزيدن حران ودبدرم الحولهم دجرننو هفى نوس على عنولد داكترن دوبل چرحالت كن ديخ شديلي داغلى نددى - داكنوصاحب منعجب شرادكوتى ي وكاددوايد سْغَى بالدِ كيبودي - بسا دوان شدادهني نوس ترقي صدائين اوكرو حد بوساعت بيس ساهم دساوكنين انجكنن ودكري . اود عف لدنيتيم خيري . دمايرند كن قدم مراوند بد أكيدل - دروكن سرمول جِه بإخداما ! داكارد دوا دنة كنِي خُرنكر داغلم؟ اود بعوني سب مري خددي؟ اددا داكتر دافيل خُرُ مبني كن وابويوته منكن واتول سوالونرم يد زر ككن وسأنل اديه خواىم ميخ هم وندول - يومنت بن داكتورافيل له ميووويل مير كبتان وبل مرورتك ساعت كبر لانني اوشاً بد مير منوم راد لاي الهاكن م دويل جدوالوم خوما جرنداو دليدائ وو - اوبيارا ندما بشرجرة هاكنوصاحب بدما وفي كن بوسرك

راغلى وو - جدة هغرندم ستهيفن ديل دو- اوداسى معلوميل عيدكا ديدو واسرى دد و خاص تعلق دي هغى بإرتى كب حاكي يد حاكي دا خيرة كبيد و حديد و دي كرب بددوي بنكر اوخاد ندشي زما منظريس دى ﻪﺳﺮي ﺭﺍﺗﻠﻮ، ﻭﻣﺎﺩﺋﻰ ډېږخوښ څسمته ګڼړلو - ډاکه زېږا خېږ و شروع کړه چه نن ما ښام کښان و بل خيل مونوكبن كارددوارادسنز كادردوايدل واكبر بي وري عن مري بن دري ورود وريني بجومبني كس حددى هالند ورسبده نودا إيائ بهويشد برندوه اومن فككاري بجرندباهم ند والمي ولا ى خيل داكنون تهابه هون وكرم فكن هيميا خواب ورندكرو- نوده دبارة ي حماز برعلاج كري - داين ديك جِدَد عِنْيُ حالت خواب دكى اوكوم دخت جِد ما وُلبد لا دا ما لكل بيهو نند برند ولا ما نيوس وكروج وجه كاخرود إوحات ي ديخطرناك فوندوكي ودوني مال خوكي دبرخراب ديك لد خلكياك ند صفورة وومونوبري علاج يدد بركوتش ساك وكروا داميد دي بدرريد شه نني كمان م دأ چه چا د مهنی دان و د کړي دي - ما داهم ساوسه کړي چه د هنگي نوم سر چاکتري کنا بولوکنس بري نهر كسين "بكليدي ـ به سيال حالت كب بالكل دَشرابو به شان معاوميري ـ كيكن كدد سري مرخري <u> دهغی داغ وککبی. نوهند داغ بیا یه منها وکیبری ـ ددی په شوند و هم مادکدی نسم بود اغ ولیده او مانه تهو</u> حال معدم شر؛ مادن ، وولي حديثاسي خدخيال دي؟ دا كاربيعاً لريُوي) و إرافيل وولي حدكينان وبل ماندویلی دوچید کوم دخنف نه درنام نوبونه و کس م بوسری ترنظرشه مخووم ندین این و او کر بنزل نداه م كونتش هم وندكر و كجبله حاله خبرنه دم " اوس جد دابر هوش نني نوامبل دي جزنول حال مر ووائي -ىكېن كېدىئى تىيكە ھېنچى ھە ھال دىدوائي. ممكنە دەھىيەت ئىيىلىدا داروخو رىكى دى كېتىان دېل ماسى دعالى كري ده چه زاد به د هغه نا معلوم سري نخفين دكوم " دى منائح كښ كيتان دېل همراغي او د ده يدخه به كښ د يريښا بي نښې څرکند سے آبيکه شهه- د كار ډووا پيرما بن كښې لد ډاكتر په نيوم و كړو په اكنز ودنه ووبل جدادسه بورى خوى حالت كنى خدفرق لاعلى نددي كسكن حالت ي مدشوى هم مد دي مض ينه دِ وَلكوله ؟ كَيْنات دِل وَزنه حُواب وركه وجِم فره في را ترمعلوم نه شو . د مغرمكان الآلواني وم ممتحقيق دكرو ملكن معنوي مم خوك الولا الوكس زدي لبدلى مشكل دادكاجه كيرته والمعمري سا دُوبنم نودبه ي نه بديزنم- ما كوب هونل والوندم خبر دركرو جيهن ما ښام كا ر چ د وا د زنلى نه شبى ـ

والفعيل م ارتصدالا برلينودي

ه اکترصاحب دري به طواب کن داود بل چه درينه دې د کړ کو کار دانا بن شي چه دا د چا سه عانن کارد کي نوسا د و به بولس نه منه و د کول فرور دي د پولس نه خونه و د کولوکښ ډ يرلو که نفسان د کې . فرض کړي چې کار ډ و و ا روغه د نشي د کين ځا ځيال د کې چه د د که حالت ډ پرخوان د کې او زه امسيه کړم چه سحرمال په دا موالا نه ته د ل حال او والی .

كينان دِيل ديغمن معادمين ادداك ول ياخلاك دريك يدينول حقيقت ديرا يعادم في لهاك تريافيك ببالبر غبر وشرحية المصاند بدوا خبركا معلومه نهروي جدهقه وخت جدما كه كتباث ولي لهردا واربيا چددة بونړوكښ يواجنبي غونل سرى بدنې دو . و كما مان غوكښ دا داغله چدد اجنبي سري جرنه هغه بِنْعِد بِيْنَ مِد وي مَكْمُدُولا واخبال حُمَاعُد عِدِي مِنْ حُكِنْ مَاسا بِدُور لِرِعِتْ اوبِردُ كُلُ عُونِد سرى دانفوت ميديه عمر تفرياً ؟ بخلو كو ومعاويد ٧- واكتر در فالف شرج ما خيال دى واكتر دانبك شاسه دم دي النبل موغورولوا ولي يروائي سركى وندوول جرد و حد كا وزكارنديم هفرسري ساودى جدرة خود يدويضرون كاردبارة لاغلىم داكتروا فيل ورته ببرندي سالمكواب دركه بعيدمانا نذوره بل جبدت دركار ديم- مغرسري سرتهيت كيد معاني ي دغونبتله جدم اهبخون ند ووجدز الدلندراغلم لكين دندروه جري داجيد عفوم كاددووا معبادهني سرح مادوني دا وناهي لبدل غواهم كبنان وبل ناسايرا توب كرة اوهفر وي ندى وويل جديدون دينعوا وكد نشب و معومين كانر الدو من كرى لدور على وسع معدووبل جداله خواوس بيردى ساعت المدن الداعل المعبر دهني كرم المورظم نوس مكارى بي رائد ويل جرهفر خوناجوية ده - ادة ماكنزرا ببلذير علاج ده - نودي خواراغم دبرون له حاله خوهد وخبرنديم " وافيل وزيرووب زا هيرافوس كوم جد زا فا نهييز نم ممكن دا سابه عفسر يدد رسي به مرحال به بردي كبرته ندخيل فرم اوسيد سكلي ما شراكري واي درته وديل او وري وزنم لري كرد معدسوي بأعرية وولو ادبه ولو ولوكن ي داور لي حدد الخدور مروري خبر نم دو ن بسبانان تهاينون وكوم - هندسري جيلار نوهاكتر دافيل كبنان وبل تدمنو جد شو ، ادورند كي دوبل چد كجوندكار دووا لركونى سنه شولارا و زلاامبيكرم چددريه سندنني) يوزويد ناند ته بيفون كنر

كيتان وبل د متدوويل " واكترصاح بده مرتعريش واكوشال وادسر يورك ما يرما رغوكب است دئ سناسم بدلائ كبن كادد وواندة بيهونني داده وركونوكس بدد والدم عاودى ـ يا البركهرك خلا دى دى كرديولا- تاساكم كيناك ويل يوكس (الثارا وكولا جدهاكترصاحب إ داخو مدسوي ددى جدان السي زر واغلى دواد كارد وواسرى تدملاقات كولوتاسة مدوخواست كولوك داكتروانبل دسنه واصرصفه سرى دى! عَمَاحًا لِ دَي حِيمُ ونْ عَلَعَى كَهِي وَلا . مونونْ كَبَار ومعير يولس تدموخبر ووكري والح - ماخودكا و دووالدخاطر ٢ ود منوي دېزناكىد و نكود - كېن علائ و ندكوي كيوتدن شيدكېن شرېينې نوځاد بارى بديد لوئ كليد وى ىيەدى دخت كېن مون<u>ن د ك</u>نند بو - كيوندنن شيەكنى بونغدية شى چەكى غائىم شوارن كول غوارى دويواسىي كوم ملك يقين لوم بدله مونون ند به خلام نشى يه كيتان ويل وَولِ جرنب وكد ند وبالدخيلود وسنا نوس شاسل شر زواد جاكنزرا فبل هم نماشركولوكن مشعول منور ولي جيره عادخت كن ناج تشروع شوى وو اوسازوندغور مايل ماته به كادد وواعد نفوير دا يا دبي احير دا يهكت كن بهوش يوند واد ادبوى وس ي سرندنا سدوا ودي وجر فالبا دا وه جداكنزخنن نايخ كها تربيخ خيال داغلى وجي ن برد كاور ووا نابروي منبرند ووجد داخوميتال كن ناجري يزندد اود ويدكيد كاك به بود ملح بى نايركوي بونبرساعت يب د نابر كه خوا اوشاكن بعلياني موسوع اومكدتون تيادى شولالدى نديه زيدونوكن بيشك بيل شداد موسوى خبل نديكن سويركولا بمرحد به خدوجدوي؟ دوكي يدد وجركن دوجه دعال دير عصم مؤسو عادد فغ لدهيبة جبد جبا كسود بيدى سب بدع بنع فيفك

ساء غنرنىتى دى ؛ داكنوا فىلدورىل ي مكندد جرد كواقعار دوداس وتعلق دى داخوالا معلومه ده جيكاد دو والمهجا د بهوشى دادر وركوي دي. داكيتى شي چدا برفد پوش د كهد دستانو دي. ادهند به خيل وله كن مغزر اكري وي جدوه مرما كوب مونل كن واكدغورندم - ولى جدد امونورد وه دَياره بوه مادره او ذري موند دلا مدود به كار دود اندويلي وي مينا مزخوم حال دوبلولكين بل جيما مدور حال مدوابر - صفي ما ده له دبي دې چه له ماند د اسد مكولاچه رو به ستاير د و يوني وكړم . تد ي د يولا شو ه ؟ " عدرسري سروخو او او داكتر داخيل خبله خبره جادي وسأبلد " كاد د ووا داعادت دي چير ك پنځوا و كشبېر و ابعو نوسيان كشالخ نوكلاس خمينى . چونكه هغهري برخيال زي كښ دا ديمل كړي وي چرد د زبان ښدي كول باد دې د ده مير دَشَهَ الْإِكَالِسُ كُنِي هِذَهِ الْجَهِدِ هَاكِنْوَي نَوْمِي الرقي نَامِنَاكِين الدَّى بِيغُونُ وَ عَمَالاً وَكُوبِ وَي اودا بِر بربود شويدهم شروي . سكن ما م دُول يه زري كن داويرة بدي التوى دي جدمك دود دواني مفدار لدما شر دَيَاتَ شُوىَ دَيْ اومهلكَ الْرَبِيدِ الْمِيْدِ صِيانَهُ سِما بَانِهِ وَفَلْلَ الرَّامِ وَاشْي وَوَدَ حَبْرِي عم سِر تَرَيْ بِكِانَ فِي تربية شوع؟ " نوهد بال مع خزولو - واكترر وليك بيا دولي - فرض كويا حيدهد سري هم دانة موجود دي، او دا معلومول عنوالهي . چركار د ووا به خوكه نهتى يس به هوش كش دانني اديد در مكن دُده دا مطلب د كما جر رومئى لدك يديكار دووا دبيان وركولوشي دى لدد عدائ مرين وإسى "داي وديل اوكهنتي ي وي ودبيك شراد نُرسُ واسْ قد- دانبل دندة ويل جرمونو بنياريو ادبيا مشراجيني ند فعالمب شديد سنايه ريككي مة طرورداخبال لأعلى دى جيما داخونكم معلومدكر لاحيركار فدووا ندك ببهوستي دارد وركونكي هذبر فرديش دي ونبده به دن اليواكوم - دايري نهراكسين دا خاصيت دى حيد دانسان برحيم وكلى نوه د ماي ماند با سورداغ مخنبه بربيدي- حدد هذارى كول ديره يكل دي ون شايدهو تلك بن كوم دخت جد برندين داكوخيل لاس دا ادور دكر ادد يهد في الم الم الم الم ي دموغلوه عيل و شاد نو فه ماد لها وحدد معد يوكون باب يوسورداغ دى ، دبل چا يانطرك بدمايوه معولي عبر ودكين ما دُواكتري به بكت سل دامعلوم كري حدداد "بري نهراك بن " داغردى ادهم دغ دفسم داغ د بوسرى بيلاس بانب هم يود كريكس ما لبدائي وريك ناسا به ورادے شد منفه کورم حیر کا در ووا م نوس بداد بدوباند نهاے کوئی دی اومنا فرولان ده النبل موسكي شدهيروه برويخوشعالى سرددك منري اظهادكوم حدهوكله مونزهوال ندروانية

عُمِّمُ الْحَقَّ دُكَالَا فِي

رخنا الكلونه

رم) بوكور به يوسيند نه سبوري دو د يكيسود لا يكوركس بي غوا دلامة ولاميد نيوس اوكره جداغوا

حسن خبل دوانه لاسوند و در محبت ند د مود د غانه ي ندناؤكه و دوي وبل مودي بودر ما ته بلاد وبلي و وجر بنى در بري كن داشي نوهنى ند د د بي براي كن داشي نوهنى ند د د بي براي كن داشي نوهنى ند د د بي براي كن داشي نوهنى ند د د بي برا هميت و در محبيت و در المحبيت و در المحبي و در المحبيت و در المحبي

مور دس مخ خکول کو و او دې و بل و و و کې حسن شپروسيا شتى اوشوى چه تنابلار مېلان کارلار ان نا دې بېد دې مود و کښې د دو و خطر د خپر خپر تيت راغلى دې د دې مياشت د و چې د معنوې خپرين آا نه د و د رغي حداد کې خبر چيد د هغه مېد خند حالت وي د د اخبال دي چرز و کې پريت اد کړې چې د

حسن.... مودى اهىدمى دا اودىل جېربونومى جرنبل كونهكښ داخل شو. هغه مُعزّرَى بى بى نه د منازيكم په نوم اوانه اوكړو ـ د هغداواذ چېرد ددناك وو ـ

جرنبل - محتري بى دە دَ بودېر دىنجىرى ادىنخوس خېرقداد دولود بادە ئىنا بېرخدامىن كېن حامزىنوى بېسسىد دى دى دېرىك چىپىشە -

ممانيكم - عنزم جرنيك! ماتد زراد دايه بدر حسّن ديلاد خرحال دي؟

جریمْلُ کی الموءافیوس، چدکه ناخه کیکوای اود لحواش فرمن ا داکولوکه باوی ژبو که وزایرت حربه که طرفه حاضر نشوی بم معفد دادی چیر لفتینت متنازیرون به میبال کار زلی کش که خپل نشجاعت بویره نبوکت و دکره اد نشهید نشو _

دى چىنىمىدى جىلىدى دى ئى ئى خونىدى بەشان خورى كى دادباك زىلىكى بىردى دەرجىدادى دادىدى ياك رۇسىندىكىيىف دىي ـ

مناذ كم اود إي بجيد تدورست وائي كيك افوس جدتد عُوان دي ادب سبان كارزاركن و دبيل خلام پلار قد و بغي بدلد كو دختيا فريو نائبا فرنداغشتى وي، شاقر مهذو بونا نيا فو بهر بروند به الدكد و تندويه نشا په فوج كښ و كه به دي و د شمن صفو ير ذبر مكيك او فخر كاسيا بي ستا مقد مد خكو لول و فوه به نا ما يكوند لوستك - كاش چريم كا كوفو اهت بوي كولو كرياوي ننه ما جها در موى عالمف جون ي وي م

حَدَن جِدَد موردا حبري واوربيدي وبه جوش كن راغي وبوف زمري به شان ادجت شوا ووى ولي چه خد او سوجيدن محاده وعاطف نشتد او زه كم عم الم مدع محا به هغه خدا كي جه مؤكي اسمالؤنه في به باكها وي حب عبرت وركوني دي او دلت وركوني دي فتم دى خما به دي كم مطفى اسمالؤنه في به باكها وخو دل ادبه برساعت كن في نظيران د نفت سلطنت مالكان كول في عبد وي محاد عبي المدن ويده في رو حبرة باطن مقابله كن وتنيكوندا ادني او كذنيا افتشد بولدكوي حبد به مبيلان كار ذاد كن به و خيل مطلوم بلا و خون بدلم المل الم المدن ومكن به ويون بالو وكنه المولوني وكان بالو وكنه المولون والمولون بالو وكنه المولون والمولون بالو وكنه المولون والمولون بالمولون بالمولون بالو وكنه المولون والمولون بالو وكنه المولون بالو وكنه المولون بالو وكنه المولون بالمولون با

حن وَجِنِ مُردِن و و دهغه به وگونولن و فيوسند رور جزن وه- او دَسانز كود كيسغلى ختلى هغه مورته نزدى شو- او وي وبل چه مورى چه ماند دَمبيلان كُنّاك ند تلولعا زن راكولا - اوس مالد به دى كوركېن ادسېدل حرام دي -

غرده بى بى خېلەخولدىكى يېخولىكىورت مۇمانىدىكىغودلدا ددى دىل بېيىرىكى ئەلاامس تىكەتى ئىكەتەندىكى د تۈرگى بوجەر ئەنئىي زىخىلى -

حن او ديل مورى دا نه خروائي؟ به منه لا كمرى نه لا دواد كرى نه في نوره توبك دا داغشتل او بدسيا ما نه ان ان او ب كرك بهر نه داغشتل او بدسيا ما نه ان ان او بن او بن كرك بهر نه داغي او به خبل دو ولا سونو في نور كو نيكى نه بهركولا او دي ديل چه قسم م ديبرت وي چه دا توره به تيكى ته نه مى دا بدا وس پدمبيان كارداد كس د يوانيا نو پرسرونو بات د تفا د تن د به شان بر قيري حد د دري نه مور ته سلام اوكرد اد با مد

نه او نفلید و . و دی تربی کوه فره نیخ بیده او ند کلید و چرند لا بد .

منگ خفر شور ترکو برا نیا لوله بونه هیر بیر و نیک شکست و رکر و . ترک سم ناکش داننو ذی دختخالی سرد دو نه نفکری و فرح به فرکش بولو کوان دوان دی د نشکل و نشباها نه معلوم بری جهد دفه فرح جرنس دی به نوک نو د فوخ کش به نوک وهلی که بومکان بدجت با نب بری بی ناسته ده و نور له ناست و به دفور کشمالی نفری و می نامی با نسب به نامی نامی اختیان و د فوج کش بی اختیان و دخوشمالی نه جند شو کا محصوم مازی در دفور محصوم مازی در دفور به نور ایک نوجوان حسن دی چون موله دور که دوران حسن دی چونه و در که دوران حسن دی دید دوران در که دوران حسن دی دید دوران در که دوران حسن دی دید دوران در که دوران حسن دی دوران در که دوران دوران در که دوران در که دوران دوران در که دوران دورا

نرحب له شمل المحدّد ويم كال فرشهروي



رلەنلىدەستىشى اللەينىغان مجوح،

اکرن حُوی ئی، درانلوکی سل بلاد ئی توبند به خذینه نه داخلد در دو سر) ا چربیالدوانعلی تنسه له فرانک ۱ دخیل بلار نبکه شه نوم دی کو آرسانه در پیکی دن سام نظر کښ درسنوقام نه کورو نبشی جد وجهد کښ ستومانه چا چه کړو را ته کینک دا دواله کا لک م کی د د خین سل اغزی غند تل وسله د کرتیز ار فلم تیز او تیر او تو د ا ائص هُليد ادو لمن داته بكار كي رفايل دمغرباً مكري كور وغورة المورة بنائل و يكار في المورة بنائل وسلم المورة بنا برخاورة بنائل وسلم المورة بنا برخاورة بنا برخاورة بنا بردي تنيرة معودة

دعرفان بنیسندمنعل داخد بارش دعرفان بنیسندمنعل داخد بارس جدنبایدی غضب ن منبلاده منعدی دهانت محمور دین کش،

عارونن كبن لدهرجانخني برسته الزقي هم كو برانشه المراسك بن المراطعا الديم الهاليب بلادي المراطع المرابع بدالمين كن المراسك بن المرابع بدالمين كن المرابع كن المرابع كن المرابع كن كن المرابع كن المرابع كن المرابع كن المرابع

كُان دي ساند لدهغه لددي جغياله جدوا لذه ي الدحادي د إعند الله

(أنسالنامكابل)

دَدُنانه عَ

المقلدد هدائيت الله)

ر) دُنباکبن داسی بنی ادم هم نشته چه د بوتل غویه ه خُری - دَجِن بَلِلات تلوی چه به نصاب بادشی - درورونید سکی چه منورشی - د باکنا وجه بدون اخلی - چه بها دری د و - درورونید سکی چه منورشی - د با نصبات هم شننه ؛ د د که نیا به مخ ادمی نصبات هم شننه ؛

رب داسی هم شته چه دُنیا کُنن او بنیار دی بخونه دسرا و مال محافظ دی دی غرض د پارکا پولس ساتی اوّد مه دَباری جیل خانی جو یوی دوی موبر ندمان تداو نسیار وائی دار حکوبرن شاهان دی - مگره فوی محکم شاهان دی چه د زاکونو و بند خطی شی که درور اور دی چه به کمن ۱ د دبند بیتوی د دو بچه د ابو بشان بیگی د چه و شه د ابو به شان او بسیکی کولے جو له رکی یا چیر سی غلبیل شی به جو دیکی چه ملکوند تبایاتی دول ماکوری چه جها د دو و بندی -

کر گرنمها به نشرات مست او شبادات هم نششه ۱ رسم) به ناز باللی دای هم د چیچه در به درخا در سے په س د جاکه او شزیم ار د جی او د دوی سرچا پری ولن دی او به دوی د مرک ختی دی او بح میبان دی داد د دی و بند برے لکه سیلاب

دَ دُنايه مخ يه وينوريك مظلومان هم تشه. و٧) ور بد سفال ونباكب كرذي حيد كل دے اوكلوارد مرين دووي دنياكس و ماددوي دمِن دنباكن كيد دخيال تال وي ودوي يرع مُعالَّكُل وي دوي دانه كوري عداد دُنبا صمتنه بادنياكن ورهم تعدشته ـ دَ دُنبابه ﴿ دُدُنباسودابان هم شنه . ر 🕭) دُ نَیادَ نَارْحَانی نُدولا ۔ یِه خیل فخرواسی حَقّیانِ تَعْمِسانی چِد بِے دَمْ طَلُوماً اوْ رُبِدونرسوری كوى اللهم بين الداسى أخلى عِد خد كلك بردعاش زها فله شي كنباد طالماك كورد عدادة مظلهان عم كود م - دُنيا دَحْس سوداكوي - مكردَحْن سُوواكر ندوا -دنیاس، دهن سامان هم شته ۱ ربى دنباكى د ناز د خرىيارهم كدده. چه د زيه پادينومست دي. د دى د نباكب مرف حُسُ دي ـ او حسن دَدوي دنيا دا - دُدوي خيالكن دنيا تولد دهين عاشت داحين به قتلونو نرمریکی اوغفنولان به شهادت ندمریکی . الغرف دَمُن مبداك دَكربلامبيات د دَ دَناد حسن حسن برسنان هم شته! ركى دَدُنْ اللَّهُ كَبْن داسى معمشند ، جردُنيا كبن بدنيا وي دُنيا كبن ادَّسى ادددُنيا ندبردي كنيانه به ستركوكوري اولببال بي نهغواهي وكاله ادنندى رمه نيريجي - ودوى سنوكو كن رنزي وي- اور خال كه سنزك دي . د دوي دُنياكن خدا يك وي- اوحداسي

دى دَنياكِن دَخل كِي نِهُكان هم تُنه ا

Mirgi—Is a difficult term to define, so comprehensive it is. May be applied good-humouredly to one who crops up where his presence is not particularly desired.

* * *

A Solecism a day keeps the Grammarian Away:

Two young men were travelling in a train. They talked much, and talked in English. In the hand of each was a copy of the renowned book 'Angrezi Bol Chal.'

'Have you got exchange for a five-ropee note?' asked one of then, presently.

'Yes, perhaps. Why do you require it?'

'I want to pay for this magazine' and he pointed to one in the hand of a vendor outside. 'He wants a rupee for it.'

'No, don't have it. He is discharging you more than the real price.'

We later found that both were cousins and descendents, in the indirect line, of the late Mrs. Melaprop.

ABEL RASHED ABRAHAM.



to grant you peace in this world as in the next. And go on saving 'Amen' until the bore slips away.

* * *

So far we could see a crescent moon only in the sky or on flags. It has remained as high as the heavens or, at least, as high as the mast. But times have changed—what was high is low, and what was low is high now, and thes 'old order hath changed yielding place to new, and God fulfils Himself in many ways.' One such fulfilment has been provided through the agency of our College. Go and walk along the hedge of the swimming bath. Seek and ye shall find a crescent, a beautiful semi-circular crescent lying in the dust in company of flowers and what is more curious, teapots, cups, trays, spades, diamonds, clubs, hearts, and the like, earthly hodies. Flowers have grown in it and grass around it and it seems it has been lying there for ages.

The sight of such a crescent reminds one only too painfully of the Muslim glory that was and is no more. This crescent in the dust symbolises the downfall of Islam. May not also the flowers that now sprout from within it, symbolise a reawakening and a new life for that great taith,

War goes on and prices are soaring up on all sides. No shop dealer or businessman is there to whom you go twice in the week and he tells you not that the price of this thing has gone up by 10 per cent and of that by 5 per cent. One could appreciate their reasons for it. But now every body, affected or not by the war in Europe, is busy raising his charges.

So much so that the washermen too have increased their rates. I wondered. At last one day I arraiged my washerman. 'Why do you ask for higher rates now?' I asked him.

"Sir," he replied, "it is all due to the 'lam' (war). The prices of our raw-materials have gone up, what can we do."

I still wondered. 'But your raw material is supplied by us,' I said.

This was a disconcerting news to his vague mind. 'Sir, I don't know, but so it is. And so it must be.'

* * ;

Some definitions:

Senior—Is a student whose love and loyalty towards his college is great. The college benefits more from him than he from the college. Men may come and men may go but he is here for ever.

Classic—Is a brown, worm-eaten volume in your shelf on which at least an inch of dust has settled.

Mashrot—In him selflessness and sacrifice are uppermost. No function, party or gathering in the college but he would offer, required or not, himself as a steward.

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On the New Year's Day, a long and broad sheet of paper in gay colours was seen early pasted on the New Hostel Notice Board. A closer view told that it was the New Year's Honours List, "issued with the Imperial authority and under the Royal Seal" (which was a thumb print) of the Senior Monitor. Some extracts from it might be of interest.—It began:

His Imperial Majesty 'Ascham III... King of New Hostel, Emperor of Bearer's Cells, Baths and Latrines beyond the Rooms... is hereby pleased, this first day of the year of our Lord Nineteen forty, in consultation with his Roya' Cabinet, to inflict the following honours upon... the chosen few of his subjects, who by virtue of their ignoble services to the state and self, and conspicuous abnormality in themselves, have most fitly deserved to be honoured thus...

A long list of titles with the paraes of their recipients followed. Some of the more interesting titles were: K.C.O.M. (Knight Commander of the Order of Mashrots); G.C.S.I. (Grand Cross of Dyspepsia and Indigestion); S.O.G.C. (Star of the Order of Gallantry and Chivalry); C.O.G. (Companion of the Order of Ghotoos); M.P.P.T. (Mirgi of the Ping-Pong Table); E.S.E. (Eternal Spare Faters): Medal-i-Gana Bajana; Shams-us-Saltanat; C.B. (Chilm Bahadur) and C.C.M. (Chal Chalcon Matwali).

We take this opportunity of congratulating all who have been honoured thus.



The progress of civilisation has led to one thing if to nothing else: a horrible increase in the number of bores in society. Somebody comes to you, conveniently seats himself in a chair even if you don't offer it, begins to give you the benefit of his talk or, if you can be so cruelly unresponsive, at least, the pleasure of his company. Courtesy won't allow you to ask him to go out, etiquette demands that you should listen to him, good manners require that you should not study while the bore is with you. So what are you to do? You cannot go out, you cannot take up a book, you cannot indulge in your own thoughts. The case seems kopeless.

But they say where there is a will, there is a way. Men of genius have found out remedies. Let me offer you one prescription; it may serve you whenever you suffer from a bore.

When the bore settles himself on a chair, begin to polish your shoes and go on until you exhaust all your pairs and have even repolished some. However take care to exclude the bore's shoes, if the mild odour of polish has failed to unhinge him, begin pouring oil and spirit into your stove and if he enquires 'are you going to cook something,' answer 'no, I just want to warm my room up.' If this weapon also fails, you had better begin shaving and prolong the process until you are assured of having struck at the very root of hair, and of having saved a week's shavings. If even the dirty sight of shaving does not succeed in dislodging him, your last weapon is to dust and sweep your room. Surely this will wake the bore to the value of his presence and the pains of getting his leave. However if this too fail, make an ablution and pray aloud to God to rid you of all curses and pestilences, and

unambitious. Serve it would humanity undoubtedly but it has a weakness—it loves to be in the company of men and women, and it wants to show to the world its glorious parts of which it is truly proud. It has therefore chosen to remain of short stature—so short indeed that you must, if you want to know the time, come to its very foot where it may see you and you may see it. So if you have sometimes to take the trouble of coming to the Science Laboratories or the Cricket Lawn, the two places it has fixed on as the most convenient for an interview, you should not foam and fret. It will reward your watches



When this year we received the College Diary in its burning red and glittering gold cover, I had to pause a moment satisfying my sense of beauty before I peered inside. However now not my aesthetic but 'mathematic' sense was delighted, for the worthy compiler had, after giving a list of the staff, proceeded to an ange their names in all possible permutations and combinations. Intermediate students should benefit much from such a practical illustration and would be well-advised to use the diary as a supplement to Dil's Algebra. Was it an exclusive love of the permanent or was it a zeal for economy, one cannot say, that the student-officers' names were only gingerly allowed to intrude. Indeed students 'come' and students 'go' and every year brings a new stock, why spend so much space and ink for their temporary sake. Only the 'remain-for-evers' be included, for it may save the next year's compositors' wages.



One of our English professors recently noticed that whereas previously it was the custom with the day scholars to come late by some minutes for the first period, now the hostellers outdid them. He waited for some days to see if matters would improve. At last one morning he bade one stop at the door.

"Why," he asked in scholastic anger, "why do you daily come late to the class? Can't you start earlier?"

"Excuse me, Sir," said the panting student and with another apology began to unlace his shoes.

"What do you mean?" demanded the professor.

"Simply this, Sir," replied he, continuing the unlacing." We don't start late, we start even earlier now, but we must walk on the ground, and the pathways from our hostel leading to the college have been, of late, so thickly corpeted with concrete that with each step we are verily buried into the ground. We try to hurry up but we are ever the worse for it." And saying this he emptied his shoe of a basketful of concrete.

"This is strange," the professor was pleased to say half-comically. "But how has this carpetting come into being."

There was a silence and the professor was going to resume calling the roll when a voice said, "The cobblers recommended it, Sir."

Once my hostess was a beautiful young dameel. My guide was on leave one day, when I made up my mind to visit Mapusa. I crossed the gulf of Panjin by a steamer. Fortunately I me a gentleman from the Punjab aboard the ship. We were talking and longing for our native dishes, when a young damsel who had been sitting beside us, began to look at us. It was discovered, later on that she had followed whatever we said in our native language. She asked me if we were from North India, and were longing for our native dishes. She could talk in English as well. Later on we came to know that her brother was a P. W. Inspector in the North Western Railway. She invited us to a dinner of our native dishes, saying that she could prepare Pulao (spiced rice), Zarda (saffroned rice) Prathas and other dainty disher. In spire of our persistent refusal we were taken to her bungalow in a couple of hours. My friend had to leave as he had an appointment in Aidona, so he left us. Now I was alone, 'a foreigner among strangers. I tried my level best to take my leave, but it was not she who was my hortess, but her whole family who insisted on my staying on. She prepared all delicious dishes with her own hands and sat by me at the table. She left no stone unturned towards the entertainment of a little known guest. It was not she only who was proud of her guest, but her whole family. I wanted to take leave of them, but they were not willing to let me go; every day I begged for leave and they put it off. On the fifth day, my guide met me on the harbour and I left to the displeasure of my hostess.

I would like to add that there is no corruption, no treachery, no theft in Goa. Most of the houses are without locks. My room in a hotel, lying on the main road of Nova-Goa, was always left unlocked, although it was well furnished. The day I alighted at that hotel I asked the Manager for a lock, when he said to me "this is not British India, where one is not safe even with locks. No locks are needed here, this is the abode of Peace founded by Vasco-da-game."

ABDUR RAHMAN MALIK.

FROM THE COLLEGE CLOCK TOWER

Our College Clock-Tower is, let me inform you, quite different and distinct from the innumerable clock-towers all over the world. It is unique and unparalleled. This may sound a bold statement but nevertheless it is true. You would naturally ask what makes our beloved clock-tower stand out so conspicuously out of the test. Excuse me if I correct you; it does not stand out but it sits down amongst all of its tribe. Other clock-towers rise so high into the sky that you may read the time while furlongs or even miles away so that often you do not know where the clock-tower stands or what it looks like. Our clock-tower is not so unsociable or

without a guide, as there were very few English-knowing people there. So I hired the services of a young man, Mr. Francis, who guided me throughout my stay in Portuguese India.

I met different people in different cities of different grades, studied them and shared my experiences with them. The language spoken by the natives is Kokni, which resembles Telegu and Tamil to some extent, but the official language and the language of the ruling nation is Portuguese; they do not like English. As to their religion, all of the natives are Roman Catholic Christians. You can hardly find any church belonging to the All are ascetics; they love one another and are hospitable. They are happy and are metaphorically speaking lotes eaters. They like the Hindus, welcome the Muslims and accommodate the followers of any other faith. They believe they are sons of the same father, Adam--they take great pains to ensure others' pleasure; they are saints. There is no exaggeration if I call them true disciples of Christ. They are ignorant of cheating. You mock at them, make fool of them, they won't mind. Anger among them have been overpowered by their ascetic faith. I remember when I was at Panjim, a town where natural beauty abounds, that afternoon sight of the beach with most beautiful human faces, in latest western fashion was very charming. There were men and ladies, young and old, all busy in their enjoyment, free from the cares and anxieties of the world; all danced to the natural soft music, which was produced by the movement of the sea breezes. The breakers at the shore also appeared to be musical.

In order to gain information of their social life I visited various hotels, restaurants and families. One thing common among them, one of their necessities like food for the nourishment of the body was wine. Men, women, young or old, rich or poor, all partook of wine in the evening—it was a dilemma for me. I could not understand it; for in spite of their taking liquors, they were pious, and escetical and led innocent lives.

It will not be out of place to mention an interview I had with an official of the rank of Chief Commissioner. It was morning when I along with my guide went out to see the Chief Commissioner. I was very fond of chatting to Portuguese people. I enquired of one of the policemen on duty at the Republica Square for the Chief Commissioner's office. He accompanied us to the office, and the Chief Commissioner granted me an interview. Before I began to talk, after the customary salutation, I was invited to partake of tea, fruits and cigarettes and our discussion began. It lasted for fifty minutes. When I came out of his office, to my surprise the policeman who had guided us was at the door. He enquired if he could do any other I thanked him, and invited him to tea at my hotel. man who had been so beneficent to me at once became red with anger. He rejected my request and told me that he being a Portuguese was not addicted to bribery. I told him that it was not a bribe, but I desired to have tea with a saint like him. He did not agree, yet he accepted my invitation for some other time. I invited him to tea the next day; we had two hours' discussion. Next morning I received an invitation to dinner from that very gentleman. I sat among his family members at the dinner table. Their delicious dishes and delicate table talk, were wonderful I

The normal time that a steamer takes to reach Gon under favourable circumstances is thirty-rix hours. Unfortunate v., thirty-two hours had clapsed, when we reached Ramagiri, where most of the passengers disembarked and the cargo was unloaded. The stranger restarted. It had not gone far, when u was caught by a heavy steam. The people on dock found themselves in a ridiculous condition; they were being rolled forward and backward by the swing of the ship. Destruction began to stone us in the face; terribis despair began to settle upon us. A few of us went to the captain with the request that he should signal for secour. Our request was rejected, bethe anchored in a place where the water was not very deep. We waited and waited long not less than thirty hours, in the roagusca. The ocean became calm again and our ship moved. I remember how I went show of my rations especially cipatettes as the whole stock in the stall had been practically consumed, and I had reluctantly to borrow eight test from my neighbour.

Next evening a dim light appeared. This assured us that we were near the expected harbour. It was right e'clock in the evening when the steamer whistled its arrival to the people on land. A motor launch of Goanese officia's approached us soon, but we were not permitted to land, as it was too late and the Medical officer and the Cusion Appraiser were unable to inspect us. What could we character we had to wait for a full night. In the morning the Goanese officials inspected us and our goods and gave us permission to land.

My largage was disinfected, and was forwarded to the customs authorities. The customs officer in broken English, enquired of me whether my largage was duly free. They are truthful and they demand truth from others; they are gentlemen and regard others as gentlemen; they are sincers and want others to be sincere; they will believe you even though you may not believe them; they regard others as brothers.

I had one box sith my loggage, which was packed with brand new articles that I had bought from Bombay. I informed the officer on duty that these things I had to take back to British Ind'a in a month or two. According to the law, I should either have paid the duty or deposited the articles with them until my return. I agreed to take the latter course, and deposited the box in their godowns. I waited for the receipt of my box. As they did not deliver any, I was obliged to ask for it. The officer told me that there was no receipt and that I could go. I again asked for it and informed him of the practice in British India that whatever is deposited with the authorities, a receipt is always issued for it. On hearing this he at once got up from the chair in an angry mood and said, "Don't you trust me, my office and the Portuguese Government?" He told me that my luggage would be lying there safe and sound and that I could take it back at any time. What else could I do? I agreed; I could not protest; it was a foreign government.

I went to the Marma-goa harbour railway station and purchased a ticket for Margao one of the neighbouring districts of their capital Nova-goa.

I alighted at the Hotel de-Republica, which was the finest modern hotel there. Here I learnt that I could not enjoy my visit to that place

Although there was nothing objectionable in the letter, yet there was a mention of love which we had borne and cherished for each other. Perhaps that brought tears to my eyes.

Mazhar broke the silence by saying "Happily or unhappily this (pointing towards the letter) came into my hands. I opened it and read it and then handed it over to her. It made her shed copions tears. She continued to sob and I feared lest it might break her heart. I asked her whether she did in fact love you, but she continued sobbing. At last she confessed that she had been in love with you before her marriage and that her love was the cause of her being given away in marriage so soon. I gave her whatever consolation my words could give. And now I have come to you straight on this same errand.

"I regret profoundly and heartily having unconsciously married a girl who had a genuine love for some one else. Still more unfortunate is the fact that she appears to have been forced by her parents to marry against her will. I would have never done this gross injustice to your love, had I known of it before. But I repeat that I was ignorant of it. We have been put into this quagmire at the hands of the demon sustom. I have begun to take interest in your life. I will never forget you and will be writing to you now and then. You would realize, that I am quite innocent in the matter. And I am sure that it is as much in your interest as it is essential for the happiness of her you loved that you should not write to her any more. For my part, I promise that I will not bear any ill-will or grudge against her or you for this past love." I hung down my head and said in a very low but audible voice, 'It is in the interest of all concerned to hush it up and never to say a word more about it. My lips will be sealed about this part of life. I will never take any step that goes to mar her happiness."

The drizzle had stopped. The sky was clear; but still there were clouds moving about. Birds had come out of their nests and were wheeling round in the sky. We made for the hostel. My younger brother was standing in the door and was looking for us. Mazhar thanked me for my hospitality and I bade him good-bye.

M. A. H.

Through the Portuguese India

Yama was in an angry mood; a voyage, especially coastal, was risky. The steamer was expected in a couple of days, I booked a cabin in advance. We sailed in the steamer "Parbhawati." Most of us cast a longing glance over the Princess Docks, which were over-crowded with lovely faces, that waved farewell to their departing friends.

the husband of the girl I had once loved with all my heart. I had seen him for the first time at his matriage.

I did all that was possible to make him feet quite at home and entertained him as best as I could for her sake. After a good deal of talk about the College and current political topics, he expressed a desire to go round the College. I placed myself immediately at his service. Something in me was forcing me to let slip no apportunity of entertaining him. I led him along different roads of the College, and named the different buildings and places we passed by. This is Osmania Hestel, that is Principal's bungalow, over there is college calchet ground and so on."

But my guest seemed to be quite indifferent and it struck me as if he had no interest in whatever I was mentioning. He was completely lost in thought. Having completed our round, we were returning to my room when Mazhar asked me to sit down with him for a few minutes in a lawn. a few steps from the road. I agreed readily and we made for it. Mazhar looked me in the face and at the same time put his hand into the inner pocket of his coat. I was in a state of suspense. He took out a letter from his procket and handed it over to me. Cu the right of it I corned pale. I felt as if I was shivering all through my body and the blood in my veins I could not help betraying my inmost feelings. turned his eyes away from me. Perhaps he noticed the state of agony in which I was. He said to me with a faint smile on his lips "This is your letter I suppose. Is it not your hand? Don't you recognise it?" I was silent. I felt as if I had committed a great crime and was being required to confess it. Again there was a volley of questions. He went on asking questions vehemently and looking upon me in a sympathetic manner as if pitying my and condition. He stopped asking questions and making inquiries. For a few moments there was complete silence. It was too late for me now to deny that the letter was mine. There were tears in my eyes.

We were sitting on green grass among flower-beds. A butterfly was flitting from one flower to another. The weather was very pleasant. It began to drizzie. But we remained sitting. It was my letter, addressed to my love and ran as follows:—

My dear Iris,

Now that you have been married to another person despite your love for me, I think it my duty to write to you. Your parents did not act in accordance with your wishes and desires, nor did they have any regard for your future happiness. It is a tragedy for us both to have to tread such divergent paths in life. Yet society wanted it. We were helpless in this respect. Cursed be society and its detestable ways I We could not do anything but to resign to Fate.

The object of my writing to you is that you should forget me completely, and that my memories should not haunt your mind any longer. I have no desire in any way to stand in the path of your future happiness.

Prove yourself to be a true and dutiful wife. This is my last request. Adieu!

Yours Ever, M. A. H. as 'Hypo.' Here the unreacted silver salts are dissolved. This process is known as 'Fixing.' After 'fixing,' the plate can be taken out in the ordinary light. It is washed again with water and dried in a shady place. Here you will find a strange phenomenon in the negative. The white objects would appear black and vice-versa. Thus a man with white trouse:s would appear to be wearing black ones.

After reteaching the plate, which can only be learnt after a good deal of practice, prints are made from the image of the negative over a paper coated with light sensitive materials. The negative and the paper are placed in contact with one another and then exposed to light. The selection of the right grade of the printing paper for a particular negative in hand demands considerable practical experience. Afterwards the print is fixed in the same way as the negative. By this process the image is again reversed and thus we obtain a true copy of the object. The finished image is black and white in colours. Some people prefer other colours. For this purpose the print is washed with other chemicals to obtain the desired shade.

Nowadays tri-colour protography is gaining popularity and the scenes produced by this process are in themselves a source of inspiration. Here the object is seen in its natural colours which lend a tone of reality to the photograph. Many a picture thus produced is so enchantingly rich in colours and full of rubtle and delicate effect that a mere glance at them thrills ones imagination and the onlooker himself becomes a part of the picture admiring the exactness of the process and wondering whether anything more amazing can still be added to this line.

KHWAJA NASIR AHMAD.

"Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth"

TENNYSON.

It was a morning in March. The sky was overcast with clouds. I was reading a very interesting novel and was wholly absorbed in it. I was wondering whether it would be a tragedy or a comedy.

Suddenly there was a knock at the door. I turned my eyes towards the door for an instant and again went on. There was another knock—I put the book on the table and opened the door. It was Mazhar. I was not expecting a visitor and was rather surprised to see him. Mazhar was a graduate of Allahabad University. He was pretty fair in complexion and had very refined manners. He was very smartly dressed and spoke English quite fluently. He occupied a very important place in my heart as he was

Journal of Photography in 1868 and 1871 respectively. In 1880, George Eastman succeeded in bringing the new type of plate in the market.

The manufacture of photographic sensitive materials is a very specialised industry. Approximately 40,000 people are employed in it throughout the world, about 20,000 being engaged in the manufacture of materials sensitive to light, the remainder in the manufacture of cameras and in the wholesale distribution of the products to the retailers. The manufacture of photographic goods is carried on with specially designed machinery. Over 5 000,000 lbs. of cotton are used each year for the manufacture of films and over three tons of pure silver are used each week.

Photographic plates, films or papers are coated with an emulsion containing light-sensitive silver salts. The preparation of this emussion requires high technique and it is carried out under the supervision of experts. Firms of repute always engage a number of chemists to discover new ways and means to improve their products.

The photographic plate or film is placed in the camera with the emulsion side turned towards the lens. It is then exposed for a moment to the action of light. For snapshots it is always better to keep the sun at one's back, but sometimes anti-light pictures also produce good effect, The matter of exposure requires some practical experience as it is dependent upon the time and place where an object is photographed. It is only after a number of photographs have been taken under varied conditions that one learns correct exposure. Another factor which deserves careful attention is the background of the object. It should be fairly uniform and preferably out of focus for then the object stands out quite distinct and clear. If the object is a human face then it is better to study it properly before pressing the button of your camera. A wise photographer will make the object feel at home and would study it from various angles before exposing the plate. For, human face is a very delicate object and even a slight expression of strangeness would spoil the picture. When it is seen from different angles it presents different models, some of them pleasing and others not. Try to study your friend's face and you will find that each twist of his head gives you a different model. In portraiture, it is advisable from the artistic viewpoint that the object should appear 'camera unconscious.' How distracting it is to find every picture in your album staring at you!

After proper exposure, which can only be learnt by practical experience, the plate is taken to a dark room and there it is developed in red light. But the Panchromatic plates are sensitive even to these rays, therefore they are developed either in perfect darkness or in a very dim green light. Of all the developers, I find the following to be the most satisfactory, as it can be readily prepared at home and gives good results under varying conditions of exposure. It consists of one part of diamidophenol hydro-chloride mixed with three parts of sodium sulphate. To it sufficient water is added to obtain a clear solution. The negative is immersed in it with the emulsion side upwards. After a short while, the latent image begins to appear over it. When the negative has properly darkened, it is taken out of the developer, washed with water and then transferred into another dish containing a solution of Sodium Thiosulphate, commonly known

fact that the movements performed in infinitesimally small fraction of time, of the order of 1300,000 part of a second, have been successfully recorded. For example, the winking of an eye, the bursting of a bubble, the flight of a bullet through the nozzle of a gun and the flash of lightning have been photographed successfully. So it would not be too much to say that no motion, however swift it may be, can escape the eye of the camera. But this is only one aspect of modern photography. Let us consider its other achievements.

The size of the object or its distance from the camera are no longer reckoned to be factors of any great importance. With a telephoto lens attached to our camera we need not worry how distant the object is. objects at a distance of seven miles have been successfully photographed with a remarkable degree of accuracy and detail. It may be argued that fog or haze prevailing in the space might interfere with the picture. Well! the question is quite reasonable and an inquisitive mind should naturally seek a plausible answer to it. The objects which we see emit light-waves composed of the colours of spectra. The mist or fog acis as a barrier to the rays of colours except the red. The infra red rays have the wonderful property of penetrating the prevailing haze and so they reach the camera eye. Here a red filter attached in front of the lens filters away all rays (except the red) which act upon the photographic plate to give the image of the object. This is known as Infra-red Photography. In fact it is only the camera eye behind a red filter which discerns so many things obscure from our naked eye. Only such things have made aerial photography a success. Thus we see that modern photography has conquered distance. And what about the size? The Microphotography reveals nature at its best. Here the tiny living organisms have been magnified tens of thousands of times and a record of the various states of their development made which is in fact a boon to the Biologist. But it has not over-looked the Chemist. To him it gives a clue of the structure of compounds whose crystals exposed to X-rays are seen through the camera eye. It brings with it the secrets of the unfathomed depths of the sea. In fact Photography has many diversified uses and multiple applications.

It was in 1727, that a German Professor of Medicine Johann Heinch Schultze discovered that silver nitrate when exposed to sunlight turns dark. Like so many other great discoveries, it remained quite unnoticed for more than half a century, until in 1792, Thomas Wedgwood, an English Chemist, suggested the use to which the discovery could be put. Fate, however, condemned him to a short life and he died at the age of 34 of an incurable disease. Thomas Wedgwood was followed by many other experimenters who also contributed something towards this subject. Among them William Henry Fox Talbot who invented the Colloiden process is worthy of mention. Doubtless this process was a milestone in the history of photography; but it was inconvenient also, because for each picture the photographer had to prepare a fresh plate. As there was no other alternative, the photographer of that time had to be content with it. It was used for full 20 years until the advent of gelatine dry plates which revolutionized the whole photographic industry. It is usual to attribute the invention of gelatine dry plates to Dr. R. L. Maddox and W. H. Harrison. Their papers appeared in the British

course, he was experimenting whether Newton was right in propounding his famous theory of gravitation. But whereas Newton could not experiment upon himself this man, to show that he was greater than Newton even took the duty of sacrificing himself upon the altar of science. He had to remain in 'bed' for two months and was daily entertained with fruits and flowers! The theory of gravitation has duly passed into a law for the alma mater since that day. One of his relatives, it was reported to me, ascribed this "lunatic" step to his abnormal dose of 'charas' or 'bung' or both. He takes great pride in being called a Napoleon. He has made many un-Napoleonie adventures. He is always trying to increase his height. When a tall man stands by him, he will stand on his toes to show that he is equally tall. Once he hazarded his life for his height craze. It was suggested to him that by hanging his body in a loop from a tree he would add several inches to his actual height. This experiment was unfortunately cut short by the untimely arrival of a friend who had the audacity to cut the rope. He feels elated when the famous proverb that tall men are fools and short ones wise is repeated in his presence. He is extremely careful about his health. reads all the rag-tag on health that he can lay his hands on. But strangely enough he never takes exercise. He believes that by reading hygienic limrature, without taking any exercise, you can improve your health. A marvellous discovery for "bookworms !

Many are familiar with the tall slim figure of Mr. S. He has 'gandum-goon' (wheatish) complexion. Many think him too proud and therefore avoid him. But his friends know him better, and stick to him. He is voluble in familiar and friendly society but dumb in the presence of a stranger. He is frank with his friends. Once he was going on a walk with some friends. A 'firstie' passed by without greetings. He sprang forward, stood in front of the 'firstie' and said at the top of his voice, "Permit me, sit, to salute you!" The firstie went away crestfallen. Perhaps our friend was practising the lesson in courtesy he had learnt some time in the hall. He has Utopian ideas which he wants to spread in the world. He wants to demolish aristocracy but thinks of marrying an aristocrat lady. Perhaps he wants to bring a new aristocratic class into the world—a wild hope!

SOJOURNER.'

PHOTOGRAPHY

Modern Photography has achieved such a high degree of perfection that it would be a bold speculation to anticipate further modifications or improvements. It has become an accomplished art. Highly powerful lenses and extremely sensitive plates have greatly enhanced the utility of a camera; so much so that it can be used practically in any light or weather condition. With the aid of ultra Rapid Photography we are in a position to record the swiftest possible movements. It may appear surprising; yet it is a

H is the superman of our social circle. A true Nietsche and a practical one, he combines the rare qualities of the will-to-power and superhumanity. A Gandhi in mind, a Hitler in outlook, he acts the dictator to everyone. He would go on inundating his friends with his advice about dogs and cats and perhaps, sugar canes. It is unhappy to record that these gems of advice are lavished to no purpose for, when one acts upon them, he forgets his own self and proves a miserable failure. Last year he experimented upon me. I was a monitor. He advised me to do this and to avoid that. When I posed the dictator (as directed) in the dining hall, I displeased many and was involved in quarrels with not a few. From that day, I respect his advice but do not put it into practice.

Unfortunately he is a chemist too. Once he was experimenting with Hydrochloric Acid in his room. Perhaps he was on the eve of making an addition to human knowledge. After the lapse of a few hours we found him lying senseless with the room filled with the obnoxious fumes of the acid. Through a mischance the world was deprived of the benefits of a great discovery—a discovery which would have thrown Faraday's into the background. He is a dramatist, a novelist, a scientist, and an agriculturist. He wears simple clothes. It is commonly believed that a man at the end of his college career comes out a complete 'Farangi' but our friend has outrageously falsified this dictum.

Who does not know the Bolshevik? He is always discoursing on the application of justice and truth to every-day life. He is an idealist and brings his idealism into practical life. A strict follower of Karl Marx, he wants to put into practice his theories. His Jewish descent is a source of perennial trouble to the Hitler of the second Hostel and may one day result in his expulsion from the Khyber Colony. Unlike a Bolshevik he has started a Zionist movement in the college to fight 'Hitler.' Hitler too is repelling him with ruse contra ruse.

It is his devout wish that if he could attain to power, he would take the proverbial 'cat' of the 'dambaro largai' and break it over the heads of the dissenters or 'munafiqs' as he calls them. It is strange to note that he would break the rod rather than the heads of those who receive its shock. He has a strange liking for the 'dambaro largai'. He winces against injustice and oppression. He was a great reactionary once and the leader of the oppressed (he calls them 'depressed') classes. It is a wonder how he shook off that disease. Perhaps it has dislodged itself from his head to his heart. He himself occasionally wonders at his metamorphosis from a statesman to a passionate lover. It is a problem for the medical profession on which hangs the fate of not only Europe but the whole world. If the dictators in Europe suffer from the same mania of reaction against democracy, we might hope to see them normal men again only if they fall in love. It has been boldly asserted that Hitler's mania can be cured by marriage, which must be forced upon him if the Allies win the war.

The colony of Newfoundland wonders at the shambling gait of this second Napoleon. They falsely attribute it, in quite a Brutus-like spirit, to his 'great fall.' "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" all cried as he came springing through the air from the upper storey to terra-firma. Of

HOCKEY.—As many as nine out of the Hockey Eleven are fresh recruits, mostly from the first year class. Some of them had not got over their "stage fright" when the University tournaments came on. Now, however, they seem to be settling down and we hope that the team as a whole will give a good account of itself next autumn. Habibullah of our team was selected for the Frontier XI which represented the province in the All-India Hockey Championship at Bombay.

* *

CRICKET.—Since cricket is not played in Frontier schools, those who come to join us after their matriculation are absolutely 'raw.' Their training naturally involves a good deal of exertion on the part of the Superintendent and the Captain. With all this, our team made a good start by beating the Khalsa College, Amritsar. But want of experience stood in their way of further progress towards the University finals. Hamid is making Herculean efforts to produce a good team and we wish him all success.

k * *

ATHLETICS.—Last year our old rivals of the Edwards College had beaten us hollow in the Inter-College Sports Competition; but this year we succeeded in winning the Relay Ruce shield rather easily. In our annual meet with the King's Regiment, we reversed our defeat of the last year into a convincing "win."

H.²C.S....

Dear reader! Do not be startled. I am not going to enter into dry calculations of either mathematics or organic chemistry. Our store of mathematical knowledge is already staggeringly large. There have been Newtons and Liebnitz's and Einsteins. I am not going to bedim their refulgence by going beyond their mathematical researches. They have already made mathematics too difficult. Those students to whom mathematics has ever been a bug-bear will be at one with me in insisting that no further researches should be made in this branch of science.

I am also not going to add to the baffling formulae of organic chemistry. To a chemist the title signifies Carbon, Sulphur and two Hydrogen atoms but in reality they do not stand for any such things. That leaves us, without doubt, in the belief that we are not going to have 'closed chains.' I have had enough of these 'closed' and 'open' chains to be troubled by them any more.

The chain in the title stands for a chain of friends who were attracted to each other by their peculiar qualities. The qualities they have in common do not concern us. Their characteristic virtues, however, are enumerated below:—

Then, you are on the way to become a sportsman.

As a spectator:

- 1. Do you refuse to cheer good play of your opponents?
- Do you boo the umpire when he gives a decision you don't like?
- 3. Do you want to see your side win if it does not deserve to ?
- 4. Do you quarrel with spectators for backing the other side >

Then you are no sportsman. Try to become one.

SPORTS NOTES

We have no long list of "wins" to our credit in the sphere of sports this year. But we need not be apologetic on that score. As chance would have it, most of our best players passed out of the College after the last University Examinations, and teams had to be recruited from new-comers. These raw men had to be trained and practised as 'players' within a period of two months; and the new captains and Superintendents did their best to turn out fairly presentable teams. If in spite of our efforts, we have not been able to register 'wins' in the major games, we need not be unduly pessimistic over our "failure." "We did our best, and that is all that one can do."

The Principal continues to take keen interest in the physical well-being of all students. He has taken steps to ensure that as many students as possible take part in regular games, and that sporting activities are continued throughout the year. We are no longer going to be content with just one show-team in each game, but are determined never again to fall victims to the conspiracy of circumstances as this year.

Above all, emphasis will continue to be laid on the cultivation of a spirit of true "sportsmanship." While we shall welcome good players from schools, we shall do nothing in any way likely to encourage the deplorable tendency towards "professionalism" visible in some quarters. We hope that the institution of inter-hostel tournaments will bring out even the most confirmed "crammers" out of their 'purdahs' and induce them to participate in these competitions for the honour of their hostels.



FOOTBALL.—The captain Sher Zaman left us in the middle of the term to take up a post in the Police force of the province. He has been succeeded by Wadud. We hope that his efforts will produce better results on the field of sport than they seem to have done on the academic side.

sound coming from? Over the table, under the table, under my bed, behind the book-shelves,—nowhere could I find anybody. But the sound was ceaselessly coming and no doubt it was in my room. At last when I had almost given up the quest, I found that somebody under the box, which was lying just in the centre of the room, was responsible for all this line and cry. I raised the box and to my astenishment found my shoe lying under it.

I decided to place my shoes at their respective places, but this was also tiresome. One lay in one corner, another under the table, a third one on the box,—under my bed, on the carpet, in the almirah—everywhere shoes lay scattered. "Flad I a servant" I thought to myself, "I would be saved all this trouble." But unluckily I couldn't find a servant at that hour.

I had done with my garments and my shoes, so I thought of arranging other misplaced articles too. This again took lot of time. My socks lay in the pockets of coats and trousers, in my bed, under my pillow, on the window sill. My books, oh I they were scattered all over, there was not a single place where they had not stationed thereselves. To arrange my chairs and tables, was again an uphil! task. They lay exactly in the centre of the room, one over the other. One of my suitcases was lying near the door, another on the table, and the third rested on one side in a corner.

"No less than a lumber toom" I thought as small bits of paper danced about the floor. Socks, handkerchiefs, garments, books, shoes, dirty clothes, blankets, pillows, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, all lay help lessly on the floor, together. Gods alone could tend to such a chaos.

'RAHIM.'

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

As a player:

- 1. Do you play the Game for the Game's sake?
- 2. Do you play for your team and not for yourself?
- 3. Do you carry out your captain's orders without question and criticism?
- 4. Do you accept the Umpire's decision absolutely?
- 5. Do you win without swank and lose without grousing?
- 6. Would you rather lose than do anything which you are not sure is fair?

of tungstan, which received current from a distant power house by means of chemically smelted and electrically refined copper wires.

Thus in our life we are indebted to chemistry in a number of ways, for the air we breathe, the water and other liquids we drink, the food we eat, the medicines we use, the clothes and shoes we wear, the articles we handle, and the various processes we employ.

PARSHOTAM LAL SHARMA.

B.Sc. Student.



MY ROOM

"Shut up, or I'll smash your brains out." Horrified at the sound I pricked my ears, pulled my blanket over my head and began to listen. The nearness of danger frightened me terribly. I trembled like a leaf.

Who could it be, to come into my room at such a late hour? Had the intruder any bad intentions? Did he want to murder me or murder some one else in my room? Many such questions rose in my mind but I could find no satisfactory answer to them.

Slowly I began to regain my senses. "There is no harm in seeing who the intuder is," I thought to myself.

Noiselessly I peeped through a fold of the blanket, and was startled out of my wits when I beheld a most miraculous scene. My short coat was all red with anger. My uniform coat, too, was in a fit of rage. With piercing eyes, they were staring at each other. I lay quiet wondering what would come next. The two old enemies were just at the point of running at each other's throats, when my grey-bearded old over-coat stepped up.

"What's the quarrel about, young chaps?" it questioned.

"The rascal," my short coat, was saying, "has been making advances to my wife the 'pant.' And on my protesting against this disgraceful behaviour of his he is picking up a quarrel with me." The situation was crystal clear. My carelessness had brought these long parted enemies face to face that night. They lay like two warriors on the carpet, surrounded by my shirts, pyjamas, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, shoes and books.

I thanked God that the shirts had not quarrelled over the pyjamas as yet. I rose, picked up my garments and hung them at their proper places.

But this didn't avert the crisis; the god of rest was asleep. Hardly had I done with my garments, when the sound of a pathetic moan fell on my ears. It seemed as if some one was in great pain. I cursed my lot, "Shall I have no rest to-night?" I rose again to see what mystery awaited revelation. But now another problem stared me in the face. Where was the

heat treatment, the Bessemer and open hearth processes of the manufacture of steel of the springs, and the marvellous alloys which render the movement immune to cold and heat.

I stepped from the bed, whose fibres had been chemically treated and dyed with synthetic dyes, and the quilt whose calico had undergone the chemical process of mordanting.

With slippers of artificial leather I went to the kitchen and brought some water for shaving, and shaved with a scientifically prepared soap and razor. After this I went to the bathroom, and filled the tub with water, which had been purified at Bara by the chemical processes of distillation, and decantation, and carried for many miles through lead pipes made under chemical control. The cleansing action of soap, the antiseptic dentifrice and the tooth brush of bakelite afforded chemical luxuries.

The day had scarcely started but I was already indebted to chemistry in a number of ways.

When after taking my bath. I returned to my room and looked round it. I had before my eyes paints used in the pictures on the wall, the decorations, the mirror before which I combed and dressed, the clothes and shoes I wore, and all these told of long centuries of chemical progress.

Next I came downstairs and sat down to breakfast. The table linen and China dishes told the fascinating stories of the chemist's art, and the chapatis of wheat reminded me of the fertilizers used by the scientists for the production of better crops. After tea I entered my study, picked up my books made of chemically manufactured paper printed with chemically prepared ink, from plates electrolytically deposited from a chemical bath; bound and stamped with machinery, the various parts of which had been produced by chemical process.

As I went towards my cycle, I beheld in it a number of chemical triumphs. I paddled my cycle and went to the college over a pavement of concrete and portland cement, a chemical product. The bricks of the college building reminded me of the ceramic industry working on chemical basis. Placing my cycle in a cycle-stand I entered the class, and sat down on a desk whose metal and woodwork paid tribute to the chemist's art. I began to take down notes of the lecture upon a chemically manufactured paper with a pencil whose lead had undergone several chemical processes.

After the college hours, I paddled my cycle again and came back to my house. The odour of the perfume used by ladies in the street, and their rosy cheeks showed their indebtedness to chemistry for all their embellishments.

In the evening I went to the cinema, and while the picture was moving I was thinking of the art of photography, and its various stages, exposure, developing and fixing, etc., which made the moving picture entertainment possible.

As I came back to my house, and entered my room, I pressed a switch, flooding the room with light from gas filled bulb containing filaments

And why should not this blessing, the ladder to success, be given celebrity? Full of so many virtues, why should it not be taught and learnt in educational institutions? It is really unfortunate, to find not a single society or organisation of the votaries of lying on the surface of this 'lukewarm bullet, while thousands are springing up like mushrooms for other purposes. Neither the Government nor the "Artistic liars" themselves have paid attention to this duty of extreme importance. It is a pity, of course I Yet they need not worry, for there is still time to organise themselves and popularise this fine Art by holding meetings and conferences. As it is not easy to learn this art, without undergoing a laborious process, much less to gain a mastery over it, it is desirable that training schools and colleges should be opened in every nook and corner of the world to produce "Bachelors of Lying." Its study should be more systematised. and universally recognised liars should be appointed to coach the budding liars, who aspire to "make their lives sublime." This noble task should be specially commenced in India as soon as possible, because she lags behind in point of modern enlightenment and prosperity. Propaganda, exaggeration, tricks and various other kinds of lying should be imparted to the aspiring young ones to win the best results with the least amount of effort. Those who can escape detection, by telling lies, with ease and grace should be awarded certificates and diplomas. Special concessions and encouragement should be given to those, who, specialise in this Art as professional liars. At any rate it needs the special attention of all those, who believe in its miraculous achievements.

Comrades, up! up! and begin the noble process of Organization in right earnest. Muster under the banner of "lying", if you want salvation and prosperity in this short span of life. Fight for the removal of truth, which places obstructions in the way of progress and advancement. It matters little, if you lose your dear lives in this struggle, for you are fighting for principles, which are vital and of utmost importance to humanity. Bear in mind, that you would never fail in the achievement of your object, because, "they never fail, who fall in a good cause," and if your strenuous endeavours result in your death, surely you will ever shine in the firmament of the people's memory for your heroic stand for the Prince of Liars.

M. A. SAMAD.

Chemistry in Every-day Life

I went to sleep with a Chemistry book in my hand. I dreamed of Chemistry laboratories. And when I got up in the morning I found Chemistry pervading the whole atmosphere. The glass panes through which the rays of the Sun entered the room were the product of a chemical art, the glass industry. The dial of the watch which attracted my attention next reminded me of the chemical processes by which the dial had been obtained from an oxide of zirconium: the vision of the fiery furnaces,

bark by means of water, when mixed with flax or wool can also serve the purpose of jute.

Shipping:—On our market we have only two shipping companies: the Scindia Steam, India's premier concern, and the Bombay Steam.

There can be no doubt, in any case, about the advantages to be gained from the European war. It is not necessary to go into details but higher freight charges have stready been levied for coastal trade, space will be fully occupied and the resultant effect can only be beneficial.

ANAND SWARUP NANDWANI.



IN PRAISE OF LIARS!

It pains me to find that prophets, saints, sages and other God-fearing men have unanimously condemned fiars and held them pernicious to human society. The verdict of these good men condemning the liars to eternal doom and worldly failure, has not been clear to me, even after years of cool thinking. It does not hold water when I cast a glance on the modes of living, and the words and deeds of the present-day politicians, administrators, high officials and those at the helm of world affairs.

With full conviction I say that our failures in the educational career and the public-life are mostly due to our inefficiency in the art of lying. Of course, I call it an 'Art." Those who are capable of delivering emotional speeches, and sentimental orations with a tinge of lie and exaggeration top the list of speakers, and thus triumph over those simple-folk, who are straightforward and truthful, I mean, the unskilled in this art. To-day those countries win the day, whose Radio-announcers have been thoroughly trained in the art of lying and can give wild and fantastic lies a believable shape. It is a matter of personal experience to all of us that school chaps. who know some rudimentary processes of this Art, can easily save themselves from the cruel clutches of the "Masterjee." Only those mincompoops fall easy prey to the 'lashes,' who are devoid of ready-made replies to the thundering querries of the teacher. Thus the clever-liars, who are experts in putting on appearances—a long face, drawn lips, wrinkled cheeks, a pulldown mood-have always an advantage over the plain-spoken fools of the former type. Surely in this way the liars can gain access to "the good books" of the teachers.

None can gain favour in the eyes of high officials and authorities—professors, doctors, engineers—without having a complete and thorough knowledge of 'Flattery,' 'the civilized lie.' It is a tough task for those, who obey the dictates of their conscience, to obtain promotion to higher positions through recommendations. They are despised instead of being held in high esteem.

its own as a result of the rumble of the beligerent drums. The largest exporting countries of textile products have already curtailed their activities and have diverted their attention to the production of ammunition. Moreover the actual hostilities around their countries have stopped their normal course of business. But India which is out of the war zone for the time being can carry on her business as usual. With the stoppage of imports from other countries, the Indian Textile Industry can afford to increase its production to the maximum capacity. The entire home market of India will be at its disposal. To crown all, many of the markets in the Middle East and East and South Africa may also have to import cloth from India to fill the gap. At the same time the imports of superior cotton from countries like America may not be possible. African cotton will find its way to India but to a greater extent India will have to depend on its own cotton.

fron and Steel:—28,39,779 tons of iron-ore were produced by the principal mining companies in Behar and the Eastern States agencies as compared with the net produce of 26,37,998 tons in 1937. The production by the Burmah Corporation Ltd. suffered a great set-back and the produce fell from 25,426 tons in 1937 to 18,050 tons in 1939. Though production in India has practically increased, the net increase is more than offset by the decrease suffered by Burmah. As regards the manufacturing abilities of India it is difficult to make a forecast definitely. Suffice it to say that Tata Steels' capabilities will be fully tested and are likely to baffle the misgivings of the most doleful Jeremiah.

Rubber 2—About 1,25,000 acres in South India, chiefly in Travancore, are given over to rubber plantation. Many factories have been started in Bengal, Bombay and United Provinces, but the biggest industrial factories for tyres, foot-wear and industrial rubber products are to be found in Bengal. In the pre-war time the stubborn competitors in rubber industry were the countries of Equatorial region which cannot now export to India cheaply on account of the submarine danger. Therefore India has a good opportunity of increasing her production of shoes and tyres, particularly tyres for bicycles and bullock-carts. The Allies can also exploit India's resources of rubber for armament purposes to her advantage.

Jute:—Although there is a heavy demand for jute sand-bags in the belligerent countries for air raid precautions, the future of Indian jute is problematical. India is the greatest jute producing country in the world and enjoys a complete monopoly in this sphere. But on account of the fear of submarine warfare, India's export to Australia, America, Japan and South American countries will dwindle away. Moreover various countries of Europe are busy in discovering a suitable substitute for jute. Probably the most important of all the substitutes is the rosella hemp fibre from Java which is becoming increasingly popular and the mills manufacturing bags with this fibre are at present worked at full load. The rosella bags are said to be better and cheaper than jute bags and are in good demand. The output is estimated at 2 to 3 million bags and there is every likelihood of the capacity of the existing mills being increased.

A patent for a process for breaking up willow bark has been taken out in Germany. The fibre produced by the Tannic acid extracted from the peeled intellectually, and physically. It aspires to convert each one of its members into an embodiment of all civic virtues—honesty, integrity, courage and tolerance. It desires to work like the heart in the body of the province, receiving young blood and sending it out to every vein, artery and limb—imbued with its own power and spirit. But great achievements are seldom the product of the moment; they are usually the consummation of a series of efforts on the part of men with a set plan and resolute power. Let our success, small or great, spur us on to still greater efforts. Our work of this year must form only a rung in the ladder leading to still loftier heights.

The Patron of the Union, Dr. O. H. Malik, deserves the sincerest thanks of the Union for the kind and sympathetic interest which he has been taking in the affairs of the Union throughout the session. But for his persistent efforts, the Union Hall would still have stood an unfinished, roofless structure.

WAR & INDUSTRY

Man is born in other's pain and dies in his own and so is the case with the industrial world of today. Though it is nauseating to make capital out of human suffering, alluring prospects wash off man's callousness. In the last Great War, Japan stole a match over India in industrial competition and our poor country was left stranded on account of its inherent weaknesses. The present European conflagration will be hailed by those economists who foresee India's amelioration in the worsened international situation.

Since the last war India has made a great headway in the race of industrialisation and the time seems ripe to apply the anodyne of war to assuage India's economic ills. Economically India stands to gain in three directions. Firstly, the mitigation of foreign competition and the increased purchases of finished commodities on the Allies' account will give a fillip to industrial expension. Secondly, the legitimate rise in internal prices will stimulate more production and thereby produce beneficial effects upon the agriculturists and the producers. Lastly, the increased burden on land which is a formidable hurdle in India's agricultural progress wi'l be lightened with the opening of new avenues of employment. It must not be thought, however, that India's future is going to be one of unalloyed gain for industry generally or for individuals. The fate of many industries which are flourishing at the moment will be sealed if the war takes a protracted Outstanding benefits accruing to India will come from the improvement of her purchasing power as a result of an increase in our export values and as the inevitable outcome of more employment from the expansion of industry. The altered circumstances will influence industry as follows :-

Textile Industry:—The textile industry—and with it cloth market all over India—which was feeling a burden of heavy stock will come into

This was the first competition of its kind ever held in the N. W. F. Province Considering the proximity of university examinations, the number of entries received was quite satisfactory. Some of the very best speakers from Lahore Colleges took part in the debate and the general standard of speeches delivered was quite high. The trophy was won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore, which was so ably represented by Messrs. Rajbans Krishen and Muhammad Akbar Shah (the latter an old boy of ours). Mr. Rajbans Krishen won the first prize and Mr. Muhammad Afzal of the Islamia College, Lahore, the second prize. The Honourable Malik Khuda Baksh, Speaker of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the N.-W. F. P. Assembly and Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, M. L. A. (Central) acted as judges; and Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier gave away the prizes. By instituting this competition the Union has not only paid in its own humble way a welldeserved tribute to the memory of the great founder, but brought young men of different parts of India together at the foot of the historic Khyber Pass, and provided an opportunity to them to know one another more intimately.

The starting of a regular ELOCUTION CLASS was another departure made by the Union from its usual routine of work. The training imparted in the class has already produced commendable results. Our junior speakers, Sh. Ihsan-ul-Wadud and Roedad Khan have won the trophy for the best team in the inter-college debate held at the Government College Lahore, under the auspices of the Young Speakers' Union.

The Union celebrated the "JAMAL-UD-DIN-AFGHANI DAY" with great success. Prominent among those who spoke on various aspects of the life and work of the world-renowned socio-political leader were Khau Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh and S. Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan. Sayyid Jamal-ud-Din was a protagonist of Pan-Islamism—a movement for the consolidation of the Muslims of the world and for the creation of a sense of brotherhood and community of interest in them. He was in, Prof. Browne's words, "a man of enormous force of character, prodigious learning, untiring activity, dauntless courage, extraordinary eloquence both in speech and writing and an appearance equally striking and majestic. He was at once philosopher, writer, orator and journalist, but above all politician, and was regarded by his admirers as a great patriot and by his antagonists as a dangerous agitator."

Thanks to the kindly and sympathetic interest taken by K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the College and our patron Dr. O. H. Malik, the magnificent UNION HALL is nearing completion. A beautiful plaster-of-Paris ceiling is being provided to ensure good acoustics and arrangements are being made to supply reflected instead of direct light. Furniture is being ordered. We can now look forward to an early realization of this old dream of ours, when we shall have a magnificent building of our own, provided with committee and common rooms, lobbies and bathrooms. When completed and properly furnished, the hall promises to be perhaps the most imposing edifice of its kind in the whole of North India.

The Union has done a useful year's work. But still a great deal remains. Its aim is to produce young men perfect in every way—morally.

- (b) Every intellectual worker should consider it his duty to do some manual work in his leisure hours.
- (c) For the political salvation of India, the Mussalmans should make common cause with the Congress at this juncture.
- (d) The Congress High Command has betrayed the cause of Indian Revolution.
- (e) Men having failed to preserve peace, women should adopt the role of peace-makers.
- (f) Capitalism and not democracy is at stake in this war.
- (g) Every Indian should be a nationalist first and Hindu or Muslim afterwards.
- (h) For the welfare of he North-West Frontier Province, it is essential that the tribal territories should be completely incorporated into the settled districts.
- (i) The settlement of the communal problem and the adjustment of the various conflicting interests must be a condition precedent to the attainment of independence by India.

The Union has this year extended the sphere of its action. a view to discovering and encouraging the hidden talent of public speaking in the province, it held on the 11th of February last a DECLAMATION CONTEST open to all High Schools in the province. The success achieved by this innovation surpassed all expectations, and the competition proved something of a revelation, as it brought into light the existence of a wealth of speaking talent in the Fronticr schools which had not been anticipated before. As many as sixteen teams from various parts of the province took part in the The general standard of debate was unexpectedly high, and the judges (Dr. Khan Sahib ex-premier, K. S. Shah Alam Khan Director of Public Instruction and Dr. O. H. Malik, Principal) paid a tribure to the speaking powers of many of the competitors. The silver trophy, which has been generously presented by Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan M.L.A., Honorary Secretary of the Dar-ul-Ulum, was won by the Charsadda Government High School team, while the prize for the best individual performance went to a competitor from Government High School, Mansehra. We share the hope expressed by Dr. Khan Sahib that our province need have no fears about its future administrators, if its schools can produce such good speakers.

A still greater achievement of the session was the successful holding of an ALL-INDIA SPEAKING COMPETITION on the 28th February, in honour of the memory of the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, Life Honorary Secretary of the Dar-ul-Ulum. We cannot forget the deep debt of gratitude which this province owes to the great Sir Abdul Qayum who worked so indefatigably for the intellectual, moral, and political emancipation of this land of the Pathans. As a token of our humble tribute to the founder of the Dar-ul-Ulum, our Union decided to hold a speaking contest open to all colleges and universities of India, and Major S. M. Khurshid was good enough to donate a beautiful silver trophy for the winning team.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB. From the time, the Dramatic Club was carved out of the rib of the Khyber Athenaeum, it became active but its activity was of a rather secretive type. Its president, Prof. Q. Inayat Ullah, whenever interviewed for information, simply said that he meant to spring a surprise some time in March; but that in the meantime, he wanted to keep us in suspense. Suspense and surprise—the two well-known devices of experienced stagers!

The one-act play—Shivering Shocks—which was actually staged on the occasion of the Annual Prize-giving on March 14 before a distinguished gathering, including H. E. the Governor, exceeded all expectations and proved a thundering success. Rowley worked wonders and Dallas was absolutely at home and natural. We congratulate Prof. Q. Inayat U.lah and his associates on the great success which has crowned their efforts, and hope that their next performance will be a still bigger hit.

We are sorry to hear that Qazi Sahib, who was one of the founders of the club and had produced several successful plays before its amalgamation with the Athenaeum, has resigned its presidentship. We hope that his successor Dr. Imdad Husain who, as Rowley, has given such wonderful demonstration of his talents will succeed in taking the club to still higher altitudes of glory.

KHYBER UNION

Khyber Union is the premier students' association in the Dar-ul-Ulum Primarily a debating society, it has been growing in strength and widening its sphere of influence until now it has come to occupy a prominent place in the life of the Coilege, and is the most representative body of the student community. A seat on the Union cabinet is a much-coveted honour. The Union holds its own elections every year, and they are as a rule keenly contested. By participating in the election of office-bearers the members learn at first hand the value of the vote and the importance of exercising it properly, and get acquainted with this important aspect of a democratic organisation.

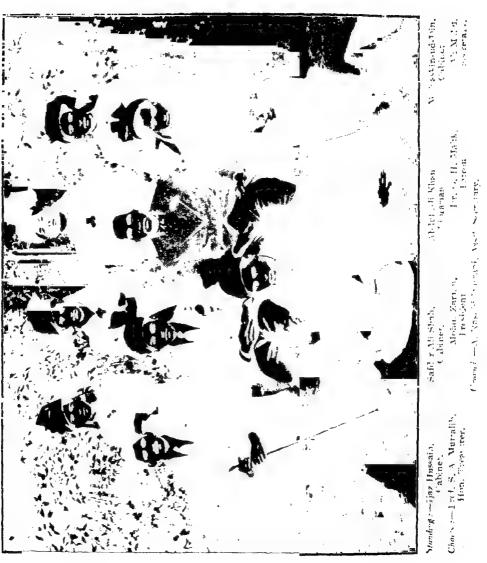
The Union provides its members with every facility for acquiring the art of public speaking. It holds debates on subjects of topical interest and encourages its youthful members to take an active part in the proceedings. It invites well-known speakers to come and deliver addresses from its platform, so that the members may have apportunities of not only profiting by the mature thoughts of the speakers but also of listening to really good speeches and learning from them the art of public speech.

The Union has had a very busy session. Debates have been held regularly, and subjects like the following have been discussed:---

(a) India should join the war on the side of the Democracies unconditionally.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, N. W. F. P. THE KHYBER UNION

MINISTRY, 1030-40



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Meha, Zari, a, Safil r Ali Sbub, Cabiner,

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reports of these trips, we are not in a position to say how far the members were benefited by a change of scenes and environment.

Recently, the Society has held its annual meeting, which was addressed by no less a person that Rao Bahadur B. Vishwa Nath Director of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research. The distinguished lectures spoke of modern scientific researches which were being carried on at the central research institute and of the promising results which have already The work of the institute has helped, in his words, to been achieved. increase crop yields, to lower costs of production, to improve the commer cial quality and nutritive value of agricultural products and to improve breeds of milch cattle--all of which are conducive to the prosperity of the farmer." The most outstanding discovery of recent times to which he referred was that which made it possible to introduce a change in the heredity of plants and to produce superior plants with greater vigour and ability to withstand drought and disease. Prof. M Mushtag Ahmad thanked the speaker for his interesting and instructive lecture; and the function closed with a tea on the staff club lawn.

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MAJLIS-I-ISLAMIYAT has been doing very useful work throughout the winter term. It has under the guidance of the College Dean, provided opportunities for Frontier young men to come into contact with renowned students of religion and to profit by their views on some of the most vital problems of life. Under the auspices of this society, the Hon'ble Maik Khuda Bakhsh. Speaker of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, addressed the whole college on 25th February. His subject was "Religion and the Muslim Youth". He described to his youthful audience the Islamic conception of life and character and stressed the responsibilities of young sons of Islam studying in an Islamic College. He emphasized the fact that a true Muslim can neither ignore the physical side of his life not the spiritual.

An outstanding event of the term has been the visit of the great scholar, historian and theologean, Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi. He delivered two very informative and inspiring lectures on the 10th and 11th of March, and exhorted the audience to cast their lives into true Islamic moulds, to realize the importance and necessity of mutual co-operation, and to make the Muslim creed (the Kalima-i-Tayyiba) the ideal of all their aims, ambitions and deeds. Both the lectures attracted large audiences not only from the Dar-ul-Ulum but from the city, the cantonments and the adjoining villages as well. Syed Sahib's stay at the college brought the members of the staff and the students into personal touch with him, and as such did lot of good to all.

The Dean Sahib is thinking of celebrating the next "Id-i-Milad-un-Nabi" on a grand scale, when well-known religious workers and leaders of thought will be invited to come and deliver a series of lectures on the various aspects of the life of the great prophet of Islam (may the peace and blessings of God be upon him).

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Urdu:-Ist prize-Safdar Gilani, I Year.

2nd prize-M. Ikram-ul-Haq Saghir, I Year.

Pushtu:-Ist prize-Mohammad Yusuf, I Year.

2nd prize-Shaukatullah, Ill Year.

* * *

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY continues to do valuable work with little beating of drums. Its library of Mathematical books has been further enlarged, and books to the value of about Rs. 400 have been added during the year. The President, Prof. Hafiz Mohd, Osman delivered an interesting lecture on 'Pythagoras' and Prof. Zia-ud-Din spoke on "Statistics and the Calculus of Differences." The Annual Day of the Society was celebrated last week, when the chief guest, Prof. A. Hameed of the Lahore Government College, delivered a learned talk on "Muslims and the Science of Mathematics." He gave a masterly survey of the valuable contribution which Muslims of various parts of the world have been making for many centuries to the rise and development of this science and. in the end, referred particularly to the great work that is being done in India by a handful of distinguished Muslims, including Dr. O. H. Malik, in the cause of Mathematics. The venerable Hafiz Sahib thanked the lecturer for his illuminating address, after which all repaired to the Staff Club Lawn for tea.

* * *

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY opened its winter term with a lecture by one of the foremost physicists of America, Prof. H. A. Millikan, Nobel Laureate in Physics and Director of the Californian Institute of Technology, who is touring the world in connection with his investigations on cosmic rays. Dr. Millikan has earned world-wide reputation for his accurate demonstration of the indivisibility of the electron, and his 'oil drop' method for determining the properties of the electron is a well-known experiment now conducted in every Physics laboratory in the world. He spoke on "Cosmic Rays."

In another meeting, Prof. Mohd. Ahmad delivered a very interesting lecture on "Social Insects." Later Prof. Abdul Muttalib Jaffery gave a very informative talk on "The Atmospheric Phenomena of Light." The Society is holding its annual meeting some time in the second week of April.

Under the inspiration of the Principal, a scheme has been drawn up for the encouragement of scientific hobbies like photography, Radiomechanics, glass-silvering, soap-making and scientific collections; and each group of enthusiasts has been entrusted to the care of a professor interested in the hobby concerned. We hope valuable results will be obtained in the near future.

* * *

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY had a fairly busy autumn term; but with the advent of the new year there came a lull over its activities. Most of the members went out on educational tours to Lyall-pur and other places of agricultural interest. Since we have received no

And now, I ask you all to rise and to drink with me the health of the staff and the students, both past and present, of the Islamia College and to the prosperity of this institution.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES

The winter term, of which we have to take note in the present issue has, as usual, been the busiest time of the year for College Societies.

THE KHYBER UNION especially has been so vigorously throbbing with energy that we have found it desirable to publish a separate note about its activities elsewhere. Here we shall briefly review the work done by the other Societies during the term.

* * *

THE KHYBER ATHENAEUM has gained greater popularity and attracted a larger number of students into its folds. It has broken with its past traditions and instead of remaining a society of the 'high-brows,' it has become a source of entertainment for the average student. On the 4th February 1940, it presented a stage-performance called the 'Radio Sct' which was greatly enjoyed by the sudience. The performance can be best described as a mixture of music, dancing and humour. A special feature of the show was a novel contrivance by which dancers could present the rhythm of their movements to the audience without being visible themselves. A good deal of the success of the performance was due to the co-operation of the Station Director of the All-India Radio and the proprietor of the Imperial Electric Stores, who lent the use of the A.I.R. orchestra and various necessary appliances. We hope that now that the Dramatic Club has been separated from the Athenseum the latter will once again concentrate its attention on a serious study of literature and art.

. . .

THE ORIENTAL SOCIFTY has also shown signs of life since we published our somewhat disparaging remarks about it in the last issue of the "Khyber." A debate was held on the 10th February, 1940 on the following proposition: "that in the opinion of this house, the adoption of the Latin Script will be in the best interest of Urdu as the lingua franca of India." Among others, Messrs. S. M. Timur and M. Ashraf made very thought-provoking speeches.

The annual poetic symposium was held on March 3 under the presidency of Sardar Abdur Rabb "Nishtar." It was attended by a number of well-known poets from Peshawar, Kohat and other places, the more prominent being Messrs. Agha, Azhar, Barlas, Barq, Hamza, Kaifi, Sarosh. Shaida and Zia Jafari. Most of these poets recited their masterpieces and elicited tributes of praise from the audience. In the competition which was confined to students, prizes were awarded to the following for writing poems of outstanding merit:—

Hyderabad, and I know that without the active support of our distinguished guest we would not have been so successful in our mission. We, the Pathans of the North-West Frontier Province, never forget a friendly act, and as long as the Dar-ul-Ulum exists, the names of His Exalted Highness Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Sir Akbar Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur will also be enshrined in it.

I pray that both His Exalted Highness and our honoured guest of tonight may be spared for the service of their nation and country for a long time, and I also pray that their association with us and with this institution may daily grow in strength.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will now ask you to rise and drink to the health of the Right Hon ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

SIR A. HYDARI'S REPLY

I had made up my mind, before coming to Peshawar, not to deliver any speeches beyond replying to your Address of yesterday. You have not kept to our pact and have forced me to break my own resolution, specially as you have thrown on me the responsibility of replying to the toast which you have been kind enough to propose. I thank you cordially for that toast and wish to say, on behalf of all my party and of myself, how deeply we all appreciate your kindness and hospitality and the trouble you have taken to make our stay both interesting and instructive. Every one of us is grateful to you for the care you have lavished on us and all of us will be taking back the fondest recollections of our visit to Peshawar and the neighbouring regions where the genial welcome of the Mohmand and Afridi and other tribesmen has been a source of genuine pleasure to us all.

I said I had made up my mind not to speak but I cannot help saying that the contacts made yesterday and to-day will, I hope, be the prejude to future contacts. Nothing has impressed me more during this brief stay than the feelings of regard which you entertain for His Exalted Highness and his State and I assure you that, just as the distance of 2,000 miles between us does not affect your sentiments towards us in Hyderabad, in the same way that distance in no way impairs the sentiments of affection and identity which we in Hyderabad entertain towards you all. I am certain, too, that just as distance has no effect on our relations in the same way time will be of no consequence, for those relations have a basis which will remain and have always remained unaffected by considerations of time or space.

You have been kind enough to refer to me as the Ambassador of His Exalted Highness. Permit me here to say, as a servant of His Exalted Highness who has the distinguished title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government,' that gathered as we are to-night,—Hindus, Muslims and Christians,—this gathering signifies our essential unity, both in the north and in the south, under the British Crown, to whose living symbol we drank our loyal toast at the very commencement and within whose Commonwealth of nations we of India are included.

two thousand miles away. This "Osmania" Hostel will now symbolise this close connection between the two.

The importance of your position in the Indian polity needs no emphasis. You are the link in the great chain, forged by a common faith which binds the Muslims of India to the Muslims of Morocco, Turkey, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia Arabia, Iran. Afghanistan, and the militons of Muslims in Russia and China. At the same time, you are the sons of India, proud of holding the great mountain passes in custody for the security of the land to which we all belong, the cuardians of its gaic-way and the custodians of the inviolability of its frontiers. Let this College teach its sons to harmonise this dual roil, each of equal importance, let them thus be worthy interpreters, on the one hand, of true Muslim traditions, learning, culture and set to our brethren of different faiths in India so that they may understand us better and m so understanding us respect our pride and, on the other let them be no less worthy interpreters of the soul of India to the Muslim peoples and States beyond its borders

And now, Gentlemen, I have the honour to enveil the tablet dedicated to His Exalted Highness and wish the Islamia College and the Osmania Hostel a long record of proud endeavour and faithful service.

K. B. SAADULLAH KHAN'S SPEECH AT THE BANQUET

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Tonight's function has a unique importance in the history of this Dar-ul Ulum for it has brought to us in the person of the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari a distinguished ambassador of the most distinguished Ruler of Indian India - His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. If His Exalted Highness is one of the brightest ornaments of the Muslim community whose name shines forth throughout the world for princely liberality, I can say without exaggeration that the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari is one of the brightest ornaments of Indian Statesmanship. The British Government could not have made a more handsome acknowledgment of Si- Akbar Hydari's political sagacity which he displayed so wonderfully at the Round Table Conference than by appointing him a Privy Councillor, one of the trusted advisors of His Majesty the King Emperor. We consider Hyderabad extremely fortunate that it should have in Sir Akbar the occupant of its highest administrative and executive post and it shows the wisdom of His Exalted Highness that he should have him as his first counsellor and Prime Minister. Under the guidance of these two eminent persons, the prosperity and progress of Hyderabad are assured.

We have already publicly expressed our gratitude to His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the generous help he has given to this College, and I consider it my good fortune that it should be during my humble stewardship of the Dar-ul Ulum that it should have secured the patronage of that illustrious ruler. I was one of the deputation that toured the Muslim States of India, and, I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that in no other State did we receive a warmer welcome and a greater encouragement than in

We would now ask you, Sir, to unveil the tablet of the "OSMANIA HOSTEL."

SIR AKBAR HYDARI'S REPLY

When I met your deputation in Hyderabad last year, I little knew that it would lead to my visiting Peshawar again after 40 years. I was here last in the year 1900 when I also made my way in the slow conveyance available in those days, to the Khyber Pass. It was no small pleasure for me to think of renewing my acquaintance with this city, and I, therefore, readily accepted the kind invitation of His Excellency the Governor and yourselves. Now that I am in your midst my pleasure is mixed with the consciousness of the privilege conferred upon me in being asked to unveil, on behalf of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, the tablet designed to associate this Hostel of the Islamia College with his distinguished name.

A span of nearly half a century, though long in the life of an individual, can hardly be said to count in the history of an ancient city. Yet, the interval has worked many perceptible changes in Peshawar. For one, the Islamia College did not exist when I first came here; for another, you were not then the seat of Government of an autonomous Province.

Your reference to the site, not far from here, of a University which flourished in early Buddhist times recalls those historic associations in which these regions abound. Spoken of by Ptolemy, they were once subject to the influence of Greek culture, brought to India by Alexander, that great missionary of Greek influence in the East; ceded, then, three hundred years before the birth of Christ to Chandragupta, they came to be included in Asoka's Empire and that of the Kushans and remained under the spell of Buddhism for centuries. With the advent of Sabuktagin came the first direct influence of Islam, and, three centuries later, the Mongols under Chengiz Khan established their supremacy. It was three centuries afterwards that a wave of Afghan immigration spread over your district and then came successively the Empire of the Great Moghul, of which you formed part, Nadir Shah, Raniit Singh and, ultimately, the British. Your country has thus been a crucible of change, and your mountains and valleys have seen the advent and the rise and fall, since the beginning of Time, of different races and religions and diverse civilisations. In such surroundings, with the site of a University of Buddhist times not far from here and the memory of Panini, the father of Indian Grammar, who once lived in these parts, there is true inspiration for a House of Learning such as you have built. I am certain it will contribute to the life and progress of your Province and will produce a youth which will distinguish itself in the arts of peace just as it has always won renown in the science of war.

I cannot help alluding here to the intimate connection between us. For nearly two centuries and perhaps more, the Pathans have added to the diversity of His Exalted Highness's dominions. They not only form part of His Exalted Highness' Armed Forces but are also peacefully settled both in the towns and in the remotest villages where they are bound by ties of religion to some of their fellow subjects in the heart of the Deccan nearly

scarcely remind you, Sir, that not far from us is the site of a famous University which flourished in early Buddhist times. Nothing remains of that ancient university except a few ruins and mounds, but we are thankful to say that the spirit of learning which it symbolised still lives and is enshrined in the buildings that you see standing before you

the transformation of which you are a witness to-day is the result of the fulfilment of a dream of the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum and the late Sir George Roos Reppel over a quarter of a century ago. was a small and humble beginning has grown to such dimensions that it can already claim, with every justification, the status of a full-fledged University which would have come into being, had it not been for the financial disabi-Lities of the Muslim community in general. The people of the North-West Frontier have never been the tavourites of Formue, but, realising the importance of the role which this institution was destined to play, they rose fully to the occasion and despite their meagre financial resources raised is sum of several lakhs of rupees to help its founders to establish and maintain it. Its expansion has been so rapid and extensive that, nothwithstanding liberal monetary assistance from the Government, there was no alternative for us but to send out a deputation to tour the leading Muslim States of India with a view to invoking their generosity in the cause of Muslim education in this Province.

We take this opportunity of gratefully acknowleding the generous response of Mussim Princes to our appeal for help, and to no other ruler is our gratitude deeper than to His Exasted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berai whose unstinted munincence in the cause of learning is a household word throughout India. In fact, his liberal patronage of learning reminds us of the glorious achievements of the House of Abbas in Baghdad. His Exasted Highness has not only made a cash donation of a lakh of rupees to our funds but has also invested a sum of fifty thousand rupees in promissory notes in our name the income of which would be a substantial contribution to our annual budget.

We are deeply grateful to His Exalted Highness for granting our humble request to name our new hostel after him and for permitting you to unveil the lables bearing his distinguished name. The ceremony of to-day, we assure you, Sir, forges a link between us and the illustrious House of Asif Jah, a link which we devoutly hope would become stronger with the lapse of time. It was only in the fitness of things that you should have come to us as the emissary of His Exalted Highness for it was mainly due to your support and encouragement that the citoris of our deputation were crowned with success. To you, Sir, Iroin the ruiness of our hearts we tender our sincere thanks. We sincerely hope that this function marks the beginning of an ever-lasting connection between this Dar-ul-Ulum and the premier Muslim State of India. We look forward to the patronage and assistance of Hyderabad in fulfilling our great dream of raising this Institution to the status of a University, and we trust that we will receive the same liberal measure of support from you as we did last time. In the end we pray that His Exalted Highness may enjoy long life and prosperity and that our association with his noble House and his State may continue unbroken for ever.

of the site of the College, alluded to the intimate connections that have existed for centuries between Hyderabad and the Pathans, and emphasised the importance of the position of the Frontier province in the Indian polity. He stressed the dual role which the young sons of the Dar-ul-Ulum were destined to play in the future history of India; as worthy interpreters not only of true Muslim traditions, learning, culture and art to their fellow countrymen, but of the soul of India to the Muslim peoples and States beyond the borders. Then he unveiled the tablet by pressing a button, the audience rising to their feet. The President of the Khyber Union then offered him life membership of the Union, which he accepted.

Sir Akbar Hydari and party then inspected the Osmania Hostel and were taken round the Oriental Library, the mosque and the College before going to the Cricket Lawns where a big garden party was given in their honour by the Fresident (H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral) and members of the Council of Management. His Excellency Sir George Cunningham was among the most prominent guests present. Sir Akbar and party paid a visit to the historic Khyber Pass on the 11th and were entertained to a sumptuous tribal lunch in the Afridi hills. Major Iskandar Mirza, Political Agent of the Khyber, showed the party round and introduced to them the leading tribal Maliks who had come to greet the honoured guest. The same evening a grand banquet was held at the Rooskeppel Hall. K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan's speech proposing Sir Akbar's toast and the latter's reply are printed elsewhere.

Next day, the party went through the Kohat Pass and inspected the Afridi Arms Factory in the tribal territory, where they were welcomed by the chief Manks of the area. Later they were entertained to a big lunch by K. B. Sh. Mahbub Ah Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, who introduced to them the leading members of the local gentry and took them round the city.

The party left the same evening for Taxila to inspect the archaeological excavations and the museum on their way back.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI, NAWAB HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, Kt., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

We, the members of the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulumi-Islamia-i-Sarhad, beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on your first visit to the premier educational institution of the North-West Frontier Province. We are aware of the fact that this is not your first visit to this historic land of the Pathans; for long before the advent of modern transport facilities, you made your way in a primitive tonga over rough and dusty roads to the Khyber Pass. You would have, doubtless, passed the present site of the DAR-UL-ULUM which in those days must have been a desolate wilderness, strewn over with the graves of warriors who fought and fell in battles at the foot of the Khyber hills. To-day, as you see, the desolation has been transformed into a smiling garden and a home of learning which is the meeting-ground of the cultures of the East and the West. We need

OSMANIA HOSTEL

SIR AKBAR HYDARI'S VISIT

About this time last year a deputation of the Dar-ul-Ulum Council of Management, headed by the Honorary Secretary K. B. Haji Saadulian Khan toured the principal Muslim States of India to collect funds for the College. Their appeal for assistance met with ready response. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, whose name has become proverbial for its constant association with generous financial sapport to the cause of education, graciously made a donation of Rs. 1.00.000 in cash and Rs. 50,000 in State securities. In their gratitude, the Council of Management resolved to perpetuate the bond of affection which had thus been forged between the great House of Asif Jah and his humble brethren. in-faith of the Frontier, by calling the new hostel after His Exalted Highness's illustrious name; and a submission to that effect was made to the nobie ruler of Deccan. The requisite permission was kindly granted by a special "firman," and the Council of Management's further prayer asking for the deputation of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari to come and perform the unveiling ceremony of the tablet over the Osmania Hostel was also accepted.

Accordingly, Sir Akbar Hydari accompanied by Khan Fazl Muhan: mad Khan, Commissioner of Education, and staff arrived at Peshawar on march 9. He was given a warm and enthusiastic reception at the Cantt. railway station, from where he drove to the Government House. Next morning, he was taken to the Mohmand Border via Michni, Shabkadar and Abazai, and met a number of leading Mohmand Maliks and Khans of the ilaqa on his way to Umarzai where he was the guest of honour at a grand lunch given by K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Dar-ul-Ulum.

The 'Unveiling Ceremony' was performed the same afternoon in the presence of the targest gathering that had ever assembled at the College. Under a huge and tastefully decorated shamiana were seated, besides the members of the Council of Management, the staff and students of the College, hundreds of distinguished guests, European and Indian, official and non-official. Prominent among those who had come from beyond the Frontier districts, were Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, the Bishop of Lahore and Prince Jahanzeb. The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Holy Quran, after which K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan precented the address on behalf of the Council of Management, welcoming Sir Akbar Hydari, narrating briefly the history of the development of the Darul-Ulum and paying a sincere tribute of gratitude to H. E. H. the Nizam, and requesting Sir Akbar to unveil the tablet designed to associate the new hostel of the Darul-Ulum with the distinguished name of His Exalted Highness. In his reply Sir Akbar Hydari referred to the historic associations

Now the most important thing to keep in mind is that it is the individual who has to reform himself. No reform societies or laws can change the social fabric. It is the individual. Do not forget the simple proposition. Individuals make society. It is the character of the majority of the individuals which is to determine the character of the society. You may have ideal rules and regulations, but if those who have to work it are not up to the mark, the result will be nill. You have to begin with yourself from to-day if you wish India to be free-not free in the political sense-free from slavery to the demon of selfishness, dishonesty, impurity and hatred. First free yourself from this great slavery, the slavery of Nafs-i-Ammara (The Ego, the Self). First act on BUGHZUN LILLAH WA HUBBUN LILLAH (opposition for the sake of God and love tor the sake of God) and then you will find that all happiness and power of the world will glide into your hands. The life of simplicity and efficiency, clean thoughts and clean habits, a loving heart and honest dealing with the world are greater assets than Rolls Royce cars, palaces and Shylock's tons of money. Marerialism has allured us too much towards pomp and display; and we are tempted to make insincere attempts to cover our weaknesses. This defect should be continuously present to our minds at all times.

In the end, I pray to the living God that he may direct you to the right path and give you strength and courage to deny yourse'ves the glamorous reward of material gains at the expense of those high standards, the standards of

Absolute unselfishness;
Absolute honesty;
Absolute purity; and
Absolute love.
AMEN.

live' 1 Consider the rights of neighbours according to Islam. Their claims are such that it was even mooted whether they may not also become heirs. Similarly the existence of a joint Hindu family system amongst the Hindus was an institution for helping the weak. Modern selfishness has ruined all those methods of alleviating misery and trouble. It is no longer ZAWIL AQRIBA WAL YATAMA WAL MASAKEEN A WARNIS SABEEL (Give to near relations, orphans, poor and the travellers). It is now "Self." Beware of "Self." It is ruining the world and therefore ruining every "self" living in it. There is a vicious circle.

Then think of HONESTY—I will give you an incident which shows what kind of honesty human beings like ourselves have practised in the past. Hazrat Ali was going into the accounts of the Treasury (Bait-ul-Mal). Some friends came and began to talk. He put out the lamp. They asked why. He said "the oil belongs to Government. It can't be put to my private use." Again one day Caliph Omar went home and found that his wife had some money. He enquired how she had got it. She said that she had been saving a few annas from the daily pay given to the Caliph from the Treasury. He sent an order to the Treasury that his daily pay be reduced by the amount which his wife had been saving every day. He said be did not need it. Those were men like us who could put absolute honesty into practice. Why can't we? The answer is, because the inaterialistic philosophy of the west teaches us to swell our gains at the expense and misery of others.

Have you ever thought, what part LOVE plays in bringing peace and harmony into the world. How dear a loving father or mother is. A loving couple makes the house a heaven on earth. God is love. It is love in us which vaises us up to Him. Tennyson has put it very nicely "God in man is one with man in God." I would refer you to the story of Subuktageen who got a kingdom because he was loving to a deer. He had caught its calf. Seeing tears in the eyes of the mother-deer he let it go. This is history. Love for your brother men is the sine gua non for the harmonious working of a nation. At every step in the holy Qoran you are taught to love. You have to love your God and your relations and your children. You have to look after the poor and the needy. You have to assist the decrepit and the weak. Is it not the height of love that a Muslim should not be allowed to say even "Oh" if his parents are cruel to him. I have found great happiness in it. Remember the Jew who used to throw dust on the holy Prophet. One day the holy prophet was going in the street and the Jew did not throw dust on him. The holy Prophet turned to his companion and said "our friend must be ill that he has not remembered us." The holy Prophet went into the house and inquired after the health of the Jew. The Iew was so much overwhelmed by love that he became a staunch Muslim.

PURITY is another characteristic which is the condition precedent for establishing a happy social environment. The outstanding instance of absolute purity is the incident of Caliph Omar's son. He was punished by has father for making overtures to a woman. He died under the cat.

I wish to warn you against this propensity on the threshold of your future career. India is a poor country. We cannot afford luxurious living and loose morals. India is already divided. We should not cherish that love of lucre and pleasure and that dire lack of respect for God and His Commandments, which turns human beings into animals and makes them act as animals to one another.

There is already not much to say for the life of India. Take business, for instance. Go into a liquidation court. You will find how educated people commit legal dacoities and ruin people. Companies are floated. Poor ignorant shareholders succumb to persuasions. The companies go into bankruptcy and the shareholders have to give up their life earnings to pay for the enjoyment of a few villains of the piece. There is no business honesty. Capital is there. Banks are full of it. But who is going to advance money, for there is very scant hope of getting it back. Curiously, the inclination is to help the dishonest debtor, to demoralise him, and to make capital shy, and thus by repercussion economically to ruin the very man who is sought to be helped.

Turn to services. You will find instances of corruption and unscrupulousness in them. I cannot forget the remark of a responsible officer "Thank God I am not a widow or a minor in this country." He made this remark when dealing with a widow's case.

Just let us consider for a few minutes the affairs of our own families. Selfishness and dishonesty is the pervading spirit.

Last but not the least, turn to communal and political matters. Intolerance and dishonesty is the watchword. Violence is the article of Faith. Hatred is the foundation.

We can, therefore, safely deduce the proposition that 'God-control' is the only answer to this perplexing riddle. But what is God control? Merely saying that one believes in God is not enough. There are very few real atheists in the world. It is obedience to God in our lives which really matters. In every religious book you will find Him saying that He guides you. "YAHDE MAIEEN YASHA" (I guide you) says the Koran. The first thing to do is to ask Him for guidance and to turn to Him in our everyday lite.

The next thing to remember is to see that we model our lives according to principles which have been accepted by all religions as the GUIDING STARS of human life, the principles which are admittedly the dictates of God. You have not only to accept them but to weave them into the scheme of your life.

UNSELFISHNESS I will take first. If you take the religion of Islam, you will find in the life of the Prophet (be peace on him) one of the greatst unselfish persons ever born on earth. The same you will find in Jesus Christ and revered persons of other religions. Have you forgotten the story of how when once the Holy Prophet came to know that there was a golden coin in the house, he ordered it to be given to the poor at once. If we would only be unselfish and if we would only believe in 'live and let

Convocation Address

Delivered by

The Hon'ble Khan Buhadur Kaji Mir Shmad,

B.d. II.B.

Judge, Court of Judicial Commissioners, N. V. F.P.

You students are going out into the world. You are entering the great struggle of life through which we have been. It is essential that you should lead a life which should make you happy and make also those happy who are around you.

For this purpose it is necessary that you should have that character which every religion in the world and every code of morals has regarded to be conducive to hapinness and peace—the character of an honest, unselfish pure and loving person. It is not denied now that although in education and science Europe has attained an unparalleled height, there is no peace and harmony in that continent, either in individual homes, or in nations as a whole. There is a feverish anxiety for getting more wealth, for conquering more lands and for having more enjoyment. There is naturally a corresponding indifference towards all human virtues—honesty, truthfulness, mercy, charity, helping the weak, etc.

Now you must consider what is the secret underlying this paradox. Normally we should expect that so much knowledge and material comfort should have absolutely dispelled all worries and anxieties. There should be all milk and honey, and people should have the feelings of Tennyson's Lotos Eaters.

To my mind, the secret is that the existence of that Divine power which millions of human beings recognize under different names and through different religions as the deciding factor in all that happens in this world, has all along been ignored. His, I mean, God's very existence is denied. High principles which are His commandments, are also supposed to be sentiments which should be restricted to churches, mosques and temples. Have not we heard people say "My religion is my own." The result is the law of the jungle, "the survival of the fittest." Man has more or less begun to devour man.

We in India could not avoid the general influence of what we call "modern," but I would call, the "material," civilization. We also are heading for broken homes and broken hearts. We are also craving for the day when we all should be in what they call "The smart set" and should live the life of pleasure uncontrolled by God—the life of wine, woman and song.

training colleges and to join at their own expense. In this way the number has in some years slightly increased; but these others also being non-Punjabis have had to pay Rs. 550 each over and above the heavy college fees. The total output has not, however, come up to the actual needs. Naturally, there is no unemployment among Frontier-men holding the B.T. degree. If provision is made for training our young graduates within the province, a much larger number of properly trained teachers can be turned out every year, and at no greater expense.

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Refresher Courses.

In addition to the starting of an LL.B. and a B.T. class, the Principal has recommended the institution of "Refresher" courses in subjects like Drawing, Science, Geography, etc. The need and demand for training in Drawing can easily be gauged from the fact that while Drawing is a compulsory subject for all middle and high schools, there exists no provision for training drawing masters in the province, with the result that many of those supposed to be teachers of drawing do not know the subject themselves. When last year the Education Department held a Drawing Masters' examination as many as 45 candidates appeared for it. But since most of them had not had any previous training, more than 80 per cent of them failed to obtain the certificate. Surely, these tell-tale figures lead to only one conclusion. The utility of Refresher courses has been recognised all over the world and they are regularly held in Europe and America, and in other parts of India. They infuse new blood into the profession, improve the general standards of teaching, and prevent members of the department from deteriorating professionally. Teachers of Science and Geography working in rural areas out of touch with modern developments in various branches of their subjects, are likely to get rusty. To brush up their knowledge and to keep them abreast of the times, they should be given the advantage of listening to experts who have made a special study of their subjects and are, by virtue of their high academic attainments and practical teaching experience, eminently fitted to impart their superior and up-to-date knowledge.

* * *

Geography.

Most of the Matriculates who desire to prosecute their studies further join one or other of the Frontier Colleges. Our College makes provisions for the teaching of almost all the subjects prescribed by the Punjab University for the Intermediate and B.A. Classes. But one very important subject, which sometimes attracts students outside, is Geography. It is a compulsory subject for a number of Public Service Competitions, and competition being at present the only avenue for entrance into higher services, many students want to study it. The Principal has strongly recommended the starting of Geography for the Intermediate Classes; and we hope that classes in that subject will be formed next autumn.

into close association with one another, but will at the same time enable the province as a whole to take a big step forward towards shaking off dependence on other provinces in matters of higher education.

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LL.B. Classes

From 20 to 25 graduates of this Province go every year to Lahore, Aligarh and other places to take up the study of law. On their return, they either set up practice at the Bar, or compete for such posts in government service as Sub-Judge or take up work in business or in other ways. In each of these capacities, their study of law proves of great use to them. They cannot six idle and swell the ranks of the unemployed. The possession of an LL. B. degree is essential for appointment to Sub-Judgeship. Even as clerks in various courts and offices and as managers and secretaries in business concerns, they are likely to be more useful than graduates without legal training. For these reasons, young men do proceed to a course in Law; and if equally efficient but cheaper training can be provided for them within the province, there is every likelihood of their taking advantage of it in preference to more expensive education elsewhere.

* * *

B.T.

The moral and material prosperity of a people is largely dependent on the type of education imparted to its children. The importance of entrusting the education of rising generations to really competent hands cannot therefore be exaggerated. The Government is right in refusing to take "untrained" men into service in government schools and in discouraging their employment in Board and aided institutions by withholding grants-in-aid for teachers who have not had proper "training." The demand for properly trained and certificated teachers continues unabated. Education being an ever-growing department of national work and the number of students being aiways on the increase, there is no likelihood of this demand growing less insistent in the future.

But since there exist at present no arrangements for the training of Anglo-Vernacular teachers in this province, young men who have a desire to make education their profession have to go to Lahore, Aligarh and other places for being "trained." But the "training" colleges everywhere are already full to their utmost capacity; and Frontier young men find it very difficult to obtain admission to them. For a number of years, the N.-W.F.P. Government have managed to secure a few seats at Lahore and Aligarh for candidates from this province. But in doing so, they have had to pay to the Training College authorities for each candidate accepted as a N.-W.F.P. Government stipendiary a sum of Rs. 550 besides a stipend of Rs. 25 p.m., i.e., Rs. 850 per student. Even after that, the number of Frontier-men thus admitted has been extremely small, usually two and never above four. The funds at the disposal of the Government not permitting a larger number being sent up for training, and the number thus produced being too small for provincial requirements, the Government have been encouraging other candidates to take the admission tests of these

that those who were shortly to leave the dear, old alma mater would take away sweet memories of the happy days they had spent at the Dar-ul-Ulum, and ever look back to the College with pride and love. Nothing would ever break the ties of regard and affection that bound them to their professors and college-friends. The Principal then addressed the young men who were going out into the world and told them what high expectations were entertained of them by their college and what duties they owed to their God, country, nation and the alma mater. He wished them all the best of luck, and expressed a strong hope that by their conduct and character in the struggle of life they would bring honour and good name to the college.

The customary concert of the "farewell night" was this year replaced by a variety performance arranged by the College Dramatic Society. The show was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Amin and Barkat received well-deserved praise for the excellent quality of their music, and Kashif won the admiration of everybody for the skill and grace of his dances. We congratulate the president and directors of the Club for the success that crowned their efforts and hope that we shall have many more entertainments of a similar type.

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Expansion Programme

Every year a considerable number of Frontier young men have to go outside the province in search of higher education. This annual exodus forms a far from negligible drain on the resources of our economically backward province and involves a good deal of avoidable expense on the part of the parents. Moreover, many of those who leave the province for places like Lahore are drawn from the simple surroundings of a Frontier village or town and are unaccustomed to the life and ways of big cities. They are consequently liable to succumb rather easily to the temptations with which large centres of "fashionable" society abound. They have few opportunities of coming into intimate contact with the life and people of other parts of their own province. No facilities are available to them to apply their "theories" and "principles" to conditions prevailing in the N. W. F. Province. Hence, on their return, they are apt to prove to that extent less useful citizens of the land of their birth.

The opening of M. A. and agriculture classes within the province has succeeded in reducing to some extent the number of those wanting to go elsewhere for the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. If proper facilities are provided here for imparting instruction in some of the other popular branches of post-graduate study also, the size of this exodus can be reduced still further. Besides M.A., the subjects which attract a large number of our graduates away from us are Law and Education. It is for reasons like these that Dr. Malik has submitted to the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulum a proposal to start B.T. and LL.B. classes at the Islamia College. If the Council accept this eminently reasonable suggestion of the Principal, as we earnestly hope they will, they will not only be saving the parents a large amount of unnecessary expenditure and bringing students from different parts of the province together

through various stages of evolution before coming to assume its present shape. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad, who presided, thanked the learned lecturer for his interesting and informative address.

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The Khyber Hiking Club.

The President, Prof. Zia-ud-Din, has the hiking spirit in his blood. No wonder therefore that the Jub has been functioning successfully even during the busiest part of the academic year. We have referred to its "Treasure Hanting Contest" already. During the present term, the Chib has held a 10-mile walking competition open to all and a 5-mile one confined to competitors drawn from High Schools only. Being the first of its kind in the history of our sport, the event aroused considerable interest. The trophy was eventually won by Anwar Ali Sadiq, our ex-captain of Football, Swimming and Water Polo teams and the only triple-colour-holder of the College. The club has published an attractive programme of hiking trips to Swat and Kashmir.

Coaching Classes.

In order to widen the mental horizon of our students and to assist such of them as may be thinking of sitting for one or other of the Public Service Commission examinations, a series of bi-weekly lectures has been started and talks are being given by members of the staff on general knowledge, Everyday Science, Economical problems, literature and topics of the day.

* * *

Speaking Competitions.

The Khyber Union has this year instituted two speaking competitions: one for all the High Schools of the Province and the other for all the colleges and universities of India. Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan has kindly donated a silver trophy for the former and Major S. M. Khurshid one for the latter. Our sincerest thanks are due to both these donors for their liberality. A report of the successful holding of the two competitions appears elsewhere.

Farewell Party.

On March 23, the staff and "non-University" students gave a grand garden party in honour of the outgoing members of the VI, IV and II Year Classes. The farewell address, which was read by Muhammad Asghar of the V Year Class, expressed regret at the impending departure of old friends, wished them god-speed and fervently hoped that they would all worthily uphold the ideals imbibed in the Dar-ul-Ulum. Muhammad Zaman of the VI Year replied on behalf of the university candidates and thanked the hosts for their blessings and hearty send-off. He assured them

"The hallmark of a thinker has always been a passion for truth. To-day this passion is being diverted to falsehood and propaganda. Philosophy and history have been twisted to suit the particular needs of an individual. Science is coming in for severe criticism and with justice, for scientific progress has out-stripped moral progress. The study of science, instead of being directed towards the benefit of humanity, is being probilised for the destruction of mankind and little else. Religion has been and is being scoffed at in some countries; derisive tirades are not only pointed against other religions but their very own religion is being trodden under foot."

Sir George Cunningham then referred to the lesson of character and leadership which the students learned in a college or university and said many of those whom he was addressing would shortly be leaders of various aspects of life in this province. He asked what would they lead it to? Would they lead it to the kind of ideal which is unhappily in vogue to-day? Or would they lead it on the path of truth and to the kind of ideal set before them in their universities. Turning to followers, he asked would they desire to be followed by people who have no initiative and no soul of their own?

Concluding Sir George said that there could be no question about the ideals for which British rule in India stood. His country and their country, his religion and their religion must rise or fail together.

Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the College, paid a warm tribute to Sir George Cunningham for the sympathetic interest he had been taking in the College practically from the time of its foundation a quarter of a century ago. The Khan Bahadur Sahibassured His Excellency that the Pathans were a brave people and that they never forgot the smallest kindness done to them. They were friends of right and justice and whenever an opportunity came they would rise as one man to defend the cause which they made their own.

Then followed a one-Act play "The Shivering Shocks" staged by the Amateur Dramatic Club. His Excellency and other guests were greatly impressed by the standard of acting displayed by the members of the Club. A reference to the play is made under the head "College Societies."

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The University Extension Lecture.

On the 17th March, we had the privilege of listening to a learned discourse on "The Origin and Development of Arabic Script" by Principal Muhammad Shafi of the Oriental College, Lahore. The speaker is a scholar of wide fame and has devoted a whole life-time to the study of Arabic language and literature. With the help of the Epidiascope and slides made from rare manuscripts, he traced the rise and growth of the Arabic script and brought home to the audience how the modern script had passed

themselves the glamorous reward of material gain at the expense of the high standards of unselfishness, honesty, purity and love." K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Dat-ul-Ulum, thanked the president for his inspiring message and expressed a hope that both the graduates and under-graduates would live upto the high ideals placed before them by the learned Kazi Sahib. The full convocation address is printed elsewhere.

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Prize Distribution.

We had once again the pleasure of welcoming in our midst His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, our old friend and Patron, on March 14, when he presided over the annual Prize-giving. Besides the members of the Council of Management, the staff and students of the Dar-ul-Ulum, a number of distinguished visitors from the City and Cantonments also attended the function.

A student opened the proceedings with a recitation from the Holy Quran. The Principal Dr. O. H. Malik read out a very interesting report on the working of the College during the period of his stewardship. It recorded all-round progress, and particularly mentioned the new features which had been introduced during the past few months. It also enumerated the proposals that were afoct to make provision at the Dar-ul Ulum for the study of Law, Teaching, Theology and Yunani Medicine and Geography, to open classes for training mechanics, wiremen, electricians, etc., and to encourage such useful hobbies as photography, book-binding, soap-making, painting and radio-mechanics. The full reports of the Principal and of the Headmaster are printed elsewhere in this issue.

His Excellency then gave away prizes and certificates of merit for academic distinction and 'colours' for proficiency in games and sports. Among the recipients of prizes were three 'malis' who had been adjudged to have kept their parts of the College estate in particularly good condition.

His Excellency rose to speak amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers. He said that he always enjoyed his visits to the Islamia College, that he was greatly interested in its welfare and would continue to take keen personal interest in the Dar-ul-Ulum not only so long as he was in India but even afterwards in his retirement and in fact, to the day of his death. He was glad to hear from the Principal's report that high standards were being maintained at the College and good progress was being made all round.

Reverting to the present international situation. His Excellency said that "the present struggle is between moral forces; between the moral right and the moral wrong. Not only our bodies but our souls are at stake." Sir George asked his youthful audience to place themselves for some time in the position of students in England and to think for a moment whether they would like to see all things of value, which they had learned and imbibed from their alma mater. In jeopardy. "Culture, literature, science, philosophy and history are a few of those things for which you and your College stands and those things are in danger of being destroyed to-day."

to the hall being named after him. The site for the proposed Central Dining Hall, which is to perpetuate the memory of Sir George Roos-Keppel, was also shown to His Excellency, and he approved of the idea of having the mosque, the library, the Union Hall and the Dining Hall symmetrically built on four sides of a square and forming the centre of all student activity. Later he had tea with the Principal and had a lengthy talk with the numbers of the Council of Management, and promised to present to the College gardens some flowering shrubs from the Government House.

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The Sunday Sermon Scheme.

Three very thought-provoking sermons were delivered during the winter term as part of the Sunday Sermon Scheme. Prof. S. M. Timur spoke on "Retribution," Prof. M. A. Latif on "the Collapse of International Morality" and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi on "The Ideals of Young Islam". Sermons such as these very often stimulate interest in moral virtues emphasized by the learned speakers; and create a desire in the minds of the youthful audience to devote at least a fraction of their time to a serious consideration of problems of noblem and higher value. And whatever tends to lead young men towards living richer and fuller lives is worthy of admiration.

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The Physical Education Board.

The Physical Education Board is continuing to do useful work. Another lecture, illustrated by magic lantern slides, was given under its auspices on the 27th February. This time the speaker was our popular Medical Adviser and old friend, Col. Dimond; and he spoke on "Tuberculosis." During the course of a very instructive talk, he traced the history of the disease, and explained how it had spread to all parts of the world. He cited facts and figures to show what a heavy toll of life it took every year, especially in India, and how important it was to reduce the death rate due to this terrible scourge. Finally he enumerated the symptoms of the disease, and stressed the fact that by proper and timely care, Tuberculosis could both be avoided and treated. He appealed to the educated young men of the Frontier to co-operate with him in his Anti-tuberculosis Crusade. We have no doubt that our readers will do their very best to help in rooting out Tuberculosis from their villages and towns.

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Convocation.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees was held in the Roos-Keppel Hall on Thursday, the 14th March. The Hon'ble K. B. Kazi Mir Ahmad, Judge, Court of the Judicial Commissioners, N.W.F. P., admitted candidates who had passed B.A. (Hons.), B.A. and B.Sc. examinations to their respective degrees, and delivered a Convocation Address of great educative value. He advised the young graduates to free themselves from slavery of all kinds and to have the courage to "deny



l elt to right, $Sir (Akbar(H))(a\psi)(K, \mathcal{H}) (Haji (Saiscidlab (k))(\psi), \\ = -1 + i (i o at (Mubaroumad (Kbar)))$



Abdul Rashid Ibrahim, Editor English,



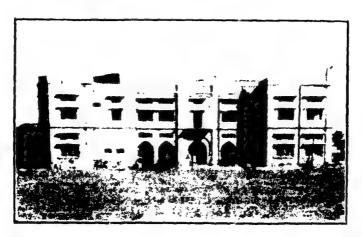
Roided khee and Sh. Ibsanul Wadud, winners of the Juniors' Trophy offered by Young Speakers' Union of the Lahore Coxt. College,



La ticq ants in the Ali-India Delate photographed with the redges, the Frin i-pul and the Khyber Umon ministry.



Students Gathered for Manual Work,



The Cunningham Hall of the Khyber Union.

COLLEGE NOTES

The "Beautification Campaign."

The "Beautification Campaign" has gone on with unabated vigour throughout the term, and to-day the whole college presents a very different New flower-beds have been planted and old hedges have been restored or renovated. New walks have been opened up. bushes have been replaced by more beautiful varieties. Old grounds have been weeded and new lawns have been laid out. Rows upon rows of flowerpots and palms have been placed round the college buildings. Every part of the vact college estate has received attention and has either felt the "magic touch" or is going to feel it soon. With the arrival of the Spring. the citrus trees along the roads have burst into bloom, and the sweet fragrance of the lovely orange blossoms has turned the whole atmosphere into a veritable "perfumery" The presence of long patches of beautiful flowers of all imaginable shapes and hues round about the grange trees has invested the whole scene with a celestial charm of its own. Even the most confirmed "book-worms" may be seen nowadays going out for a stroll along the balmy roads lined by sweet-scented "karna."

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H. E. The Governor's Visit.

His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Patron of the Dar-ul-Ulum, paid a visit to the College shortly after his return from leave. The Honorary Secretary K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan and the Principal Dr. O. H. Malik took him round the College buildings, Science laboratories, the Agriculture Farm and the College Dairy. His Excellency, who has always taken a generous interest in the welfare of the institution was greatly impressed with every thing he saw, and discussed fully and sympathetically the possibilities of future expansion. The Principal laid before him a comprehensive programme of development and explained the utility and feasibility of such plans as the starting of B.T., LL.B. and more M.A. classes, introduction of Geography as a College subject, institution of refresher courses in various subjects, extension of the Agriculture Farm, construction of a central dining hall for all boarders, the establishment of fruit and vegetable gardens, and His Excellency the introduction of poultry farming and sheep-breeding. made certain useful suggestions and advised the Council of Management to submit a detailed scheme which would receive careful and sympathetic treatment from his government. He also inspected the new hall which is being built for the Khyber Union. The President and Secretary of the Khyber Union welcomed him on behalf of the students as an old friend of the Dar-ul-Ulum and begged permission to associate his name permanently with their hall as a mark of respect and appreciation for his sincere support to the cause of education in general and of their Alma Mater in particular. His Excellency thanked them for their kind thought and gave his consent

Thus when I go away, and am, nobody can say, how far away from the thrilling and throbbing life of my college, I shall still feel a reflection, an echo of the joys that I had here which might well console, inspire and strengthen me. The college, I shall then say, was a small world indeeda world which knew no care, no worry, no long sorrows. A friend said to me some time back that one ought not to be pessimistic or sentimental about such separations. Little he knew my feelings. The college was not merely an educational centre for me, it was my home, my playground, my civilizing influence, my all, for six years. And now I shall have to leave it, and for what? I shall quit a bed of roses and step on to a bed of thorns. I go forward to uncertainty, the dismal search for living, the cares and worries of the world and perhaps to an unrelieved darkness. I leave behind carelessness, unrepressed laughter and unchecked gaiety. I dive into a miry sea of old, care-worn, dreary faces and have to emerge from a clear pond of young and merry ones. There was a life which none can recall and recapture later. My loss is not small.

If ever we come back again to the college on a chance visit, we will not find it to be our college, the college of our days, the college we lived in. 'The eyes that shone' will have 'dimmed and gone,' as it were, and nobody would even recognise us. The trees, the fields, the buildings are there but no 'familiar faces' which illumined these inanimate objects. Thus there will be a feeling of double loss, and all that we loved and were attracted by before, will seem repellent. The world of a college changes fast, faster than ivy, which yearly puts on new leaves. So if one feels sorry and forsaken at his departure from the college, no wonder and no blame.

However, my comrades who are to accompany me out of the college I let us muster up our energies and live cheerfully and joyfully the little time we have here. Let us manfully face the approaching ordeal, when we shall bid adieu to our alma mater and step out into the wast, unheeding and wriggling world.

So, my dear, dear old college I I take cheerful leave of you. I know you are feelingless: Men may come and men may go for aught you care. But I don't mind. I loved you while I was here and will continue loving you wherever I am. My sincerest and my humblest prayers are with you.

God bless you! Amen. Good-bye.

A. RASHID IBRAHIM.

and respected, even the servants who have served me and enlisted my sympathies-all will be gone from me, and leave me the sicker in my heart. I shall see no more the green trees and the multi-coloured flowers which made my college look a veritable paradise nor smell the faint entrancing odour of orange buds which flitted into my room from the roadside in the spring: I shall no longer roam about in the spacious and velvety fields here and breathe their fresh morning air; no more shall I walk on the road to Jamrud or on the railway line to Landi Kotal, and view the burning reds and the dismal greys of the sky in front of me, beyond the barren yet aweinspiring hills of the Khyber Pass; no longer shall I saunter about on the college roads haed with its magnificent brown buildings nor see the college compound studded with charming sky-blue pugrees and black-blue uniforms; I may not again pray in the levely college mosque and enjoy gazing at the fine sprinkle of its fountain. The meetings of the innumerable college societies in which I occasionally spoke and which I invariably attended, the dinners, tea and garden parties which I joined and the hockey and football matches—which I watched, especially those with our rivals, the Edwardes College, will be things of the past—sweet memories. My room and my hostel and their associations; our Common-Room with its mighty din; our Dining-Hall with its loud tete-a-tete all around—the radio still pouring on its no less loud songs-; our bearers and bihishties; our Royal Family in the Upper Wing with its day-long gup, and fun, and raillery, our moonlight walks and singing; our mild jokes and innocent comances; the changing season and months—the trip, to the Kababi in winter and the ice cream and mango parties in summer;---all, all will pass way, ephemeral things as they are but they shall leave indelible stamp upon my mind.

Can I ever forget my professors whose instruction and company has been the healthest influence on my life? The generous and most affable temper of our l'rincipa!, the jovial loud talk of Hafiz Sahib and kindly smiles of Qureshi Sahib will ever remain imprinted on my memory. The enviable hours I have had the honour of spending with our learned Sheikh Sahib and their sobering and illuminating effect; the happy afternoons and seminary periods spent with Prof. Latif and our frequent interruptions of his lectures which he would take most good-humouredly; the parties at Dean Sahib's when often I managed to drift his discourses on theology into the sphere of gastronomy and his unfailing interest in both;—these and more, I shall ever cherish in my heart. I may go away from the scene but these happy memories, I am sure, will constantly brighten up my future life.

Can I also forget the most welcome company of my friends and their peculiar manners and idiosyncracies which I so liked and loved. There was Bashir with everything mechanical about him—the reading, the writing, the greeting and even the walking—, his house-wife capacities were what I liked even more than his uprightness. Zaman who would often manage to make too much of an imaginary grievance was, in spite of it, a most happy companion with his raillery and wit and constant tussle with Hashim. And Hashim too, simple soul, was a nice company—so good-natured and malleable he was. The two Munits, S. D. and F. B., were the lights of many of my otherwise dark hours. There were many more also, I am proud to say, who were the source of much comfort and pleasure to me during my stay at College. I shall ever remember them.

of the impending separation. But how long. Close we may our eyes to the sullen realities, do they ever spare us? I naturally counted the days of the period yet intervening between us and the examination, and was thus only too painfully reminded again and again that I was now but a guest of the college and that soon I would be a stranger.

I made every effort to forget this; I even ceased thinking of my examination which was so closely linked with my final departure from the dear old college; I tried to drink, as deep as I could of my life here; I threw myself heart and soul into my studies and into the enjoyment of the various pleasant college features, whichever offered itself. And these helped me much in veiling the future.

But what of the students and professors. Their attitude I must coniess, is very unchivalrous at such times. They too look upon us as upon guesis and even sometimes consider us as good as gone. The more ambitious amongst the younger students envy us and want us to vacate the coveted seats in the socienes or on the playgrounds, for them. We are no longer students but mere intruders: the tutors pay more attention to those who are yet to remain in the college for some time; the superintendents of games concentrate their efforts on less temporary hands; and the bearers dread more the would-be chiefs. Even the triends we had made become more sparing in their show of intimacy and divert their affections in more tasting directions. All this is but natural, I admit, and often even unconscious. No real offence or closure may be meant. But it is enough to sting us. College affections, we know, only extend to our term of lite here but why should we be made to realise this before the appointed hour. Our own teachers only, however, provide us an anchorage in this sea of mild selfishness. They devote now greater attention to us than ever, and are more generous and kind. The trees, the flowers, the green grass and the placid buildings also give a relief: they don't seem to say, "You are soon to go away;" they are as welcome sights as ever.

Now that this feeling that 'the college is no longer ours and we are no longer of the college' hangs heavy on us in spite of ourselves, we realize what college is to students, and has been to us. We often grumbled at the unending cycle of examinations and their terrors, but now they sink into insignificance as we view back our past career here, of happiness, carelessness, comfort and peace. I wish I had known it earlier and swallowed even more of the college. I have done pretty well in studies and have served many societies and have made many friendships, but I wish I had done even more.

Now that I am shortly to go away I realize fully what I'm going forward to and what I am leaving behind. Even before I have left

Fond memory brings the light

Of other days around me.

and makes me conscious of my great loss.

I shall leave behind the old familiar faces, and the old familiar sights. The friends I have known and loved, the professors I have admired

but most of his compeers have the art of concealing their cowardice under a well conceived bluff. Falstaff, Dogberry and Touch-Stone belong to this honourable group of bluffing theatricalities. Even Shakespearean kings have some cowardice which they hide under their imperial magniloquence.

A friend of mine was detected misappropriating the Sola hat of his pappa; and when he was impeached for his audacity he dismissed the whole painful episode by saying: "fethers are such poor stuff." Of course, fathers are not very desirable when they help our friends to discover the real owner of our clothes which give us a theatrical charm.

Excuse me a cynical remark if I say that our modern age is awfully helpful to our borrowed plumes. One need not tell you the sad business of purchasing second-hand hats and suits. Man is a pedantic animal.

Readers might laugh on these theatriculities with impunity. But there are theatriculities among readers and listeners too. Once a professor surprised a diligent student by asking him: "Do you understand Sordello." The student who wanted to create an impression of his mock-dignity blurted out 'Yes Sir.' The next question, as a natural corollary was 'Can you explain it?' There was just an innocent blush and the boy acknowledged his defeat by saying: "Sir, it is not explained in Munshi Ram's note."

l fear I am geiting on your nerves. I should make a retreat before you say: "But you play an invincible bore."

GHULAM JILANI ASGEAR.

MY SWAN-SONG

The Christmas had come and passed, and with it had passed the year 1939. The New Year dawned upon us as all previous new years had and though there was great hue and cry in the papers and elsewhere that a new era, a new period of human history, had set in, such a feeling I thought, must be a purely subjective one, for I observed or noticed nothing new, nothing unusual around me—the same old life and the same old people were before my eyes. But I was yet to see. As soon as our January examination had passed and we had enjoyed a sufficiently long interval of rest, we became aware of the monster of the University Examination that loomed large ahead. But this was not much: we had become used to such visitations. However, this time along with a sense of the long labour and the terrible ordeal that awaited us, another feeling—the feeling that we had but a very limited lease of college life left to us now-crept most inevitably and surely upon us, sickening our hearts and paralysing our energies. It was now that I realized that a new year, a new era, indeed, had set in in my life.

For some time one 'activity' or another, some party, meeting or athletic function occupied me and saved me temporarily the bitter thoughts

"terrible, terrible. But there is One above...." she replied, "Yes, he's just changing his socks. He will be down in a minute." But there are very few domestic Mrs. Gladstones, otherwise all poor husbands will find themselves in the limelight of popularity.

Last year an old M. L. A. was caught red-handed. He was wearing a well-tailored suit. He had all the outward graces of an English-knowing gentleman, but when a visitor addressed him in English he found himself in an awkward predicament. He gave expression to feelings, meant to be indicative of his born antipathy to all things foreign. The audacicus gentleman, who had addressed the venerable member, always remembered afterwards that his old gentleman belonged to that "Parliamentary Species" who expressed their opinions by raising a hand or giving a sanctimonious nod.

You will accuse me of intellectual myopia if I leave out "educational theatricalities." Once, a professor who had the moderate dimensions of Dr. Johnson, attempted to speak in the same elephantine style. He was successful in making "little fishes taik like whales." In the end when the period was over he just asked in the customary way; "do you tollow." A boy stood up and made a low complaint against the difficult language of the tearned professor. The professor dismissed the whole thing by making a condescending confession, "O, I talk like great Dr. Johnson." It is needless to say that actually the professor had only the dimensions of the big Doctor.

Another professor used to awe his poor students by indulging in the clap-trap of Piccadilly and Downing Street. When his pupils asked him to explain the meanings of some hybrid phrase, he related to them his romantic voyage to America. I still remember my school days when our History teacher gave us an elaborate account of Queen Elizabeth's grand amour de convenance, when he was asked about the Spanish Armada.

Perhaps, Charles Lamb was a literary 'theatricality.' He will tell you that he is talking about 'The Old China,' or 'Bachelor's Complaint' and in the end you will feel that all the time he had been talking about his financial embarrassments or about the madness of his crack-brained sister. Coleridge tells you that he is talking about the 'Frost at Midnight,' but contrary to all sacred hopes, his German metaphysics and his Omnipotent Opium creeps in imperceptibly. And when you ask: 'Mr. Coleridge you have led us away from what you promised !' He replies:

"The inmates of my cottage, all at rest, Have left me to that solitude, which suits Abstruser musing."

And even again if you chaff at his treatment he gags your mouth with his high-sounding, pseudo-poetic 'pantisocracy' and 'esemplastic.'

This art of assuming an undue advantage is not limited only to a Browning, a Coleridge or a Lamb, even the most ordinary laymen have this tendency. Hamlet thought that 'one may bluff and bluff and be a coward,'

Leaving his heroes aside, I will mention some of the daring "theatricalities" that always trouble us, poor, matter-of-fact mortals with their borrowed plumes. Poets, politicians, professors, students, in short men of all crafts and colours have their make-up which gives them a grandiose show of magnificence.

An old girl once called Browning "an exuberant financier." Browning had an over-worked tendency of appearing in duck white suits, with all the foppishness of a two penny dandy. Perhaps he liked to put on an appearance of defiance to his readers who hounded him to tell them the meanings of his hieroglyphical 'sordello' Byron was also one of these time-honoured 'theatricalities.' And when the English society disliked his Byronic make-believe grandeur, he van away to die at Missolonghi.

Politicians have always occupied a conspicuous place in this 'Pantheon' of accredited theatricalities. Dizzy, the old octogenarian child kept up his brilliant kerchiefs to the last. Imagine a tottering Jew, with all his womanish dreperies, rising into prominence in the Victorian society! But he made a good show. Gladstone, despite the mysterious sacredness about him, could not receive those vocilerous cheers which were lavished on his Jew opponent. It is said about Dizzy, that he cut a very sorry figure in the first "elocutionary contest" held in the Parliamentary Chambers, but soon he won his spurs by displaying his theatrical greatness. Lytton Stratchey tells us that he had flawless trousers and spotless gloves, perhaps trousers and gloves play a noticeabe part in our greatness! Of course, that is why the Victorians called trousers—'Indispensible.'

One of our prominent religious leaders displayed a feat of intellectual ingenuity at the time of the death of his father who was also a great political leader. The son accompanied the funeral procession in his father's big coat which hung ridiculously loosely or his small shoulders. He was carrying his father's stick, and even imitated his father's solemn low voice when he delivered the funeral speech. He burst out into a rodomontade of hysterical weeping in the peroration, thus fully imitating the elocutionary devices of Mark Antony. Most of the audience thought that the Pappa's big woollen mantle had fallen on his son. But I differ from this ungenerous opinion. I think the father's posthumous spirit embodied in the coat and the stick was working in the son. Hamlet hoped that "a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year." But Hamlet usually made wrong generalizations, and this is one of the wrong prophecies which he uttered during a fit of lunacy. The old father is still living in his worthy son. Whenever I see his old coat and his stick, I am reminded of the old leader who used to utter great political lies on the public platform. If lies are hereditary, then his son is a very apt descendant of his father. People say. it is a stupid child who knows less than his father.' Of course I but not so stupid as a child who knows fewer lies than his father. To tell a plausible lie is one of the classical virtues of a good 'theatricality.'

Mrs. Gladstone acted wisely when she emphasised the theatrical grandeur of her lord. When a female friend was lamenting the terrible state of affairs in Ireland or somewhere, and winding up her lament with

To a lay man, and to some others also who do not belong to this reprehensible category, style is ornament, a decoration, a beauty added to an otherwise simple theme. It is a complicated way of saying something simple. For example Sir Thomas Browne instead of saying "But it is time to go to bed", says in his Cyrus Garden:—

Now this certainly is an ornamental and an elaborate style characteristic of its author. There could be no better example of the hackneyed dictum of Buffon, "style is the man himself." The ornament here is not something added from the outside but a fundamental part of the author's way of thinking. True style says Remy de Gourmont is as personal as the colour of one's eyes or the sound of one's voice. In any writer of any note we seem to hear the inflexions of his living voice in his style. To write as Flaubert understood it, is to exist, to be one's self. To have a style is to speak in the midst of the common language a peculiar dialect, unique and inimitable, yet so constituted us to be at once the language of all and the language of an individual. Style says Middleton Murray, is, in this absolute sense, a conglete fusion of the personal and the universal. It is not an ornament, it is not an exercise not a caper, nor complication of any sort; it is the sense of one's self, the knowledge of what one wants to say and the saying of it in the most fitting words. It is when we approach style in this manner that it becomes synonymous with Form. Form must be the form of the mind. Not a way of saying things but of thinking them.

Let us then not separate the element of style in good writing—well remember Swift's The Tale of a Tub "Last week I saw a woman flayed and you will hardly believe how much it altered her person for the worse."

I. H.

THEATRICALITIES

Carlyle was rightly given the title of the "Sage of Chelsea" for, often in a paroxysm of occasional prophethood, he could talk very wisely. In spite of his moderately good vocabulary, he was always seriously prone to "neologise." He has stuffed his heroes with such personal idiosyncrasies. Theatricalities" is one of those characteristic neologisms. His heroes are not men of straw, and not merely human dwarfs clad in giantish robes. To speak more precisely, his heroes are not only superficially great, but they have some intrinsic greatness,

There is nothing really obscure in all this. What it amounts to is that matters separate from form are not known in poetry or the other arts. A mathematical or medical formula can be conveyed in any language. It does not matter how one expresses a scientific truth so long as one gets it into the minds of those who want it. Scientific truth is general; poetic thought is particular or perhaps individual. One can not explain the meaning of a poem any more than one can describe an individual person. A poem, like a human being, possesses individual uniqueness.

This identity of content and form gives to a work of art its unity and is, as Bradley says, of the very essence of all art, so far as it is art. 'Just as there is in music no sound on one side and a meaning on the other, but expressive sound; just as in painting there is not a meaning plus paint but a meaning in paint or significant paint, so in a poem the true content and the true form neither exist per can be imagined apart.' Form is a means to an end and not an end itself.

So we arrive at this conclusion; When we are in the midst of the poetic experience or of the aesthetic experience, it is irrelevent to make distinctions of theme or style. That does not mean that these two aspects are not notionally separable in an analytical mood. When we are out of the poetic experience we may by analysis decompose this unity and think of theme or style separately as we think for instance of the material of a billiard ball and its form. Regarded in this way what are the themes of literature? Aldons Huxley in one of his essays says that art deals mostly with the obvious. There are some great obvious truths of life, like, the love of the parents for their children, the enjoyment of the countryside, the love of one's own home and country, the shortness of life, the uncertainty of joy and so forth. These truths have eternal and universal significance and form the themes of literature. But the popular artist states these truths with hopeless incompetence, making them exceedingly distasteful even painful to the sensitive reader. The fact that mothers love their children is, as pointed out, one of the great obvious truths of life. "But when this great obvious truth is affirmed." says Huxley, "in a nauseatingly treachly mammy song in a series of soulful closeups, in a post-Welcoxian lyric or a page of magazine-story prose, the sensitive can only wince and avert their faces, blushing with a kind of vicarious shame for the whole of humanity." although the theme is great it is given a deplorably nauseating expression. Similarly if we take a modern Hollywood film its theme may be the same as that of Othello, i.e. sexual jealousy, but how cheap and vulgar the treatment usually is as compared to Shakespeare's. A French critic has estimated that there are only thirty six possible situations for novels and plays but one can go even further and say that there are only four. Man taken as the centre can have relation with himself, with other men, with the other sex and with the infinite, God or Nature. A piece of literature must take one of these for its theme. How limited the themes but how various actually are the literatures of the world! If man did not have style as a means of achieving variety, every thing would be said in the first hundred years of literature and how boringly it would be said

But what is this style that gives to the theme its remarkableness, its uniqueness.

as a whole, then it has no poetical value, and any consideration of it is irrelevent for our purposes.

But the terms theme or substance and style or form can be used, and are frequently used, as forming an antithesis inside the poem. Substance is within the poem and its opposite form is also within the poem. Here substance would mean the subject matter, the so-called ideas of the poem and form the technical aspect of those ideas. This contention implies that there are in a poem two factors, or components, a substance and a form and that you can conceive them distinctly and separately so that when you are speaking of the one you are not speaking of the other. Otherwise how can you ask the question in which of them does the value lie? But really in a poem there are no such factors or components and therefore it is strictly nonsense to ask in which of them the value lies. Paradise Lost is form and matter but how distinguish between them inside the poem. The story of Paradise Lost may be separated from the poem but if so there remains no longer the poem as Milton wrote it. The effect on the mind is quite different. What are we then to think but that the matter has passed into the form or that there is identification of matter and form. The poem does not convey a certain ornamental translation of something you know separately. It conveys the story, thought, spirit, music, figures and so on all together. Poetry is in one sense all form. And all form is expression. One must note that the same thing may be said of all the fine aits. What they convey to the mind is not properly the artistic treatment of the subject but the subject so translated into form that the mind does not want anything else.

To say that poetry is form, does not mean that poetry is meaningless or wanting in substance. It only means that what poetry or any fine art means cannot be put in any other form but that of the original. Take for example Hamlet's "To be or not to be that is the question." Can one say that it means the same as: "What is just now occupying my attention is the comparative disadvantages of continuing to live or putting an end to myself."

Shakespeare's line gives us the exact state of Hamlet's mind in a crisis, while the so called meaning of it in our words entirely misrepresents Hamlet at that moment of his existence. The Hamlet that we know could not have talked this journalese.

Of course there are different kinds of poetry and there is a difference of scale, or rather a difference of degree, in the quality of life put into the poem. The poetic meaning of the passage in Milton "Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil", is different from that of "Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold." In the immeasurable dignity of the first passage it is the thought that tells; in the second the superficial beauty of sound. One may take these two quotations as showing what is meant by "poetic matter." In the first passage however one can no more separate form and matter than in the second. The thought on true fame does not constitute a moral or philosophical or religious theme that can be conveyed to the mind without poetry. It is nothing except as Milton expressed it.

which anyone can tell as he likes in his own way. The form is Milton's way of telling it. That seems obvious enough. His very words are the form then?

From another point of view, however, which is just as common, it is the scheme or the argument that is the form and the poet's very words are the matter with which it is filled. The form is not that with which you are immediately presented or that which fills your ears when the poem is recited—it is the abstract original scheme from which the poet began, which may be detected by examination of the poem and by abstraction from every thing except this outline. Now it is the form and not the matter that is given in the arguments to the several books. The terms have, thus, exchanged meanings. The confusion between these two senses is probably recognised by everyone who has tried to criticize any poetical work at all and is felt as a danger to be guarded against in the use of critical language.

Let us try, now, to resolve in another way this anrithesis of theme and style. In the first place then, let us take subject or theme in one particular sense; let us understand by it that which we have in view, when looking at the title of an unread poem, we say that the poet has chosen this or that for his subject. The subject of Paradise Lost would be the story of the Fall of Man, as that story exists in the general imagination of a Bible-reading people. The subject of Shelley's stanzas To a Skylark, would be the ideas which arise in the mind of an educated person, when without knowing the poem he hears the word "Skylark." Now the subject in this sense is not as such inside the poem but outside it. The contents of the stanzas To a Skylark are not the ideas suggested by the word 'Skylark' to the average man; they belong to Shelley just as much as the language. The subject or theme, therefore, is not the matter of the poem at all; and its opposite is not the form of the poem but the whole poem. This being so, it is surely obvious that the poetic value cannot be in the subject, but lies entirely in its opposite—the poem. How can the subject determine the value when on one and the same subject poems may be written of all degrees of merit and demerit; when a perfect poem may be composed on a subject so slight as a pet sparrow and a worthless poem on a subject so stupendous as the omnipresence of the Deity?

So far then the "formalist" appears to be right. But he goes too far, according to Bradley, if he maintains that the subject is indifferent and that all subjects are the same to poetry. And he does not prove his point by observing that a good poem might be written on a pin's head and a bad one on the Fall of Man. The truth shows that the subject settles nothing—but not that it counts for nothing. The Fall of Man is really a more favourable subject than a pin's head. The fall of Man, that is to say, offers poetic effects wider in range and more penetrating in its appeal. The theme in Wordsworth's words, has potentialities of being "manifestly and palpably material to us as enjoying and suffering beings." The theme has a human significance.

So far, then, we have arrived at this: If by Theme or subject we mean something that is outside the poem and is contrasted to the poem

RESTATEMENTS: THEME OR STYLE

(Acknowledged to the All-India Radio, Lahore)

A French writer relates that a few years ago a man whose name was Fauchois gave a lecture at the Odeon on the French dramatist Racme, in the course of which he made some disparaging remark about his duliness, lack of invention and the rest of it. This caused an immediate riot, a fight took place all over the house; several people were arrested and imprisoned and the rest of the series of lectures took place with hundreds of gendarmes and detectives scattered all over the place. These people interrupted because the classical ideal was a real thing to them and Racine was the great classic. That is what I call a real vital interest in literature. So let it not be imagined that heads can only be broken over religion or politics or women!

The critical controversy over Theme and Style, has, I am sorry to disappoint you, not assumed such bloody and picturesque dimensions as this on Classical and Romantic. The pith of our controversy can be stated in the following little anecdote:

Degas, a French painter and a writer of occasional sonnets, on one occasion found that his inspiration had run day. In his distress he went to his friend Mallarme. "I can't understand it", he said, "my poem won't come out and yet I am full of excellent ideas." "My dear Degas", was Mallarme's reply, "poetry is not written with ideas; it is written with words."

The controversy, that is to say, is between the relative importance in literature of ideas or words, content or form, subject or treatment. Theme or Style. Most controversies of literary criticism arise because of the extremely fluid and elastic nature of literary terms. Words like 'romantic,' 'classic,' 'nature,' 'form' and 'style' are protean, thought-confounding words and most of the time the controversialists do not know what they are tasking about.

When we talk of the form of a poem what do we mean? We talk of the form of a poem, we talk of its matter. As soon as we begin to examine into the meaning of these terms they not only elude us but they even exchange their meanings, as may be demonstrated. What, for example, is the matter of Paradise Lost, as contrasted with its form? Naturally one answers that the matter is the whole history, the subject treated, all the action of the poem that admits of being looked at, or described, in other words than those of Milton. The form, then, will be Milton's own rendering of the poem; the poetical rendering of the matter, which he presents in a different form in the arguments, the prose summaries which he wrote for the particular books. The matter of Paradise Lost is the story

I never could imagine human nature stoop so low. It's jorring. It sharters my faith in humanity. It puts me to shame—Me! who believes in the highest possibilities of human nature—Me! whose creed is "Beauty is truth, truth, beauty."—Oh! Sol, you don't know what pangs! feel when I see this highest truth throttled by human nature.

Soleno—But the fault is yours. All these months I persuaded you to behave humanly. Convince the Academy chief of your innocence. You never cared. Your idealism turned your head. Now you must auffer.

Ferdinand—Suffer what? indifference 1—ignominy,—dark scandal I care a twopence for all these. My maiady lies elsewhere. Neither the secretary nor the chief can shake it off from me. It's deep. O I soul deep. I am losing faith in Humaniy—in Beauty—in Truth. I cannot afford that If that's gone what else remains, Sol! What is life without faith in Beauty, in Truth—in the higher possibilities of humanity.

Soleno—That's really ideal to But to build up that ideal we must look into life's realities. What ideals will stand without these? Look around yourself, can you find that support? Miss Burton couldn't be a genuine one, I fear.

Ferdinand—How say you that? She is a beauty, she cannot be false, she cannot belie her nature. (Stands up and faces the portrait on the mantle-piece). Yes I she cannot be false. So innocent a face to have so vicious a mind! That's impossible. But ha! look at her eyes—a terrible look is in them—(draws back) her lips—O! a horrible smile's there—(draws back a little more) her tresses—heaven forbid! Snakes, snakes—they devour me (takes Soleno's stick and strikes at the portrait) there, there you curly snakes (the picture is torn) that beauty? Where's that beauty. Gone! changed to ugliness! No, that cannot be. Beauty is eternal. This was a picture—a horrible picture—Let me see the original—The original—! let me see the original!

He runs madly out of the room. Soleno following him cries in anger "cursed society! now have it". Roderic stands perplexed and sings—

This is famous London town
Town of scandal and renown.

(A sharp knock at the door. Roderic moves towards it—Enter Jones, the arr critic, Nichol and Davidson)

Jones-Where's thy master, old man.

Roderic-Gone to see the original, sir!

M. M. KALEEM.

SCENE IV

(Young artist's living room—11 a.m.—Ferdinand sits in a chair calm and pensive. He has a newspaper in one hand. Old Roderic stands by the door with his head drooping).

Ferdinand—So I... the tailor has filed a suit. Couldn't you stop him, Roderic? You said he was an old friend of yours.

Roderic—What does friendship count! Money is the thing, master, i did my best to stop him. "Your money is safe, Drummond! Don't go that length—" say I. "Nothing can be safe with a scoundrel, old man. Your master is a scoundrel. The world has marked him out. Here's a paper, just peep into it and you will see all"—says he and hands over this paper to me. Plain man as I am, I could'nt see what all that meant and brought you that paper. Now, I care a hang for what the world says. I only wish I could pay them bills and stop their damned tongues.

Ferdinand—Bills or no bills, the world will not change its mind. Give the dog a bad name and hang him! that's our society's motto. Then newspaper men I what else have they to do but spread scandal. That's a paying job, Roderic. But I know not why human beings should bow before the idols of gold and silver. Is'nt beauty enough? Will not truth suffice?

Roderic—That's above my livery head, master. I am a plain man. I know that truth is truth when you get your two meals properly. When you starve truth takes wings and flies heavenward. But worry not, master! Hav'nt you heard boys singing:

This is famous London town
Town of Scandal and renown
Listen all but do not trust
Lest your conscience may go rust.

Life's sweet and sour cannot be separated. No rose without a thorn, says the wise man. You have had the thorn prick, master; the rose isn't far off.

(At this Soleno enters the room. A top hat in one hand, a long cane in the other. Draws a chair and sits beside Ferdinand. Without a word Ferdinand holds out that newspaper to him. He takes it and opens)

Soleno-Anything new, Ferdil

Ferdinand—Old wine in new bottles! Society's parasites playing the harlequins to amuse their godess. A godess with elephant's ears and ant's eyes; a godess who can laugh at a murder and weep over life's most trifling theme. Murderers, adulterers, drunkards, gamblers and cutthoats can be her angels if only they can hide their dark doings or if only they can cover them up with silver and gold. This godess sits laughing at her harlequins' feats again. Open page three and read that note on the scoundrel's art. 'Twill amuse you. (Soleno opens and reads slowly)

Nancy tell me what's at the bottom of this affair? They say she was hired into a conspiracy.

Mrs. Samson—How am I to know that? Jack! don't blame the poor girl. She isn't that stuff. She has been with us for the last two years and I know her for a perfect gentlewoman.

Nichol-But she is poor And you know money can buy poor angels even.

Mrs. Samson-You think too low of a woman. Jack.

Nichol—Dash it! You know all and you hide it from me. Nancy! (he draws near and puts his right arm round her) mine own Nancy! Can you grow so indifferent to me? I never expected that, darling! (Mrs. Samson smiles and leans her head against his breast).

Mrs. Samson--(Slowly) But, dear Jack, why are you so keen about it. I know it all. But I cannot disclose a woman's secret.

Nichol-Secret or no secret! I want to know the truth (presses her to his bosom).

Mrs. Samson—Oh! It is a sweet mischiel Jack. Miss Button was bribed by some one. Your scoundrel is innocent. It was all a conspriacy. She is poor; she did it for money's cake. (She looks sheepishly into his eyes and smiles).

Nichol-But who bribed her? That's what I want to know (She draws away).

Mrs. Samson—That I can't tell. You wanted the truth, you have it. The rest is beside the point.

Nichol—It is helf the truth. I must have the whole of it. (He leans against the farther arm of the sofa and looks at her sadly). Well! Nancy you keep secrets now....very well! treat me as you like (at this Mrs. Samson draws near and places her head on his bossom).

Mrs. Samson—No! My own Jack! Don't be annoyed! Shall I keep secrets from you whom I have given my all....Jacobs and his circle bribed Joan!

Nichol-Jacobs f Jacobs f (at this Miss Burton enters. She has a bewildered look).

Miss Burton—Well! Did he really say—"This innocent face to have so vicious a mind. It's impossible."—Whose portrait was it? Oh! tell me, tell me whose picture could it be!

(Mrs. Samson jumps up and catching hold of Miss Burton's arm leads her out of the room. At the door the looks back and winks at Nichol who stands up and goes out saying—"We have to bow to Jone's poetry, after all I How joyfully will be receive this news!"

talks to so often. Mental derangement, perhaps. Poor soul! he has been awfully maltreated. (Looks at Miss Burton who grows pale).

Mrs. Samson—Maltreated! How do you say that? I think he hasn't yet been served well. The Secretary has saved him, else society must have torn him to pieces.

Nichol—That's unjust ! If he is really affected in the brain it is horrible. Society has its moods that come and go. It will enange its mind about him, though, I am afraid, too late. Falsehood cannot live long; nor puritanical sense go on for ever. (Miss Burton looks worried).

Mrs. Samson—You seem to be so very much prophetic to-day. Society's judgment cannot be questioned! When it rises to strike there's nothing to check it. Your artist is a scoundrel. He must be crushed under heel. That's society's decision and it will stick to it. Men usually be-little the crimes of their own sex and thus weaken the strong hand of retribution. Art is more the woman's domain; she cannot tolerate a black sheep there.

Nichol—Excuse me I Woman is the more volatile. Her sphere seldom retains the same colour for long. She builds one moment and destroys another. That is so because she is never sure of herself. The beauty in her strives to express itself but her creative instinct is too weak to meet that demand. In woman's domain a scoundrel to-day can be an angel to-morrow.

Mrs. Samson—That's looking amiss! Woman doesn't condemn unheard, for she is not very sensitive of that so-called self-respect of which man brags so often. She strikes when nothing else avails.

Miss Burton-But is he gone mad? What's his madness like?

Nichol—Soleno, his friend, told me that he is often heard to say—
"That's impossible! I cannot believe it. Such innocent a face to have so vicious a mind..... I can't believe it."

Miss Burton-That's a strange malady. Whose portrait could it be?

Nichol—I can't say. A woman's, presumably! (At this Miss Burton rises to go—Has puzzled looks and drooping head—Takes a few steps towards the door and looks back—"Mrs. Samson! Should I go?"—again moves to the door; looks back again—"You know it all, madame!—Should I go, then"—Mrs. Samson goes up to her, whispers something and leads her out of the room. She returns after a while and walks up to Nichol who is smiling).

Mrs. Samson—Oh! What a horror! You were driving her mad. Poor girl! she couldn't bear the shock and I fear worse is to come. What a frail creature a woman is! Soul alive, she is a hell of emotions. Soul dead, she can face the very hell. How came you here with that scoundrel in mind, Jack.

Nichol—Be not cruel! The man's no scoundrel. This Miss Burton of yours is a witch. I fear she will drag you to hell some day. Now,

I may not. But the world will not forgive you. The historians of fine arts will condenin Frovinsky and Sons for this base treatment of an helpless artist.

Frovinsky—It is not my fault, young friend I You have ruined yourself through that sad affair with Miss Burton. The society has taken its revenge; it has turned its back upon your art. What am I to do? A plain businessman, I deal in popular pictures. Yours were popular a year ago; now you are condemned. How can I hang them; nobody buys a soundrel's art.

Ferdinand—I am a scoundrel, then....Very well! You can go. Go, sell the angel's art. I am a man; I will paint for men alone. (Frovinsky rises and seeing the other two quiet and still moves out of the door. The two friends keep silent for a while, then Ferdinand gets up and places the portrait on the mantle-piece and is heard to say)—"It's impossible I cannot believe it!....This innocent face to have so vicious a mird!"

Soleno---Alas I you artists have strange notions. (Pats the artist on the shoulder and goes out).

SCENE III

(9 p.m.—a drawing room in a hotel. Miss Burton and Mrs. Samson rectining in a sofa. Miss Burton lighting a cigarette. A knock at the door).

Mrs. Samson—Yes! Come in, please! (The door opens and the big-bellied Mr. Nichol enters. Both the ladies rise—Mrs. Samson extends a hand) Hallo! Mr. Nichol! How do you do? (They shake hands). Here is Miss Buston. You know each other, perhaps. Don't you?

Miss Burton—We do I (all smile). We were together at the spring races. And, then, we have met many a time since. (Nichol smiles at her and nods—all take seats).

Mrs. Samson—Oh! your mention of the spring races has reminded me of old Sir Oliver Dunderhead. Poor soull now he lies well buried. A jolly man he was. He took me round the country-side so often. His chestnut mare was beautiful to ride. Oh! I cannot forget his hospitality.

Miss Burton—I was also introduced to him that spring. That young painter was with me and said "there's Sir Oliver Dunderhead. Would you like to see him? He is a great lover of art." I consented and we paced up to him. He had a very genial smile. None could remain a stranger with him for long.

Mrs. Samson—Oh! yes. But, by the way, where's that young artist these days? Somebody said he was leaving England. Leave he must. He has stayed rather too long! You saw nothing of him again, Joan? (Laughs heartily but the other lady looks abashed).

Miss Burton-No ! God forbid.

Nichol—I met his friend, Soleno, the other day and he told me that the artist was in a very bad way. He has a portrait with him which he

Ferdinand—Let the world do its worst. We are here to reconstruct life after our own hearts' desire. Men cannot ignore us. Our personality may be eclipsed for a day or two; it is bound to impress itself on the face of eternity. For we detach the eternal from the ephemeral and give it the stamp of our mind. Scandalise us as much as the world can, it cannot lessen a jot of our influence.

Soleno—Away with this idealism! I speak of the present and my gentleman lives in the future. Look at things as they stand. Reconstruct them if you can. Now when you are marked down for a scoundrel, who will care for your art. Have nt you read the spirit of the time in these eight months of ignominy, ridicule and helplessness. If this goes on how are you to live?

Ferdinand—As Byron lived in Italy—as great Goethe lived in Germany. Sol! why should we worry about that which God has to look after. If we can do our part well, can He not do His own? I am not at all worried on that account. My dilemma is, how on earth could beauty play so foul a part. (He stands up and faces the portrait on the mantlepiece). Oh! what does it mean? Isn't she beautiful? Who can deny that. Look at her eyes!....eyes (stares) eyes; why they have hateful looks!—No! look at her lips.....(stares) they are twitching, what's that? There's no smile on them. That's terrible (raises his hand for shelter and cries out) O! save me! save me from this demonish figure—Save me! (Soleno who has been looking at all this calmly jumps to his feet).

Soleno—What's that, boy! Are you mad? Look this way (catches him by the shoulder and turns him round and then seeing a strange horror in his face) you silly lad! you will go mad if you look at that picture again. It must be removed from this place. (Goes to the mantle-piece and takes up the picture) O! the horror of it! Miss Burton, most monstrous! Who could paint her so bright, give her such an angelic face? I must smash it into pieces. (Snatches his long cane to strike at it. Ferdinand who has recovered by this time moves forward and catches one end of the big frame).

Ferdinand—Please don't! It is nt her fault. She must have been duped into this conspiracy. Innocent soul she knew nothing of the wound she was inflicting. Money is all—we can buy the rest.

Soleno—(leaving the picture) you artists have strange notions. (enters Roderic)

Roderic-Monsieur Frovinsky has come to see you, master !

Ferdinand—Show him in ! (Frovinsky, the picture dealer, comes in and is seated in a chair). I received your foolish note and gave it the treatment it merited. There it lies (pointing to the ground) trampled under feet. You think if you do not advance me money I will starve. I may:

marks. I have left stirring out of door. This wide world's against us. For what you might ask? For silly tomfoolery!

Ferdinand—(nodding his head) I see it all—I see it all every well!
Rod! this world is a hard place. Money is everything. You can buy all else.

Roderic—Hard or soft one has to end one's days. Money can bridle the tongue of these knaves—these tailors and washermen ad. They are vultures without bills. Money or no money, that's the question.

Ferdinand—(smiles coolly) Worry not, old man! Let Frovinsky come and you will get a handful. (enters Soleno, a middle-aged man with big moustaches. He has a top hat in one hand, a long cane in the other. Roderic bows to him and gues out. The two friends look at each other coolly and seat themselves in the chairs beside the fire-place.)

Soleno-What's up Ferdi? you look a bit excited.

Ferdinand-Do I? That's only a passing emotion.

Soleno-But what made it pass at all?

Ferdinand.—The same old tale. Our cultured society's tribute to her artist. A sweet reward, Sol !

Soleno-And you are contented with it!

Ferdinand--What else can I do!

Soleno—Nothing better than clearing your position. Have you seen the secretary? What does he think?

Ferdinand—Yes! I have. He had a doubtful look and throughout our interview kept a reserve that was most painful. Had he hinted at the affair I must have told him all, of course, all! For he is the one man I want to satisfy. I should have told him that as an artist I want to experience every phase of existence. I want to live every moment of my life. I wish to know the secrets of a womans' heart, to see how those secrets influence her person when they are revealed. He is himself an artist, Sol! he must have experienced all this. He could realize my position very well. Only an artist can! The rest of the world has different standards. It breaks you up if you don't fit into its scheme of things. But I couldn't say a word. His austerity was not encouraging.

Soleno—You artists have strange notions. A man of fifty, how could he talk to you like boys. You should have sensed the right moment and poured out your heart.

Ferdinand—An artist never imposes himself on others. How could I impose myself on my patron.

Soleno-Then you will keep tending these artistic scruples and the world will do its worst.

of emotions; a philosopher is an artist—the artist of ideas. A sense of adjustment and propriety is innate in them all.

Nichol—That's all poetry! It will not convince Dan! the philosopher. If you are at all interested in this topic, handle it on the concrete side. I mean, let us try to ascertain the fact about this incident. If it turns out to be false let us how to Mr. Jones's poetry, otherwise Dan's logic wins the field.

Davidson—But how can well Who can trace these dark-corner incidents? And if we could where lies the need for it? The world will care a hang for our discovery. Nothing can change its mind.

Jones—Change or no change ! Why worry about that ! Pay back this indifferent world in its own coin. But let us sift truth from falsehood. That, too, is a great sport.

Davidson—All right! We will. Mrs. Samson might give some clue. Nicky can easily get that out of her. She is his sweety! ha ha ha (chuckles).

(They rise, Mr. Jones shakes hands with both and leaves the room.)

SCENE II

(A small stuffy room in a third class restaurant. A mattress by the western wall, three ordinary chairs beside the fire-place. A portrait on the mantle-piece. Young Ferdinand, with a set face, pacing to and fro in the room. His hands folded behind; his head drooping. Now and then he looks at the portrait on the mantle-piece, smiles and is heard to say)—"oh! that's impossible! I cannot believe it......This innocent face to have so vicious a mind......! cannot believe it!" (He goes up to the portrait and looks at it keenly—stands aghast! cries out)—Why, the figure changes! How's that? What do these distorted lips mean?—These flashing eyes taking on a hateful look?—These pink checks turning pale? Oh! it blackens! It is growing abominable—nay terrible! (steps a little back and raises his right arm to hide his face)—(enters Roderic, the old servant, with a letter. Ferdinand turns round—Roderic looks at him in wonder).

Roderic-What's the matter, master ! Are you ill?

Ferdinand—No! I am all right. That was only a passing emotion. What news do you bring? Is Frovinsky coming?

Roderic—Here's the note that Shylock has sent. (Hands it over. Ferdinand opens to read it—his face is all the time a mirror of his feelings—he throws the letter down, tramples it under his feet and cries in anger).

Ferdinand.—What the hell does it mean? Am I doomed for ever? No, this Jewish dog won't treat me like this any more. I cannot tolerate his remarks.

Roderic—Not his remarks alone! This wide world's against us, master. The tailor, the grocer, the washerman—all, all pass cutting re-

give one instance that would blemish his conduct? Of Mr. Davidson it is all concoction. You know human weaknesses What will rivalry not do? A young artist rising in public esteem so rapidly. So highly spoken of by the Secretary general of the Royal Academy. That was intolerable! Why should the Secretary patronise a foreigner. If it goes on like that, who knows what position this upstart will come to occupy. End it here, they said. Nip him in the bud. And out sprang a surprize. Miss Burton was hired to flay this man alive.

Davidson—Abominable! you cannot say so ! You are condemning Miss Burton, an innocent soul; may, condemning the whole tribe of London artists. To save a doubtful foreigner you are condemning all the artists at home.

Jones—Not all I condemn only the victous few. I call them victous because I feel they have been blinded by envy—the darkest vice! And this Miss Burton! you call her an innocent soul! England cannot be proud of such daughters. They are a regular pest for our society. These silly girls, with painted cheeks,—oh! you don't know them.

(At this Mr. Nichol--a hig-bellied square man with a pipe in his mouth—enters. He has a familiar look about him. Nods at Jones, the art critic and takes a chair.)

Davidson—Here Nicky I we were talking of that Miss Burton affair. (looks him in the face) Oh! you seem so hilatious to-day. How's that? But listen! Mr. Jones totally disbelieves that story!

Nichol-Does he? hon! hon! hon! hon! (chuckles).

Davidson—Yes! He thinks it's all a conspiracy; and that Miss Burton has been bired into it.

Nichol—Hired...Hum!...I see! Hired! I had a talk with Mrs. Samson this morning. When I hinted at that black affair she laughed. O! Dan! she laughed most awkwardly. I thought she was laughing at me. I looked around to make sure that there wasn't anything wrong with my dress and all. Seeing that she burst into laughter again. It seemed a significant laughter, Dan!

Jones—There it is I Now guess for yourselves, what could this laughter mean. A sure hint at conspiracy.

Davidson—You think all the world is conspiring against that egg of an artist. That's pure prejudice! An artist is after all a man. He can err, and err abominably too. His senses are much keener than anybody else's. Who knows this keenness of senses may have driven him mad.

Jones—he he le (cackles). An artist is a man with senses fully alive, I admit. But he has at the same time that golden sense of proportion, that fine touch of the appropriate that he cannot stoop to molestation. Molestation means losing the balance. A true artist cannot. He has always that sanity about him that adjusts his mind even in the most trying moments. A prophet is an artist—the artist of deeds; a poet is an artist—the artist

THE ORIGINAL

(A one-act play)

Ferdinand			
Soleno	•••	•••	Ferdinand's friend and lover of his art.
Roderic		•••	Terdinand's faithful old servant.
Davidson } Nichol	•••	•••	Londoners.
Jones	•••		An Art Critic.
Frovinsky		•••	A dealer in Pictures.
Miss Burton	***	•••	A pert girl.
Mrs. Samson	•••	• • •	Hotel manager's wife.
London S. E.			1939 ending.

SCENE I

(A room in hotel "Le Grande"—Davidson and Jones sit beside a table opposite each other. A cup half-ful of wine lies on the table, another is in Davidson's hand. Jones is lighting a cigarette).

Davidson-I hate this young artist of yours! (Raises the cup to his lips).

Jones-But how's that? You don't know him even !

Davidson—Don't know him! Why, the whole town is full of this sad tale about him. He has been shamefully exposed. These foreign artists who run away from their homeland and seek shelter in London are all mighty scoundrels. (Raises the cup again to his lips).

Jones—That's cruel! You cannot be so unjust to artists. Please bear in mind that Ferdinand is an artist.

Davidson—Strange logic! You mean an artist should have no scruple. He should outrage society and then shield himself behind art. Art is no sanction for knavery.

Jones—Certainly not! It is a sanction against knavery. An artist's mind is too delicate to allow him to indulge in evil. He might see beauy in evil, as he sees it in all objects of nature, and treasure it in his own art. He immortalizes the beautiful by detaching it from the ugly elements of evil.

Davidson—That's no argument! You seem to believe that he comes in contact with evil and remains uninfluenced. That's impossible! But let us leave ethics aside and talk a little more humanly. How can you explain the conduct of your friend Ferdinand?

Jones—Suffice it to say that it is above board. He has been here for the last four years. We heard nothing ill of him. Did you? Can you

But this does not mean that love will not bring any reward. In fact, love demands nothing and gets everything. Love knows how to give and how to accept with gratitude and pleasure.

This way of love is obviously what the world needs to-day in its family life and in its international relations. But it steers clear of human attainment. We accept it (individually) when we choose to bring our lives into line with the Divine Will. When we begin to practise self-surrender or submission to Divine Will, at that moment, this life of love begins in us

What a man loves determines what he is. Many people think that they love, while they actually love themselves. Each of us can be easily deceived on this point, unless we are really determined to know ourselves. Real love in a man's life leaves no room for jestiousy, or fear; it is patient and kind; it entertains no competitive spirit but is content to make its contribution and finds immense pleasure in doing so. A true lover cannot feel personally hurt; he does not seek for approval. In a word love constitutes an oasis in the dreary desert of life.

What then are we giving ourselves to? Are we existing with no sense of direction and no absorbing life purpose; drifting along with the traditional standards? There is no dignity about a life like this. Animals eat, sleep and work. Man is created for things higher and nobler. Hence we should all endeavour to find a cause big enough to stir us to action and absorb all our resources of love and energy; and to love that cause in such a way as to lose our own identity in it.

M. ASGHAR.

We are all born with a will to power and a will to love. We are impelled by some unseen power within us to dedicate ourselves to those people and causes which we love. These are fundamental tendencies of our nature. They are vitally substantial; and our lives are fashioned by them. If we ignore the tendency to love, we become self-centred, sceptical, unimaginative, critical, dissatisfied and, perhaps, peevish and morose. Some people are afraid of loving because they are not confident about their control of emotions; but love something we must, for if we fail to do so, we begin to love ourselves. But it is the way we love and the direction of our love which determines character.

There are two kinds of love. There is an acquisitive love and a self-sacrificing love, though strictly speaking the former is not love at all. We feel both these reactions of acquisition and self-sacrifice in all situations of love. All normal human beings have an acquisitive side, and a generous side, but usually the acquisitive side is the stronger. In it lies the root cause of domestic quarrels, communal strifes, party hatred, national disintegration and international wars. So the "getting" principle, as it is called, is often the principle of destruction; and the "giving" principle is the principle of freedom and life. These are the two principles of life and we are all practising one or the other of them in our financial affairs, our home life and our sex life.

The character of our love is not governed by outside circumstances or any external agency; it depends on the nature of our inner-self. "Circumstances" and outside factors are purely incidental. If we are inwardly good and true we can trust ourselves in every situation.

Real love then in whatever relationship it may exist, is fundamentally the same. It is an ennobling agent, a purifying factor impelling us to give ourselves to others and to sacrifice our personal ambitions. It lifts us higher and higher and we find ourselves emerging into a fuller and freez life.

"Love ever gives, forgives, outlives, Love ever stands with open hands, And while it lives, it gives; For this is love's prerogative, To give, and give, and give."

Since the chief tendency of love is self-sacrifice, its chief function is to be creative. Its results are never negative. If a relationship exists merely for pleasure or physical gratification, it is not love but plain lust and carnal desire. Indeed one good criterion of the virtue of an action or relationship is whether it contributes towards greater inner harmony and peace and the building up of character. The roots of love are in the depths of human character and man's spirit of self-sacrifice. To love a person is to give oneself over to that person. To love God is to give one's will over to God without reservation. To have love for a cause, is to give oneself to it, be prepared to die for it without expecting a reward.

or sometimes with dim knowledge, in spite of his wishes to the contrary, and that, therefore, being a victim he is much more to be pitied than to be hated.

How many of us have not experienced a conflict between two contending forces, and how often have we not in our lucid intervals, despised ourselves for having submitted to an evil force! Such a conflict, however, need not be taken to mean that its presence proves the presence of a choice between good and evil, and that if after a conflict a person chooses evil, he is accountable for the consequences of his action. My contention is that the so-called who've is only outward, as it has been made in response to latent predisposing tendencies, over which control could not be obtained. This does not mean that a 'misdoer' should be allowed to follow his whims, or that his 'misdoings' should not be controlled, but that, while the avil which impels a person to commit a wrong should be hated, the hatred should not be extended to the victim of the evil-the misdoer. This attitude towards misdoing, I may point out, does not dispense with punishment. Only the nature of the punishment is changed. The punishment is not intended to do harm to the misdoer, and does not spring from a feeling of revenge, but from sympathy for the "misdoer," and is in most cases inflicted in the interest of the man and society. In extreme cases even the killing of a person is justified, provided the motive is pure and is without a tinge of revenge, hatred or ill-will.

As the patient reader will have seen, I do not agree with the sentiments expressed in the introductory paragraph though I can sympathise with the person, who has, in a moment of sinking hope, poured out so much concentrated venom. I hold the view that hatred is an unhealthy attitude of mind, as it undermines the good in us, and brings us nothing but unhappiness. A generous and sympathetic attitude towards all, on the other hand, promotes our spiritual growth and purifies our soul.

S. M. IDRIS.

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Love-the Pivot of Life

People in India generally hesitate to talk about love in public. partly because of a natural reticence inherent in us all on matters of sex and partly because of a good deal of muddled thinking that has been transmitted to us on the subject. The spirit of love manifests itself in many ways, in different relationships of life. There is the love of the child for his mother, and of the parents for the child; the love between friends; the love or devotion for a cause; the love of a youth for a girl, the love of a husband for his wife and so on. Each of these has a different significance and yet all derive their motive force and inspiration from the same spring, which determines the character of our different relationships in life.

causes that shape character, the control over his actions is lost, and he commits a wrong, sometimes despite his convictions to the contrary. The unthinking and the unsympathetic will say: Surely, if a person commits a wrong knowingly he must be held accountable for the consequences for his actions. It is this attitude towards sin or misdoing which is my object to argue against, and my principal argument is that the sinners or "misdoers" are to be treated as moral patients, and are therefore much more to be pitied than condemned. Their "misdoings," in my judgment, should make us solicitous about their moral well-being; for, aren't they suffering from a moral disease, even as we all suffer from diseases of the body? But we do not condemn or hate people for their diseases of the body. Rather, such people excite sympathy and pity, and with exalted natures, even love. I, therefore, cannot understand why a less sympathetic attitude should be adopted towards the morally and spiritually diseased.

It may be contended that by absolving human-beings from the responsibility of their "misdoings" I am preaching a dangerous principle, which is likely to put a premium on wrong-doing. But such a contention will not stand the test of logic; for, just as sympathy for the physically weak does not mean putting a premium on diseases, even so sympathy for the "misdoer" does not mean toleration of the "misdoing." On the contrary, it means our utter dislike for the physical diseases and our determination to eradicate them. I submit, therefore, that our approach to the problem of moral and spiritual diseases should at least be as sympathetic as our approach to that of physical diseases. It is my considered opinion that if the pros and cons of good and evil are clearly before one's mind, and there are no pre-conditioning causes of evil, of which one is either not aware, or over which it is impossible to obtain complete control, the good will be chosen and the evil rejected. What is needed is to find the pre-disposing causes. to subdue, control and ultimately eradicate them. After such remedial measures—of course if they are possible—the possibility of wrong-doing will be removed. But another question that arises here is: Can any one manage to treat a moral and spiritual patient in such a way that the imperceptible evil forces which impel him to commit a wrong are completely controlled, if not entirely eradicated? On this question I have exercised my mind to almost a maddening point, but have not, so far, succeeded to find a clear and unambiguous reply to it. For, the thought has often occurred to me whether or not God intended man to be what he is—an admixture of good and evil, of reason and unreason, and I may go so far as to saysanity and insanity. I wonder whether the ultimate cause of all man's actions is not the Will of God. Let the reader beware-I do not say that all actions, whether good or bad, are God's Will. I only wonder! And who but the unthinking, and the fortunate few who can accept everything without questioning, can escape from such wondering!

It may be asked, as to how I connect the theme of the opening paragraph, with the arguments set forth in the succeeding paragraphs. The connection, I trust, is sufficiently obvious, if the reader; remembers, the main argument of the article, viz., that a sinner is the unwilling agent of forces over which he has no control; that he commits wrong either unknowingly;

a diseased mind can never be at peace. As a disease of the mind, hatred is destructive of all that is good in us; and on the other hand it neither reforms, nor, in most cases, harms the person hated. The person who hates, thus, suffers a double loss: he loses the person hated and what is worse, corrupts his own soul. That is why Iqbal says:—

To my mind hatred and revengefulness are the result of unreason. When a person hates and is in a revengeral mood, his rational faculty is either suspended, or is not given a tree scope to exert useit. Hatred, if it lasts for long, may mar the rational faculty permanently. In therefore, hatred becomes a more or less permanent trait of man's nature, it may subdue reason more or less permanently; and since without reason actions cannot be properly controlled, haired may lead to dangerous consequences and may reduce a man to the level of beasts. the person hating will thus suffer and lose much more than the person hated. Therefore, even from the seinsh point of view, it is more in one's interest not to hate than Again, we have all tasted the bitterness of hatred; but how many of us have enjoyed the bijsstumess or torgiveness? We have tried hatred too long, and after a painful experience, have come to the conclusion that it is not a satisfactory reaction towards other peoples' misdoings." Let us now experiment with forgiveness; may be it is the panacea for all our suffering I

True, it does happen very often that our new-budding hopes are crushed by the 'misdoing' of others, but the reaction need not be hatred. May be that the person, whom we, in blind tury, begin to hate, is actually deserving of our sympathy and even pity. Unless we know for certain that the 'misdoer' is entirely responsible for the 'misdoing', we should not pass a judgment against him. After all there was and is much in Christ's saying Judge not that he may not be judged. Unfortunately we judge people with undue haste, and that too by the standard that we have set for them. If they do not came up to that standard, we begin to hate them and pass on them a judgment which is a reflection of our own subjective condition and is muster disregard of the subjective condition of the persons judged. Such a judgment, ignoring as it does the mental make-up of the 'misdoers' is manifestly unjust.

Another point to be considered in this connection is: Does a wrong-doing or a sin issue from a person sumerself, as a result of psychological, physiological and other causes which the sumer or the wrong-doer cannot control, or is it a deliberate and calculated process over which he has a complete control, and for which he may be held directly responsible? Now, my position in this respect is that a sin or a wrong is committed involuntarily; that it is the result of forces over which the wrong-doer has no control, even if the knowledge of the sinfulness of the act or thought is there. What does this view of sin or wrong lead us to? To this: if a person sins, or is guilty of a great or petty misdoing, he is an instrument, a victim, I may say—of forces, of the presence of which he may or may not be conscious, and he sins as naturally as the rain comes down from above or as water finds its own level. Either the sinner knows not what he does, or due to he innate forces, issuing from hereditary, environmental and other

manner than the Great Poet-Philosopher of the East. He says:

نده ای مشتاق شوخلان شو درشکن آن داکن بیک زگا د ، نشمیر دو دوگری هم بیار بند و آزاد را ۶ بیگر گران ۶ نسین اندرجسان دیگران بهرگر اورا توت خلیق جیت بیش ایخز کا فروزندن بیت مروحی ترنده چششیر باش خودجان خوش رانقدیر باش

May we live upto it and may our youth succeed in the sacred task lying ahead of them. Ameen!

THE WHY

OF

"Thou shalt not hate"

"And therefore," he went on, "therefore, Sir, beware of your own actions, and of your children. If by any folly or baseness, such as I have seen in every human-being whom I ever met as yet upon this accursed stage of fools, you shall crush my new-budding hope that there is something some-where which will make me what I know that I ought to be—if you shall crush that, I say, by any misdoing of yours you had better have been the murderer of my first-born; with such a hate—a hate which Jews alone can feel—will I hate you and yours."

When I was asked by the Editor of the "Khyber" to write an article for the Magazine, I experienced the usual difficulty of finding a suitable theme. Had I not come across the paragraph, which serves as an introduction to, and also as the reader will see, a text for this article, I would, I am afraid, have failed to comply with the Editor's wishes.

I must confess I have not chosen a suitable theme for a College My only justification for choosing such a controversial and "unromantic" subject is that it may give expression to the unspoken thoughts of not a tew of the readers. How many of the readers, I wonder, must have felt the agony of soul which finds expression in the words quoted above, as a result of "any misdoing" of their friends and near and dear ones! How many of us have had our "new-budding hopes" crushed, and how many of us have had our "honey" turned to "vinegar". But the question is: need the crushing of our hopes, by the "misdoing" of those whom we trust, on whom we rely, and whom we revere, make us hate them when we see them in their true colours? Is hatred or revenge a moral and healthy attitude of mind? Should hatred and, its off-spring, revenge be the reaction to the "misdoing" of friends or even of foes? I beg the reader to search his heart and find out if hatred, as a reaction to "misdoing" of others has ever given him a moment's peace. Hatred, he will discover, is incompatible with a peaceful mind, because it is a disease of the mind, and

fits of eudcation at the hands of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian teachers alike, it passes my comprehension why in after life, when judgment becomes more mature and intellectual development greater, they should be the victims of baneful communalism. An educated young man's service should be a service of love, forbearance and toleration, and his politics of a healthy and constructive nature.

S. Abdur Rabb "Nishtar" B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate, Peshawar.

You have asked me to give you a message for your magazine meant for the youth of our country. I cannot do better than draw their attention to their duty, a duty which the old generation is incapable of performing. I mean the creation of a new world order. Now-a-days we find an incessant demand for it in the East as well as in the West. Every one feels that the present structure of our society requires complete overhauling. Will this be done? The answer to this question can be given by the youth and the youth only. But such a tremendous task requires a strong character based on the golden principle of "Fear of God and fearlessness of every thing else."

If once we begin to act upon this principle I am absolutely sure that success will be at our door? The unfortunate thing is that for generations we have been acting to the contrary. We are afraid of every thing else but God. This is the source of all the evils and weaknesses of our society. The

misuse of the saying المائة ا

that we are unable to face any aggression. We are carried away by every gust like straw, and like a reed we are tossed hither and thither by every breeze. Let us change our mental outlook because without it we cannot improve our destiny.

رمز تامیکے بور نے مضمرست تواگر دیگرشدی اور پیگراست هنم افت در تاست تدری بایندگی تقدیر تشت

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We can never improve the present state of affairs if we slavishly adapt ourselves to the status quo. The crying need of the day is that if we feel that the present system of human society is wrong, we should change it and fight against it.

زمانه إتونشاز دتزياز ماناستثيير

This is the line of action chalked out by the late Sir Iqbal for our youth. No poet has described our purpose of life in a more beautiful

Diwan Bhanju Ram Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., M. L. A., ex-Finance Minister, N.-W. F. P. Government.

India's need of the hour is to get her right to equality and independence recognised. We while having faith in the destiny of the mother-land, should strive to that end with the sword of 'non-violence' in one hand, and the bludgeen of 'truth' in the other. It is an uphill task and our youths alone are capable of doing it, because the fruit-bearing tree of liberty needs, besides ceaseless care at the hands of the elders, the sweat and labour of the youth to grow to its fullest height. To my young friends, I have to say only this much that they should prepare themselves for carrying the torch, the strength to bear which would very soon be found wanting in the old.

R. B. Mehr Chand Khanna, M. L. A., Peshawar.

I quite realise that I am writing on a subject to-day which is both important and engrossing. It is a subject on which eminent scholars have written volumes. I know my shortcomings but I do not wish to shirk my duty.

The growth of education in India, and for the matter of that in the N.-W. F. P., has been fairly rapid. In spite of that, we find, that unemployment and discontentment are on the increase. Real education should tend towards the economic betterment of the country and its advancement on sound, healthy, and progressive lines. India's youth should be the envy of foreign countries. Such unfortunately is not the case. It is our duty to explore the causes and find a remedy.

The first and the foremost cause that suggests to me is that the students do not carefully plan their future. The rault may not be entirely theirs. Their parents share a greater responsibility in that direction but the fact remains. The mere passing of an exam, or the securing of a Degree does not lead us anywhere. It results more in stagnation and deterioration. The needs increase without bringing in a corresponding return. The modern youth, it is but essential, should divert his energies more in the direction of technical education—Industry and Agriculture—than of mere Arts. He should carefully choose a career and explore new fields so that the country may shake off the shackles of industrial slavery.

The modern youth has given a fair account of himself in the past, but with the changing times, the country rightly expects far more in the direction of physical, moral and spiritual training, all of which—including of course, the intellectual side—should form the very basis of University Education.

Another important factor may be the narrow or restricted outlook on the part of the modern youth. Being in most cases, brought up in a denominational institution, his angle of vision has perforce become biassed or partial. He easily forgets that he is an Indian, owes a sacred duty to the motherland, and that the rise or fall of communities are inter-dependent and inter-connected. To think in terms of "A Community" or "B Sect" is sowing the seeds of bickering and discord. When in schools and colleges, they can live, play, and discuss together, when they can receive the bene-

be in the vanguard of any movement meant for their moral and material advancement, and shall not lag behind others whenever the time for sacrifice and service comes. They should not, therefore, look upon their education as a means for finding lucrative careers, but for becoming True National Servants, after completing their studies. They should not disdain to work amongst the dumb masses, but should consider it their duty to spend their time and money on their uplift. Their education should equip them not for obtaining fat-salaried jobs, but for true service of the people, who have subscribed to the exchequer of the government for their education. Hitherto the part played by the young educated men, in the national struggle has not been one of which one can feel proud. It is, their duty to promote inter-communal and inter-provincial harmony, and establish cordial and happy relations between different sections of the Indian people.

My next request to them is to drastically reduce their own needs and cost of living. The sooner they give up the blind imitation of Western ways of life, the better for our poor masses. They should habitually use hand spun and hand-woven Khaddar (Khamta) produced in their own homes, or villages or in their own province. In no case should they use foreign articles, if possible,

In the end I would request them to develop their character and observe the principles of truth and non-violence in their thoughts, words, and deeds.

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan Barrister at-Law, M.L.A. (Central).

Here are a few words to the youth of the North West Frontier Province. These words are from one who dearly loves the Province, and its young men in whom all our future hopes are centred. These words come straight from my heart and I have not the least doubt they will find their way to the hearts of our young men.

You are acquiting knowledge in that beautiful seat of learning, the Dar-ul-Ulum-i-Islamia-i-Sarhad. But the development of your character must go hand in hand with the acquisition of knowledge. Character is the thing that matters in this world. It is character which marks off individuals and nations. Of what earthly use is knowledge if real requisites of life, namely, courage, integrity, bravery, truthfulness, loyalty to God and men, and patriotism are lacking.

You have in your persons all these qualities which your country needs. Your ancestors have played a great part in the history of India. I believe, that you are destined to play an even greater part, if you will be only true to the traditions of the great Pathan race.

Learn to stand against all manner of oppression. Be proud of your province and your country. Your country is still far from being free. Work for its emancipation, and its greater glory, whenever you enter life. For no man has any right to call himsel! a man unless he is free. There is also the black spectre of poverty stalking in this fair land of ours. Fight it, overcome it and master it by banishing poverty from the land. This is all I can say. This is all I need say just now. May God bless you all!

vice which he shall, by acting up to this ideal, be doing not only to himself, but to the country and the nation at large. This is an ideal which is not at all a new one. It is as old as the world itself, but a wrong and perverse conception of civilisation has led the modern youth to forsake this ideal, and, in the words of Wordsworth, try "to look like a running brook," or else think himself lost.

"Everybody for himself, and none for others" is becoming the governing spirit of the age, and the grand ideal—"the way of sacrifice is the way of light"—is losing ground. If there he any young man or woman who cherishes an idea to serve the country and the nation, he or she should try to revert to the last-mentioned motto, and make it the guiding principle of his or her life. Such nations as are dominating the world are accused of heing actuated by selfish motives, but ultimately if they or any other nation want to work for the greatest good of the greatest number, then they shall have no choice except to adopt the ideal of sacrifice as the first principle of their lives. Let the Indian youth look not only to the West for guidance, but also keep in view the traditions which he has inherited from the past, not the immediate past, but the past when, in the real sense of the term, light came from the East.

These two ideals cannot be achieved, or, even if achieved, are not calculated to make the lives of the modern youth successful unless the youth persuades himself to take pleasure in service—attempt to regenerate those who have gone down or are going down in the scale of humanity on account of economic or moral degradation. The time and energy spent in social service is the best investment which the modern youth can make in the cause of the advancement of the country and the nation.

I cannot conclude this message without reminding the modern youth of what Longfellow has said:—

"Art is long and time is fleeting."

Nothing really useful or durable can be achieved unless one learns the lesson of taking the time by the forelock, and keeps before his mind's eye the simple saying that "every day is a little life, and all life is but a day repeated."

Let the modern youth try to keep always in view the four points mentioned above, and then not only their success in life is assured, but the salvation of the country and the nation will also be near at hand.

Kazi Ataullah Khan, B.A., LL.B., M. L. A., ex-Education Minister, N.-W. F. P. Government.

The educated young men of this Province should constantly bear in mind the fact that their education, culture, development of mind, and brain are not the result of individual efforts on the part of either their parents, or a few public men, but that the humblest farmer and the poorest labourer has contributed his mite to the reaving up of these magnificent and costly buildings of the many institutions in which they have acquired their education. The unfortunate masses of this Province who are steeped in ignorance and superstition therefore expect that they (the educated youth) shall

personal attribute, which we call character. It may lead to financial gains, economic advantages, and social privileges. But these are merely the accidental and non-essential consequences of education.

Some of you will become the country's future leaders. How are you preparing yourselves for your great tasks? You certainly have many advantages in those sylvan surroundings. The "unfolding" of the mind should not be difficult amid what Plato calls "fair sights and sounds." The future is for you. "Caesar," said Pascal, "was too old to amuse himself with conquering the world. That amusement was right for Augustus or Alexander; they were young men whom it is difficult to stop." But as a great English poet has reminded us, there are conquerts to be made and victories to be gained in other fields than war.

The future is dark and no our can foresee what the world has in store for us. But one thing is certain. It will be a harsher and more difficult world, bristling with intricate problems in the realms of government, politics, and economics. It will demand informed and disciplined intelligence; it will demand character and courage; it will above all demand a spirit of toleration, a sense of proportion, and an imagination alive to complex human issues. We shall require men of education, man of wide and liberal sympathies.

Some of you will recollect those Gilbertian lines sung by Giuseppe:—
"Oh, philosophers may sing

Of the troubles of a King; Yet the duties are delightful and the privileges great."

But privileges carry responsibilities with them. Just as Giuseppe thought that a man who held the magnificent position of a king should do something to justify it, so you, with all the advantages and privileges education will bestow upon you, should learn to shoulder your responsibilities with courage, and in a spirit of toleration, your body and mind well disciplined.

Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan, M.A. (Oxon), Commissioner of Education, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

If our youth want a bright future for their country and for themselves, they must learn the lesson of due consideration for and sincere co-operation with others, and in working for the common good they must throw their self in the background.

The Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A. LL.B., Speaker, N.-W. F. Province Legislative Assembly, Peshawar.

I desire to convey to the modern youth of the N.-W. F. Province something which is quite simple, and not in any way the outcome of any research in the field of politics, or anything like that. The modern youth is in the grip of an artificial mode of life, and if he can extricate himself from it, and has before him the ideal of 'plain living and high thinking' he shall no doubt make sacrifice of his notions as regards dignity and convenience, but will, on othe other hand, be amply rewarded by the substantial ser-

thing. Be honest to yourself and to others and consider whether what you speak or what you do is really the thing you should speak or do according to your conscience and your religion. Much of the bickering and unhappiness will disappear if we were to dispassionately judge matters and have the courage of calling a spade a spade.

Next I would advise you not to accept any 'creed', whether political or non-political, while you are a student. The life of a student in a school or college is dedicated to study. You know that the word student is derived from study. You have, therefore, to study everything. It is the duty of the College staff and the College Management to bring before you whatever you are going to meet in your future lite and give you an experience of those things in an experimental form. This does not mean that you should necessarily agree with or adopt whatever is spoken to you or brought before you. You should reserve the adoption of particular course of life to the period when you shall be entering life and when you shall have to bear the consequences of what you are doing.

Lastly, you should remember the one great historical fact which no one in the world can question. It is that the Holy Quran brought to the world a system of life a discipline, and a polity which was unprecedented in the history of man. This book came through an illiterate but highest placed human being in the world (peace be on him). It galvanised at least one hemisphere; for it spread the Islamic civilisation from Gibralter to Pekin. You know more about it than I do because I am sure many of you have read the history of Islam. Now is this not enough justification for my requesting you to get a copy of the Holy Quran and to read it from one end to the other with meanings and to understand its principles thoroughly? With it you might read the life of the Holy Prophet (be peace upon him) who was chosen by God to be the vehicle of this great book. You would then be able to gauge the essentials of Islam. I wish I could convince you that it is mainly due to the absence of your devotion and my devotion to the Holy Ouran that we are nowadays lost. Once the sense of toleration, strict unity and rigorous discipline is created in us and the urge to spread civilisation and humane activities appears, we will feel happy for ever.

W. R. Owain Jones Esq., Member, the Punjab and N.-W. F. Province Joint Public Service Commission, Lahore.

My old friend, your editor, has asked me to give you my views on the duties and responsibilities of modern youth. I gladly accede to his request, but at the same time, I feel it a presumption on my part to mount the rostrum. For it is not so long ago that I considered myself one of you. It is said, however, that wisdom grows with age and I consequently feel less diffident than I would have done a few years ago to undertake this responsible task.

Education is something more than the accumulation of knowledge. It has been variously defined, but I think we are all agreed that it should prepare one to take his place usefully in human society. It should consist in training the mind to think critically and in developing that undefinable

MESSAGES

TO

The Frontier Youth.

[Instead of leiting the "lives of great men" of a past generation remind us of how "we can make our lives aubline", we have succeeded in persuading some of the great men of today to give us the benefit of their vast knowledge and mature experience in their own words. We are deeply indebted to them for their kind response to our appeal. Our readers will, we are sure, gladly welcome the views of their "ciders" and like to know what expectations are being entertained of the Frontier youth of to-day.]

Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan, M.L.A., Honorary Secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar.

Young sons of the Frontier. The world is passing through critical times. Old systems of thought are crumbling down. New ideals of conduct are being set up. Peoples and countries are being subjugated and exploited. Maps are being recast. The fate of nations is hanging in the balance. Life and property is in danger. There is gloom and confusion on all sides.

The only haven of safety in the stormy ocean of modern life is the fold of Islam. The only ray of hope in this world of darkness is the sacred light of the religion of peace. Turn, therefore, to the faith which taught the world the lesson of liberty, equality and fraternity. Seek refuge in the lap of the creed that has given mankind the message of broadminded toleration.

Make the best use of your opportunities at the college and get ready for the struggle of life that awaits you outside. Take the hall-mark of the Darul-ulum training with you, and demonstrate to the world your capacity to think of service before self. You owe a multiple duty to your God, your country and your nation. Fulfil it to the best of your ability.

The name and honour of the great institution to which you belong is in your hands. Prove by your word and deed that you are worthy and loyal sons of your alma mater.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad, Judge, Court of Judicial Commissioners, N.-W. F. Province.

The one thing which you should avoid is to be carried away by sentiment and to lose the faculty of applying reason to your activities whether they be inside the college or outside it. The world is too much fascinated by the glamour of sentimental speeches and emotional appeals nowadays and therein lies the trap. Everyday we notice that the masses are applying less and less logic to what they think and what they do. I would ask you to think twice before you do any act or speak any-

All the solutions suggested above, well-advised as they are, could be useful and effective only if we turned our backs on materialistic and utilitarian view of things and let more and more of our upper mind to control and sway us. No political, social or economic organisation can stand or last unless some noble ideals are at its back. If any thing can save what remains of the western civilisation, the force of ideals can.

But the term "ideal" must be qualified, and in two ways. Firstly, ideals should be noble and based on religion. Fittler also has his ideals, and very lotty ones. He wants to recombine the German nation and create a Greater Germany even it at the cost of other smaller nations. But is this a noble ideal, that is, noble as looked at from the point of view or religion and humanity. Certainly not, Keligion would never allow "auseless cruelty, and selfish disregard, of others. Therefore for ideals to be engrafted on religion is a most important consideration. Once they are divorced from morals and the religious code, hey are of no value, and may even prove harmful. Secondly an ideal should not remain merely an ideal. It must be translated into practice. Theories are no doubt good but only when they provide a substantial foundation for the erection of an edifice.

It may be contended that though II may be very well to sermonise thus, yet regarded from a practical point of view, this idealism and lotty Utopianism is but hollow words. How can nations, as wholes, listen to it and reform, since it is nations and not individuals who go to war. Our message is to the individual and not any farther. After all what is a nationa group of individuals. It is their likes and dislikes that constitute her code of manners and morals, and it is their ideals which are her ideals. Indeed to talk to a nation or people at large is more often than not useless. It is impossible to disturb the surrace of the sea by throwing a stone into it—the effort is not commensurate with the aim. And that is why the reformers who begin largely end narrowly. However, it may be possible easily to excite and awaken one individual and then another it only their hearts are Otten an individual says to himself, 'What if I still alive within them. do not join in this; after all what one in a world of so many matters?' I his is a very false notion. It is the duty of every man to join in the good cause, to cherish noble ideals, to practise them. Even if the world be no better by his co-operation, he will have a moral and spiritual satisfaction tor himself.

It is neither possible nor necessary to detail out the nature of ideals here. Every religious man and woman knows them too well. All the true religions of the world uphold and press repeatedly some noble truths and ideas. These we are to pick up and hold dear and practise. If you promise with yourselves before God to-day that you shall do so, and as far as possible, request others to do the same, be assured that the end of the world's miseries and the cure of the disease of modern times is not far-off. And soon, full soon, the Golden Age will dawn.

when Hitlers, Mussolinis and Stalins are ranging abroad. Some lethargic and phlegmatic politicians think that the best policy under the circumstances in laissex faire. This is the attitude of the spent-up old man. How can the world afford the status quo to remain when there are wars and germs of more wars already in view. Considering the hopelessness of the situation and the inefficacy of all other remedies, some people are glad to propose war as the ultimate solution of the miseries of modern world. This is a proposal cynical enough, and except for obvious economic reasons it has no justification. War cannot lead to peace though many have been deluded into this belief. The history of previous wars and especially of the Great War which was said to be a 'war to end war' would disillusion all out of this belief. Wars lead only to destruction, and revenge. Did not Milton say:

"What can war but endless war still breed?"

After surveying thus the possible roots and remedies of war—none of which, we have seen, is really the whole root or remedy by striking at which we may solve the whole problem, one is left puzzled and dismayed. What, if not these, is the cause of the evil and its cure? Can we ever hope to find it?

Yes, we can. And if we have not found it so far, it is because we have been looking for it without, and not within. We paid attention to the surface, the outside of man, his society and world and torgot to peer into his inside where the secret, the disease lay. The cause of all these wars hes not only in the increased armament, or intensified rationalism and the like, but mainly and mostly in the perverted and misguded mind of the people fighting—the wrong convictions and the undesirable beliefs. The man in battle has been told that he and his country are being, idegitimately and wilfully, denied their rights or attacked, and it is his duty to respond to the nation's call. And so he does, hrmly convinced of the justice of his cause. Were it not for this belief, would men march off so willingly and gladly to the war iront. Now both parties are siways convinced of their right. Naturally one of them must be in the wrong. It is seldom, as in 'Antigone,' that both are in the right. It is our duty, the duty of the world to awaken the wrong party to its error. 'To end war and secure peace, destruction of men is neither good nor easy way, as is the destruction of their mentality. War is the domain of moral force, as I och said and though materials and arms do count, moraie and the belief in the justice of one's cause are far more important.

To awaken fighting men, in their excitement and anger, to such considerations is no child a play. It achieve this end a background will have to be prepared. The world and men have tallen into the pit of materialism—all their words and actions are guided sheerly by considerations of material profit and loss, here on this mortal earth. They have no tarther view left new. Spirituality, ideals, morals, the next world, have, it seems, become things of the past, or at least, articles conveniently placed aside on shelves just for ornamentation's sake. This quest for material advantages must stop somewhere—it must not colour and command all our dealings and ideas. God and religious thought must have a portion, and considering the corrupting influences of the time, a very large portion, of our minds.

When one views this deplorable state of affairs, the inconsistencies, the conflicting statements, speech counter speech, flarings and glarings of statesmen, and the final outcome WAR, one can only close one's eyes in dismay. Is there any hope, any salvation for mankind? So dark and disconcerting is the present picture that one cannot but wonder what kind of life, if any, is ahead!

This demoralisation and degeneration of the world has provided food for serious thought to not a few. All who can feel and think have tried to discover the cause of, and find a remedy for, the world's maiady. Many believe with Hitler and the Germans that the root of the present war lay in the ignoble I reaty of Versailles and this is largely true since the selfish, revengeral and cruel terms of that I reaty could only, far from contributing towards a permanent peace, originate and develop a reaction and give birth to a Hitter. But was this the only cause? If so, why all wars before the Great War? Why the Italo-Abyssinian war, why the Spanish war, why the Some hold that the progress of modern science, which has led to the discovery of newer and more destructive methods and wear pens of annihilation is mainly responsible for war. This view, too, is partially justified since science has facilitated the production of increased and improved armaments which the nations having stored in immense quantities, want now to utilize. But we might ask, why the nations took to employing science thus destructively instead of constructively? Some others are again of the belief that the growth of modern nationalism is the germ of all evil. And indeed this narrow nationalism does lead to a selfishness, pride. desire for self-sufficiency and power and finally, conflict. But what has given nationalism an incentive and why has inter-nationalism failed? The answer to all these questions is one and we shall presently come to it.

The remedies suggested for the present disease of the world are, as an old adage says, as many as there are human tongues. There is, we shall admit, a grain of truth in all; but no more. None can claim to solve wholly and entirely the problem. The principal of collective security and co-operation between various peoples of the world was one of the earliest solutions and thus the League of Nations came into being. But its twenty years of existence are enough to show what a useless and impotent body it has been Similarly the much-advocated theories of a World State—a Confederacy of All Nations—, or of a Federation of European powers are bound to fail the test of experience. Expert economists declare that the only cure of diseased humanity now lies in establishing a new social order, namely, the abolition of imperialism and capitalism and the recreation of a reformed society with no class differences. This is all very good but before we can achieve this we are to strike at the roots of capitalism and exploitation, which lie much deeper than the surface of society. A few voices also suggest greater and greater contact between nation and nation and people and people, as this will conduce to a good will and sympathy and understanding amongst them which may reduce the chances of war. Experience, however, disapproves of this solution also. For years we have been holding international Scoutrallies, Olympic contests, academic and scientific conferences, economic and other meetings, yet with what result? Mr. Gandhi also has put forward a solution for the world disease in his characteristic manner. Why not adopt non-violence, he innocently asks. It is a funny enough proposal at a time

the order of the day and there is no breathing-place for the weak. Democracy is going to pieces and despotism and chaos are again rising to the surface. The conditions of the present times remind us only too painfully of ages pre-historic. Can we say that there has been 'progress'?

The present war has affected, as all modern wars must affect, not only the countries and people actually participating in the struggle, but the whole world. In every corner of the world there is audible an echo, however faint, of the clanging arms and shricking shells of Europe. International trade has suffered termbly, a most pathetic depression has set in, prices are soaring up, I ving has become dearer and existence itself has become a veritable curse. Far-flung nations, if not fighting, are under mortal fear of war and are, therefore, squeezing and exhausting themselves to get ready for defence. India also has to bear the brunt of British wartime activity. Real peace is nowhere: in every soul there are misgivings and forehodings that the world is approaching its ultimate doom. Even the quiet homes of learning and instruction have been disturbed, and if nothing more, blackouts, first-aid classes and the like are driving home to the students the uncertainty and nervousness of the times. As yet the Indian student does not view war with any horror; indeed he teels a certain thrill, a dramatic suspense about it. It is because he feels himself like the gods of Olympus, far off from the field of activity. But well may he do to rouse himself now and look the matters into the face. He may not have to rue his lofty unconcern when the water would have passed his shoulders !

We had long heard the saying, 'Everything is fair in (love and) war' but if ever this was true literally, it is now. History informs us that in all wars fought till now, whoever the contending parties, some moral code, some principles of fighting, at least, were observed. The antagonists did have a respect for conventions, words of honour, treaties of peace-some scruples indeed. They killed and tried to defeat and crush their opponents but at the same time they did observe some rules of chivalry. Now, in our civilised times, however, all decency, all pretence at morals, all scruples have The international law is conveniently forgotten. Treaties are but scraps of paper, and, what are words of honour? The fondest doctrines religion, even fundamental beliefs can be sacrificed if expediency and diplomacy so demand. Herr Hitler, the soul of Anti-Commintern Pact can swallow the Pact and glibly greet M. Stalin. In fact nothing is impossible to-day—the greatest evil can be perpetrated, the fiercest enemies can join hands. And the present-day code of morality not only allows this, it also allows any amount of deception, hypocrisy, espionage, black-mailing and trickery. Lying is taught as an art and practised on a large scale; special ministers are appointed to concoct and spread lies under the innocent guise of 'propaganda.' 'Practise first and then preach' is a thing of the past; the present version is 'Preach and practise not.' Shout at the top of your voice that you are the upholder of democracy and the right of self-determination but forget it quietly when it affects yourself. Proclaim to the world that you stand for the liberation of the masses and for no territorial conquest, yet run over your neighbour when it suits you. Say you live for your people and country and would die for their love, and then conveniently exploit them to achieve what selfish and inhuman ends you please, and to attain what false glory you like.





No. 2]

PESHAWAR, APRIL 1940.

Vol. XXV

The World Disease

We are living to-day in a most critical and uncertain period of human history. Daily the dark and dismal headlines of papers force the unhappy reality upon us even if we would try to close our eyes to it. Famines, pestilences, floods, earthquakes—all 'come in battalions' but these fade before the direct of human calamities, WAR, and its train of bloodshed, ruin, exploitation, economic depression, starvation and misery.

In spite of the world's belief in the blessings of peace and in spite of the noble efforts and hopes of the pacifists, war goes on and on; and it not only goes on, but spreads and spreads. Japan was yet ravaging China when Germany overran Poland. England and France stepped in next and now Russia and Finland are also ablaze. Nobody can tell where this ignominious fire will stop, and whether it will stop at all, nor what extinguisher can be efficacious enough to put it down. It seems that it will exhaust itself in due time and then and only then end. But can we safely await that time? "Civilized" Europe has gone mad; can we see its madness through? All around us is gloom and horror, and the rage and rapacity of 'advanced' nations only fills us with an intense sense of shame and helplessness.

Daily, hourly, we hear of losses,—of men, of material—in air, on land, at sea and under water and considering their enormity we wonder if the world can supply, human and non-human matter at such rapid rate, for any length of time, to be reduced to nothingness. Men destroy men and money destroys money: that is the philosophy of war. A shot from a submarine worth pounds in thousands wrecks a ship worth pounds in millions. And thus the progress of science and civilisation and the process of reconstruction manifests itself. Is the clock going forward? Man is the noblest creation, we were told: he could excel other creatures in anything; he is now excelling the wolf in eating up his own kind. The lust for power and the passion for possession are uppermost as in primitive times. Might is again

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR

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2	العلوم إست المتربيرور بردنيبراتم جبيب الم.ك	وار سکران
	ایس و کی میبر است مین مینیر مینیر مینیر مینیر مینیر مینی مینی	ابنائر ـــــ
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H	وسيساني	با ياداقال
7	والترسيد حمد عبدان أبم اسمايم الوسالي وفرى لث	۳ فکیرا تبال کامبروی افر
4	ا فيال	م اسلطان تيپونی ومتيت
4	اندېرمرنا برلاس صاحب ام -اسه مسي قاصل- ایج بی الجسوري پر پر د د کې مم	۵ آنا دمال ح استاد می می میشوند
	دُا کھراہ اوجسین ایم اے این آئے ۔ دُمی۔ افواجہ ایسار نصبہ یں۔ سرسال شیشے ۔	۳ امریخ کاریدیوسیض ۷ ارموزعشق
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جُب اورائب

وایک مجدم کرده فی دسی این تخفیدت فائم کرسکتاب اورانتول کے فیفیت می ونباک بهتری وفی سے ۔ ونباکی موجودہ معاطری نزتی کو اگر تزل نہیں کم اواسکتاء تو کم اذکم ترقی معکوس مرود کہا جا سکتا ہے جنب کی بات ہے ک سوریں بیلے جو مزید عداب میب ہوگئے اور جودتار العنبات می ، وہ مرت پڑی ہی ہیں ، بلد مجمیا کہا سے آئی ۔ امبل میں

کے باہد کو تکیر کا فیٹر کم ما آ ہے۔

مائرت اوراً در ندن کے احتباد سے وجودہ زانے میں افضل دی ہے۔ جو گراٹ کی طرح دیگ بدلے جی کا گھوالہاں کی حادرہ و کام کا بھر اور اور افری کے دور ہو فتات معیاد کے لوگوں سے فتات دیتے میں سلے .
پہلے زانے مجے لوگ این سے شبیبہ و شے جا مکت تے ۔ جو اپنے ساتھ سادی گا ٹی کو کمینی تاہے ۔ لیکن ایک کو گھالمی کے والی ایس کے والی ایس کے والی ایس کے والی ایس کے والی اس کے والی اس کے والی اس کے والی کا مداور و دور اری آئی کی نہیں کہ مائے وور شام مرابی اور و دور اری آئی کی نہیں کہ مائے وور شام مرابی موج سے کہ مجمعانا میں مراب کا دور تھی ہوت کے کہ مجمعانا

كيايهي تني فايت فخنين

سی آنبر و تبدّل درستان مزامی کے جزائیم فراد سے گزر رقوموں بی بی مرایت کے ہیں ۔ جو انفلا بات مداول میں بی در نانبیں مسمسے دہ مبینوں ، در مفتوں میں مورسے ہیں - رندگی کا کوئی شعبہ می طمئن اور متقبل نہیں سب سطے زمین کا حزاز جد ہر مخطر بدل رہائے ۔ ابی کید تھا ابی کیدے اور آئندہ کیے کی کے جر

سكون والمبسنان والمبسنان والعي موياقلي عبماني ويامعا مترنى كيسر مفقود سهدا وربه ي سكون والمبنان أبب المي جزيه حب ك صول ك لئة ونياكيا كيونه ب كريي -

م مجل دنا کی حالت کود نجیس می می دنیا می مود اور اور پین خصوماً من مین بن ایاب ہے ۔ آنی و میع دنیا میں ملک دل بی بین کی زندگی نبی اسرکرد تا ۔ آدمی دنیا اوائی می حبمانی مصدے رہی ہے ۔ اور باتی آدمی فرنی فور پرشاف ہے ۔

پڑی سلطننوں کی جرح الارمن **نے جو ٹی ج**وئی سلطنتوں کی بیندیوام اورزندگی ٹی کردی ہے ۔ حدل - الفاف اور ره افاری کی بجائے واقوا ، اوروسف از بربرمیت کا دور دو روسے - موس کی دیا دانی اورسکوں کا فقدال جن کمیا اندها دهن جزم

نېدىن تىقتى كوئى يُرورد صدايتىر سىبىد ئوگىيا قافلە محروم درائىر بىسىد جس کی فریا وسے نبندوں میں طل بڑجائے۔ نہیں ایساکوئی اشفت نوائیرے بعد نظرآت ميں بدن زندگيول كے مدفن مجربال كون كرسے حشربيا تيرے بعد فلسفه خاك بسرس ترس أتف جلن ير شاعري بيهم يمتن آ وكاتبرب بعد شرماعقل وينول بن وه توازن قائم ممم عمر عش سے بيگان رُوائيرے بعد فلطی پرجوکوئی ٹوسکنے والا نہ رہا ' مسکھو گئے بولہبی میں علمانترے بعد ان كے يردوں سے گزرى كاركس كانظر مطنى بھرتے ہيں ارباب ريابترے بعد ب كوئى مجد كليما - كوئى وارفته وير محرم رازحرم مل مدسكا ترب بعد يمبى سيترى نواول كاازجس كيب قسيد مور رمبر فرزارة أواير عابد ير مداقت كاكرشمد الم كريترابيام منب والثرس كجداور راعا ترب بعد تربوت جے كمدر بتے تے شاء كاخيال قوم كا قب لأمقصوباليرب بعد

اسبطناني

فكراقبال كالمجوعي اثر

ا مباک نے ہے۔ وہ وہ دورجی ندمرن ندہ موسکتا ہے جکری کا موران کا کو بدین داویا کا اسلام المودا کی اورد و مانی الار و مانی النظر ہے کہ وجد وہ دورجی ندمرن ندہ موسکتا ہے جکری کا نمات اور انسانیت کا دیک ماکے اور تی بدیر منا ابدا میں اور وسے یہ ہے ہے ۔ انہوں نے اس کفروا کا و اور یا دیت کے دوریس اسلام کے مذہب اور نکل کے دائیان از دیکی اسلام کے مذہب اور نکل کے دائیان اور ایس کے دوریس اسلام کے مذہب اور نکل کے دوریس اسلام کے مذہب اور نکل کے بدیدی ۔ انہوں کے مذہب اور نکل کے بدیا کی اور کے بدیا کی اور کے تداخل کے اس موریس کے استیال کے عام کے سامنے کرور ایشیا نیموں کی نوارت مناوب نے مرحبکا اللہ کے دوریس کا منام کا دیا ہے۔ کو کا منام کا دیا ہی معام کے دائی کی ملم کا دیا ہے موریس کا دوریس کے دوری کی منام کے دوری کی ماری کا دوری کی منام کے دوری کی ماری کا دوری کا

وتيس -

بیده نازک وقت نفاکه سلام او در ملان کے سامنے بی نبایت ایم مال نے بن کامل اور جن کی تبیراسلام کی تغدید کے شعبید مزمدی تی منظوب قوموں کے سلے فائبا اس سے دیادہ تا ذک گھڑی آ د انش اور انخان کی بنیں ہوتی ۔ کہ ان کو اپنے خالب ولیند مکساتھ مردندو آئین وسیسندان اور خبر و تمنیر کے سامنے جنگ آذا مجونا پڑے بیکراس کی ملوائی خوو خرب اور نبذیب ، معاشرت اور نبر ن کے دہیں

ميدانون تك بيع جلئه.

بي ميزاظاس على كامرادف بنا دبامنا - الآيال ف الاستون كريد عين يتين ادر احتما دينس كارب سي الوطن عِبْما مواياً يا رجر زرب كركبين كام وإي من مني كرمن وزننان النبية أى خناسراه بُرِيمون أراكرًا مع -

حب محرك اس فالف كا فائر بوكيا قواقبال آكے بسط اور نبایت با مردی ورمت کے ماند بورب كي مثل برستى INTELL EC TUALISM إروزب الكائي - الرحيم اداع الريوس على عالم من المرين المرين المرين الكي الميوس مدی میں ماری مبدر سرائی کے ان مرسیدان مال سے دین می مقل برتی برمبالغہ میزامرارکرتے ہوئے درب کے اندلالی مذمب كواسلام ريحيان كرف كى كوشش كى - جومعزات مرميد احمد خال كى تصاميت سے واقعت ميں وه مانتے بي كراموں ف المام كوموجوده سائن كي تظرون مع تطبيق وفي مع مع المام كالمعن بنيادى منعتول على الكادكرديا تعا . يه در اسل إنكلتان من وبدوكوريك اده برسول كامراً يذكرتنا عب عبارات تجديد فرمي كاس بنا يريس مامل كيار

مرسببداتدها سرکه سرجان کی سبسے زیادہ مخالفت ، قبال نے کی جنبول نے غفل او چقلیت کو سراب اور ابمان اورا يقان كوهينت كادربرديا وبهردوا وبالسان معت وهنق كالقط مع باد بارتبركون مادر افيان كزناب كي في كي المراك إورب منتلاً برك ان ويزو الصالة بالكران المرادي ادرد يوطمات اسلام الانفان

لوك كاكم عرب ي كى سرت مطلبَ مداقت كربني مكير.

مرسيبدا حردخا ل مغرني خيالات سے اس ورجمت الزاور مركوب في كرامنوب في الجبل اور فرآن كى باہمى فأندف كى بذاو بر فراسب کے سے ایک ایسی Compromise این مصافحت کی وسٹسٹس کی یجونیڈیڈا اسلام کی صداقت اوراس مے

ستقبل بربب برى ارح الزائد المراسكي في -

المسفدة بي كوسلدين، قبال كابرببت برا احسان مع كدامنون في الإيمان كورد المان مك كدول بي اسلام ادر فالعن المام كى بالىم برومت دوزت كا جزير بداكي . أورجو ما بوى اورنا اميدى اس باست ين عى كه اسلام الني اسلى دالله مين مقد ن حالة الدان حالة اورنا الميدى المان كي والمن المين ا مِعْ يَعْمِي رَدُ إن الرمِين عندل كله الاسلام

ایک مرنبرملامدا قبال کے پاس کے طلب STUDENT COMMUNITY کے نام بنیام لیے کے اے میں نے ا بى صفرا در دبد ما تاقول ك ددران مير كبي معزت علامكو اتنا خيط ومنسب من بين إيا متنا الربرق ير- البول في الكان كاس واش كا بواب الناظس ديا . ك RECOGNISE NO COMMUNIT; BUT ISLAM كي اس تواش كا بواب الناظس ديا . كما الله الناظس ديا .

ظاہر ہے کہ المام کے وجودا دماس کی مداقت پولم فقین ای عوں ۱۹۲۲ سے بیدا ہوسکا تھا ، فرکراس فقود سے

جورمسسيدامدخال فيداكيا-

گذائر مدى كے ایک اور مسلم مزسی نے می سرسدموم كى طرح على برتى كوحد بد تكراسلامى كى بنيا و قراروف كى كوشش كىكىن اس سے می زیادہ انہوں نے يہ كا كرسجها و كوش على ادر اخلاتى لؤعيت يك محدود كيا ي بيمى ورحيقت يورب سے مروبيت كاسطا بروتنا - درزمبياكرولاناد املى مودودى في المجماد في الدسلا وسي لكماب مماد مالم النانيت

علمہ اقبار کے جہا ترکو نیجر ور فطرت کا آئین کم قرار دیتے ہوئے یہ تبینت وضح کی کرمب تودکا ثاب مصف فار نظا) میں معدد جہد اور کش کش کا بیٹن وجود ہے تواقوام اپنی زندگی کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کیوں می وحل جہاد اور آ ویز فس کے دسائل کو استھال نہ کریں ۔ این معالمیں علامہ نے نشکتے کے اقوال اور ناسفہ کو بہت قوم، ورامرار سے مبیلا یا ناکہ اقدام مشرق انھیں کمول کر رکیدلیں اور حوب س لیں کہ متدّن اور فالب بورب قت اور فلہ جامل کرنے کے بارے میں کیا جیالات مکتا ہے۔

تبروال في جاد أورابطال جادك فلات سبب مرزورا وعاج علامه اقبال في منبول في جا وكوربانية

كي مراوف قرار وسية موسية على جباد كوغلامي اور محكوي كالم معنى نامت كيا .

اسلام كاكير مسلم عمتيره سي كرنبوت مريح وكي ب والكن فيون مؤت ك السل اوراج اك مل مهرى بي قديت الك اليه عبددكو بداكرني سباكى - جوزتى بديرما نترت السائى كم جديد سعد بديسان كواسلام ك امول كى دداتى يومل كيكا ادر اس طراق بر مندا کا آخری درب سکون دم و و سے پاک موکر ترتی اور ارتقا کی منا زل مطر تارہے گا۔ میکن انتوس سے ككذائد ويرمد الإرام علمائ الدامي تفايدا وراللاث برتى كم بعض اليعناه مربدا موكف مي حس كى وجرس المول ف اسلامين اجتها وكا دروازه تقربنا بندكروباء اسي مخبرنبيركم دورائخطاط كعلمارس مبيلفوس كافقدال والبكابك تابت خده امر وحيكا منا -جن بس تورد و دراج مادى قالميسي موجود بول ولين اسساكار نبيس يا الله كراس عبودس المام كربت نقصان بنجائ علارا تبال نے اس معاطبی علمائے اسلام کی خاصت کرتے ہوئے اسلام میں اجتباد کی مزورت اورام بت نہایت دورها رالفاظمين بالنائي - اي طرح البال في عرك الزي دوري مربي تهذيب ورعتبه وطنيت كفلات نهايت بردود مادكيا ادر میں منال کراموں کو مغربی زندگی اوروملیت کے متعلق ان کے لقورات نیا ید ان کے داغ ،ووفکر کے افری خینز ترین شامج میں مصنف من اس موقع بينها بيت النوس كي ما تدون كوذكا كرمنددستان كيمن اليه منات بني نلائ كي ديم وسعمت م علامه اتبال كاس البزه في وغلط رنگ بن في كرف كي وسنسن كرد ب من . يگروه ، قبال كي وطنيت ولني كومهارا بناكويني اوريكر براوران وطن کی تحکومی کو اورسنی کر اجا بناسید اورای کو دسب جواز باکرورکو بدخریب دست را سه مکر قبال کا نظرید اعتبالر سی کند كاردا دارسے ميرے خيال بن اس سے زيادہ اقبال ايسے عالى كريزيت اوانكرا مقد كوئى الفنانى اور دشتى بني بوكتى - كيونكر اقبال كے مورك بعد المنام مردازاً و كام منى ب ادروه منصرت ساسى فلاى كافتن ب مكرومي الدنى مالترنى مكرفك مروويت كامى قائل نهي -علاما قبال من دنگ من وطنت كعن احتبى -اس العلق اس بات سے بے كداسلام ونياس قرميت كا اليام تيدہ لايا يقب كى نبار ومانىت برے درطام بہے كانىل السانى واكىد دست تامى برد مصے ك اسے ديمين وبنيا دكوئى وى نبي كئى۔كونكون نس وطن انى سادى دىمتون كياد جدة أفرى دوورانى الخاديي -ان سى براوريان جيامتين ادر قوبي تون مكتى من اليكن عالمكير ان نى افقت اللهى وركى خون بىنى اوروطن كى بنياويرى مونى قام باره باره ، وكرا وركمت كمث راك بهايت بي مونى وه الدا بالمعمل رقبه الماريكيم وكالروه الدا بالمعمل رقبه المرادم بالكراد والمرابك المراد م بالكراد والمرابك المراد م بالكراد والمرابك المراد م بالمراد م بالمراد والمرابك المراد والمراد والمرابك المراد م بالمراد والمراد والمرابك المراد والمراد والمرد والمراد والمراد والمراد والمراد والمراد والمراد والمراد والمرد والم

ہے۔ اس کے ملاوہ نووصرت علامہ نے بہام مشرق کے دیاج میں فرایا ہے کہ میں اس کی کھی جو منہوم لیا جول دہ اعتقاد اخلاق ہے ذکر سے اسی ۔ نیس ایسے مالات میں جولوٹ اقبال کو دس کی آزادی کا تی لاٹ تا بت کرنے کے یا دجود اپنے کو ان کا پیروکا لہ اور نتیدائی خیال کرتے ہیں۔ نریب نفس میں تبلامیں۔

یہ ہے حفرت علامی فکیماً تکا آیک عام فنی ظاملہ - مہارے ہوی وور کے سب سے بڑے مقرت میں اسلام کی وفن سے لاج اول کے دور کے میں الدام کی جب الدام کے جب الدام کی الدام کی آردو کو سنست اور اس سے بالا اور اس سے بالدام کی جب الدام کے جب الدام کے جب الدام کی جب الدام کی آردو کو سنست اور اس سے بالدام کو الدام کو الدام کو الدام کا جب الدام کو جب الدام کے جرائے الدام الدام کو جب الدام کو

سلطان بيوكي وصبت سلطان بيوكي وصبت

بهامی برشین بوتو محسل ند کر قبول را می بیم مین به مین به مین به توسط ایمونوسات ند کر قبول معفل گذازه اگری محف ل ند کر قبول جوعقل کاغلام بهو وه دل ند کر قبول جوعقل کاغلام بهو وه دل ند کر قبول

تورہ نوردِ مشوق ہے منزل کا کرتبول ائے جوئے آب ابڑھ کے جو دربائے تنڈتبر کھویا ناجا صنم کدہ کا گنا سن میں صبح انل یہ مجدسے کہا جرٹیل نے

باهل دوئی بیندہے قل لاٹریک ہے شرکت میادیق وباطس نہ کرقبول سندرکت سیادی میں میں میں سیاد

اقبال

آزادملاح

درباے اُٹی موجر ایراک زمکی سایرانیان أزاد مواكر مبوكول مي افراني بريال حومتي بي لبردن کی دو ہے تی ہے سامل سے جاکراتی ہے كمصييم بيرى بفكرى كى نيندون سے نزوات م برمون لئے ہوتی ہے براوزهست موتے الدار کا منظر بيريكاب باليرتى بس منت موسك فت تى كمينابون فطرت كى رئيستن كانامون أذا وترافي كانامون بس طغیانی بسنینامون سی مادفانون سے ازاموں يراديخ اومنح يرت ميرى مت سي فرات مي ٔ نامکن ہے اُسٹے بیالی ہنٹی بن فرق اک آگ آگ اُک با دُر حمور مرس سنا آمون سوجا ما مون مرجزميتر عم كوسيت كدماحت مندنهس مرروزنے منظر ول کے آزادی کے گن کا ول کا کمیل سرازادی کے کیا بارس کے کامبنس کے یرا*وں کے فرنسٹ کے قبر*ط مبلاب زوائشی گھیرسے

مشرق كحدوير سعب وري تنبع مورسعها ثماني عبر کشتی میں شب گذری ہے *دور ل کے تعبیر سے کھ*اتی ہے درباى بروس ك نفي كيد اليه سنغير النه بس كياوقت سهائام وناب بغطرت كنظارول كا مِن البيع بي حاك اعتام ون القركر الكوالي ليتامون لبرول كفيض ستامول درباكوكسين بسنامول مين و دفطرت كاحصه مون آنا دموامين مليت امول مغدها دميرحب ابرب كطوفا كنتى مشكرات يمس بادل بے بجلی طیکے بلغبانی باطوفان آ کے حب بادل مركز فيم من توالوام ب كموماً ما مول يكتى ميرى ونياسيمين ونياكا ياسب رمنيس حب مك بن وانامه بازوين تي كفيته جاول كا دن رات اس میں بینے میں دن رات ای میں سے بحين من نسان منتاعفا كس نون سابك جزيم كم

اک د درمری کشی اورسی کیلاب زدہ کہلائے گئ دنیا کے لئے مبری سی ایس افسار بن جائے گئ تدرم میر امراکس

هِ ينظرنِم السند مشرقيه كسالانه منابوه مين پُرهي كُنَّ • `

ہے۔ یہی مثال انسانوں کی ہے۔ زمین کی ایخ میں معض ایسے و وَراّ تے میں کجب ان مختلف ملکوں کے باشتدون میں پیٹو وغوشی کا جنون نہا ہے خوال صورت اختیار کرلیت ہے۔ سیات لان یا ورمی۔ آلا اور مرما یہ واساس جذب کی آگ کو اور میں بھڑ کا تے میں اور مختلف ملکوں کے لوگ اپنے اپنے ابیاروں اور جہنڈوں کے گرو جم بوکر وصوال دھارتھ ریریں کرتے میں اور ایک دوسرے کومرنے مارٹ کے برا تراکی جیسے۔ کی زمین کے

باشندسایک ای مقدم کے دوس سے گذر دہ ہیں۔

ارمی کے دور برارے محکد دور بین کے آبرین نے دیکا کہوری کے درمیا فی صدیق بلی تعداد میں انسان اکشے ہورہ ہیں۔ اور

اکری کے دور براور کے جوام برج کورہ ہیں۔ بہارے سنے والول کویس کر بہت ہوگی کہ ان شیدوں کا مقعد انسان کہ تھے می خوفناک خیم بی خوفناک خیم بی خوفناک خیم بی خوام ان کی تباہی اور بربادی ہے زمین والول کو اپنی سائینس کی تنی پر فوانا زہنے دیا بہتر میں بیان ان کا کمانا اور خوانی ہی بیان بی میں بیان کی میں استان طالمانا اور خوانی ہی بی بیان بربان طالمانا اور خوانی ہی بی بیان کی میں استان کی بربان کی بیان کی میں استان کی بربان کی بربان کی بیان کی بیان کی بربان کی بیان کی بیان کی بربان کی بربان کی بربان کی بربان کی بربان کی بیان کی بربان کی بیان کی بربان کی بربان کی بربان کی بیان کی بربان کی بیان کی بربان کی بیان کی بربان کی بربان

و در سبر گراد باری کے کام آرہیں ہما سے مرکاری ریڈر پرلن مائٹی او پرس سے وجر ہے ہی ہے۔ انہیں من کہم وگل رہ مائڈ ماتے ہی کہ اور ارام اسالی ہمذیب اور مدن سے بعد ذہن والے کہ ایک مائٹ اس ہم کی جری نظر کرتے ہیں۔ آرج ہما سے میسٹوش تعمیر کہ ہماری۔ آجا آر۔ اے ایون کے وسٹے نے وشمن کے ایک تباہ کن جاز پرم گرائے جوعین نشانے پر بیٹے اور قام جہانی غرق ہوگئے ہم اری۔ آگ ۔ فرقا بی تباہی پر باوی ابس ہی ان فور پر فروں کا خلاصہ ہے۔ تباہ کن جاز جیسی اصطلاح مرت انسان ہی گوسکے ہیں جوار جیسی کا مائٹ شیس جام افس اور مندوں کو عبور کہ نے کہا وہوئی منی ۔ انسانی اختراع بہندی سے اب تباہ کن کہلائی جانے گی ہے ہے بریں مثل و دائش برا پر گریست ۔

مِماری حَرِت کی انتهانبی رَبِی جَبِ ہم انہی ریڈور مُٹنوں سے اس می کتابی اور باوی کی شیعانی خول کالمیٹی سنے کے ذرا بعد اور وح افزا موسیقی سنتے ہیں ۔ یقین کرنا بعد اور وح افزا موسیقی سنتے ہیں ۔ یقین کرنا مفتل ہو ہا تا ہے کہ وہی بنی نوع انسان جمالیی خونوار حبک سے موجوب کہی مماوی وسیقی سے برشاد بھی ہوسکتے ہیں ۔

جان آگ میں طریع فلا کی خلاقی انسان ہی آیک ایسا جائور ہے جواس طرح بے وج جائجو واقع بڑا ہے۔ وورے جائو۔

مل ہے ور دبک کا بانی صون انسان ہی ہے جوالی میں میں میں موائوراک کے لئے اور میں میں نور عالیک اس نم کی بست بیا نہ

مل ہے ور دبک کا بانی صون انسان ہی ہے جوالے میں قابت کرنے کے لئے انسانوں فی بیک جلے عظیم کی وجر بڑی فی بیانی

میں کہ انہیں (PRACE IN THE SUN) با فول بیسا نے کہ جگہ یا لیے مالک جائیں ہواں وہ وصوب بین سکس اگور اس نے الاس سے کہ انہیں ہواں وہ وصوب بین سکس اگور اس نے لاس سے کہ کہ انہیں ہواں وہ وصوب بین سکس اور وہ اس کے لاہم یا میں ہواں میں کہ وہ بین کی ان اور وہ میں ہواں وہ وصوب بین سکس اور وہ اس کے لاہم یہ بین کہ بیس ہواں وہ وصوب بین سکس اور وہ اس کے لاہم یہ بیس کہ بیس ہواں وہ وصوب بین کس میں ہواں کہ اور میں ہوا کہ بیس ہواں میں ہواں وہ وسی ہواں ہوا کہ بیس ہواں میں ہواں ہواں کے دورے میں میں ہواں کہ بیس ہواں ہواں کہ دورے کی قاموں کی وہوں ہواں کہ بیس ہواں کے دورے کی قاموں کی وہوں ہواں ہواں کہ ہواں کہ بیس ہواں ہواں کہ بیس ہواں ہواں کہ بیس ہواں ہواں کہ بیس ہواں ہواں کہ بیس ہواں کہ بیس ہواں کہ بیس ہواں ہواں کہ ہواں کہ ہواں ہواں کہ ہواں ہواں کہ ہواں کہ ہواں ہواں کہ ہواں ہواں کہ ہو

ا المن المن المن المن ول كي ومنست المن المركزي سيدجب بارد دكرك كى جنك : اوربى الود البسراي التي التي التي التي الفنلول كم جنگ مين مصروف و مسترس يا اقتصادى جنگ مي سعد وه جهدالبقا يا STRUBOLE FOR Exis Tewes) کیمیم بینی جب انہیں سے گاک دورس کے گلے کا شنے کا موقع نہیں ملتاتو وہ انتقادی موا طائت بی ایک دورس کے گلے کا موقع نہیں ملتاتو وہ انتقادی موا طائت بی ایم مطاح اس کا گلاکاٹ کرجی بہلائے گئی ہے۔ بنزاد دار اس بوئری تعملی جگ کے زیم کی انہیں بلعزہ اور ہے منی معلوم ہوئے گئی ہے۔ بنزاد دار بغرا نافوں کی املاح سے لئے آئے جنوں نے مسلح اوران کا بہنام دینے گی کوشف کی ۔ فاص کر یوب والد اس کے نے تو صرت علی شنراو کہ امن بن کرکئے کے نہیں برا رکان ۔ انسان کے تا موقع بالد ان کرکئے کا وران کے ان کرک کا فن نہیں بیا جا ہے۔ ورحقیقت انسان موقع کا والد ورحتی جانورسان عالم میں کہن انسان کی اوران کی اوران موقع ہوئے ہوئی ہو وہ کرکاری جو سننے والوں کے داری انسان کی مرکز خت میں کراس تعریب و فریب خلوق کو دیکھنے کی حالی ہو اوران کا موقع ہو وہ کرکاری جو سننے والوں کے داری انسان کی مرکز خت میں دماں لائے گئی ہیں۔ آواب مرش ہے۔

عند الماد الم

وسى محبكوبنا سے اشيال معلوم ہوتی ہے چمن والول کوجو بجلی تیال معلوم ہوتی ہے مجے رازحیات گلتال معلوم ہوتی ہے موس کی کم نگاہی کوخدال علوم ہنی ہے تكاويم بازاس برينيان دست كي كماتين مری ربا دیوں کی داستان معلوم ہوتی ہے خردِمرعوبِ گردِکاردال معلوم ہوتی ہے جنول كا قا فلن ورجيكا فيصمندلس كب سى مى برق كوملة الان معلوم وقى ب جود بجما أثبان بيرا براب كراً كُرى اس بر خاش در دعبت کی کہاں معلوم ہوتی سب مرى رگ رگ امين سوزانفت بي بنا ول كيا ، يريرى صرتول كى مبيتان علم بوتى سب فلك كروان بي - كروش ين مرفاه وفتر مي مجھے رمروکی منزل مبی موال علوم بنی ہے يمنزل بينيج كرمبي راأ واره منيزل دونود إعقب كفتى كرييى دازالفت م مطے رامل معنور کی تدمیں یہ مجاز الفست سے معمد

ہم طالب علم ہیں۔ دنیا تے علم کے مجسس کے بتیوے دائش میں گردان کی علم میں ڈوب ڈوب کر ام مجسف والے مشتاور سے دنیا میں میں ہیں۔ اور دنیاسے دور مجی میں نو دعلوم نہیں کہم کہال ہیں سے ہم و مل ہیں جہاں سے ہم کر معمی ہن کر دینے سے بہت ویں ہیں ڈر

، کا بھے کے کرون ہیں۔ بروفیہ معاصب کی وصواں دھار تقریب سے موجہ تصویر حیرت سنے۔ انگھیں فل ہزا بروفیہ صاحب کی طرف لیکن درحقیقت ان کے سوٹ ٹائی اوسال نبانے کی طرز رنگتر میں۔ ول خلاکی طرف یا خلاکی فلوق کی طرف داغ موضوع کیجرسے کوسوں دور ہر محدید تھ ب کواے فالتی دوجہاں ؛ کیبئ شی بناکر ٹونے ساسٹے کھڑی کردی کم مجا پ اوج کی

كى امراد كى ميرسلسل محوالفاظ بداور ينيذا كى كوح روال بيد كاش كوئى، بدوز تشى الدون أشكل جوروقت كورا اجاماع ب قراری رامتی جاتی ہے۔وقت کی ست رقباری کو کو ستے ہوئے منتظر اصر طالب اور بھینی کے شکاریکی ماہر بر کھر سنتے ہوئے التي جامت كمرعين ميضيون أكاون أفن من ديج السع الديم إن من الما المرابي بِبَاجِ رکھتے ہوئے۔ اِٹھیاں اٹھاکرکھرک صاحب با ہوسا حیب رہا جہے بھی بٹین نظرین کو دیجہ کرا ہجرتے ہوئے والیں تقے بحرد و ہے گہنچ من ردومرى جب من والكرد ومرا با محرج ب يرركه كر بيرج أت صورى ديت ويد في في الكرد ومرا بالمع بوي ما في م كل ماديكى ماراز تكابس جيس كشكن اورجروكى جلالت سے مرعوب اوكرجيب سے ول كى بجائے عباس اليكى تى إيمان بهزن بوش كي تصوير يا خط بالوصاحب كيفي كرية وك ادبا بوصاحب كي فنين ك فعرة فلك تسكاف سي كعبراكر يتي بيني كَيْ وَسَعْنُ مِن وورب قَيْنِي بالوصاحب كي ودين ومعير بوت بوئ اورآفز عذرت كرفي بوئ عقل محكاف لات بوث -حِمْن سْناورى ين البين شاندار حباني أنار جرما وميندك كي طرح بعولي عبين أسكير نفرو في اورجاتي ابعارت موے میں دیکھ بانی سی خوط رکاتے ہوئے اور مجرطے آب برمرغانی کی طرح ادھرسے او مراور اُدھرے ادھرموال -سم طالب ملم بس- ميں دھونارو۔ توہم مل مائي سے يكبن اميول كتين وبنول بني بين د وتا بم اول اول اول ال دوركبين بمارون كارون بسركت بي سروون كو آغاري للهى دل كى طرح آبادى كافرخ كرت بس ال عامات يس ئسى بې تىنى دەلمىي دەمىي دۇمى دۇكىيى تىنى ئادىمىي - بالكل خازىمىي بىشقا خازىمىي، و دارىمىي دىلمىي توكىسى تۇرسىتان يى اقىلغول مى ناكامى موتوضلاتعا كے عضور مي مدوقت في سے حضرت اقبال كى سان بمحو كام رود حساسيش بوجب ميران فترعمل خوديمبي شرمساريومجه كومعي سرمساركر

_____ محماصغر (سالشنم)

رباعيات

ا بنیاد پر مبی بیار آنا ہے جانے کیسے قرار آتا ہے ول کا دامن مسیاہ کرلیتا ہوں گاہے گاہے گناہ کرلیتا ہوں جھ

جب وه جان بهارآ نا ہے اس کے جانے پاصحامت بوجمہ زندگی خو دنب اکلیتا ہوں لاجر کھنے کوترے عفوکم کی لند

سنعيايا دل دار- تاريب ومجر بهان أن دل بين كعوباكيا كم كشنة ول ميرا كرد بوياس ترياب قمر وے دے مجے ہرفدا۔ ممنون رموں گا عمرمجر أت ول كهين كموياكي ويدوخ وارا ول مرا- نانون كا بالاول مرا تاروتمبارك ياس بوستم نحيجيا ياول مرا أف دل بين كوياكيا اے کا اے کا اواو - دیدونمال کرنم میں جو وه دل مرا کھویا ہُوا۔ میں ڈھونٹتا پھڑا ہوں جہ ائن دل كهين كھو ماگيا أسطيل رنكبين نواساے طائر فنميسسرا مبرے دل ممانت کے بتا ان دل کہیں کھوہا گیا مون دُموندنا گزارس وادی اوکسایس اب د موند جا امون میں ۔ خاک ور دلدا رمیں

كم ولياحيا ارا - ماتا راكه ياكس بنابهول يحييهول فارب مح كيابوكيا ميول دل م المحواكبيا مهدر دننا بمراز تغاب مونس تعااور وبازنفا كيف كواك ول منها مكر _ميرى مثلع المنف اب ول مهن موباكب كونى يواكرك كبيا - ولكواد اكرك كبيا رْنفون أوي ازنين -شالد جياكركاب وب ول كبيل كمياكيا يركيا قيامست آلئي انكيسي ونت كئي كيابوليا محشربيا سيكيامصيت أكنى أف دل كبين كمواكب يعطف ميناموكيا مين عمرا ومجلا سرائيه مشرت مقادل بحبب لينمومينامي امن ول كبين كموياكيا ا سے آفتاب زرفتاں۔ کیے قربتانم کونشاں

اُف دل کہیں کمویاکیا وہ مدن ہرووفا۔ وہ کٹ نٹہ جور وحف خوامہ کا وہ بنیائے ل۔ گم بڑگیا رصا آدرا اُف دل کہیں کھویا گیا

توایه محربوست (سال دم) ا من دل کہیں کھویاگیا ا من وبھوں نازین - اسٹمعرو کے جبیں اے بے وفاییدا دگر۔ تونے جُرایا تونہیں جو دل مرا کمویاگیا اوگو خدا کے واسطے - دل مبرالاکردو مجے موں بقرار ومضارب - کھاتوسلی دو مجھے

الوك بالش

بیدا سے کوں اور آئندہ ڈندگی آرام سے گزاروں۔ پرافنوس کام امیدین بیکا دیس تمام جا کما دفروخت

ہوئی تھی بیمب ہیں بہباؤی کے ہوج و دندگی کئی دن سے فاقر تھا لیکن آہ ااس فریت کے ذاخیس بھی ہیں محالت کے فہا بہ بیک مراضا میں بیمب بیس بیمب بیل محالت ہورے دخال میں بیمب ہیں ہے۔

مراضا میں بیک برب بیدہ موسایں بالیس بیمب بیل فی مسالہ اور فوٹی کے انسومیے دخال موں بیک با فلسل مورت اس میں ایک با فلسل مورت اس میں ایک بیل فلسل مورت اس میں بیل بیست بی ایک بیل مسل مورت اس میں بیل بیست بیل افسال میں بیل بیست بیل افسالہ میں ایک با فلسل مورت اس میں بیل بیل بیل بیل بیل بیل بیل بیل بیل میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں بیل بیل میں اس میں بیل بیل میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں بیل بیل میں بیل بیل میں بیل میں بیل بیل میں بیل میں بیل بیل میں بیل میں بیل میں بیل میں بیل بیل میں ب

عيدالسسلام اسال دوم)

أنكبن جوال مردى

کھلتے ہیں غلاموں پر امرادشہنشا ہی
کچر استفہدیں آنا ہے آو سحر گا ہی
کم کوش توہیں کی ہے ذوق نہیں لئی
جس رنق سے آتی ہو پروازمیں کوتا ہی
موجس کی ففری میں ہوئے اسرا للہی

عطار بورومی بورا زتی جو غزالی بو کیم با مقنهیس آنا۔
کومبدند بوان سے اسے رہبر فرزانہ کم کوش توہیں کین
اے طائر لا بوتی اس رزق سے موت کی جس رزق سے آتی
وارا دسکندرسے وہ مردِ ففیرا و لئے ہوجس کی ففیری م آئین جوال مردال حل گوئی و بے باکی
الٹہ کے شیروں کو آتی ہے ہیں روبایی

جبعثق سكمانا ب آداب خودا كابي

اقبال

- آتا ايس على كاو وفان يركس طرح بارياب بوسانا در - فارندارمها أراح عن ابن اوحقيت كرين رسانی مونکتی سے اکمی کی کرورائیت سے ظلمت فائد ول کوسور کر یکوں اور کسی کے نطابات بڑی کا کو دووش گوش باسکون عارف _ نظرت كيمين ترين فامون يوس بيانيت كيرست واعزات ألوي كريكول لول كى تلاش كر- ونيائ يا كوم سعددرطمانيت تلب عاص كر- بعرفواس الدارْ تحمل كاب السكالا. مرمد -- كيا دة ميدارع فاليات الناني دسترس مع دوست عارف - نبين ده ترك نبال فالمرل من تميم - - - الصرباك يقت اوروز قدس كا واستناس بويكتاب، تيركون اس كم مقدّن كلم ك موم بوسكة بن ابني من كواس كم كروس اور الول سقطاك فروجا ١٠٠٠ يخورى البرعسسرفان ووى سيصلعني محرم ملوه اسسراب نامحرم بوش مرملير --- ين كى طرح اس كم مقرب الفاظان مكنا بول - المصالك راها كيا ابنى بتى كو فراموش كرودال إطائرة عالم سے مل حاول ملے خودی کیوکر سری داہر و سکے گی ۔۔۔ ؟؟ عادف معب نوعالم رنگ دور مياز و مائيكا دور سانيفان و ي سينياب؛ مدانيكا دور قرت بامعر - ايك لازوال فرت بامره - ادرابك ما دد ال وبن ناطقه - عَج بَنْ دي ماك كل ويترى حياب خفته كوركت مين للسُعك و اور دوح فواميده كوب إركروكي . جا باليزگى ادر معسوسيت كى ديريان تيرانتظار كررى مي .

نندگی ایک مرض ہے اور دنیا س کے جرائیم سے مور! -- جے دفادار دوست میزاکیا اس نے اس مرض کی دوا بالی -- جربی کئے جا گردض خودداری اور نتان عجز کو ندشا!

نواجرالورسال ششم

غالب ١٠١ را بربل كى دات تنى يين البيابترم براكرولين بدل ريانيا - اس دات نامعلوم كيون طرح طرح كعنيالات بمير عواغ انبية أب كوابك وسيع ا درمرمبروننا واب ميدان من كورت إلى - كيد فاصديرة كري منطف عضة نظر المسلك و اوران كي ن من دموم ك الرئيد باول فضامي بإرون طرف ميل محك مرمر وم ركف نكا علين ابك المعلوم ف في محمد المقام كى طرف مع معن كل جبال معدمون الغروانعا ، بول مون من تعام سنزوكي بواكب بري بري بياني فريتي كي مطاكر حب بي دمويل كم إيمل قرب بني كيا. لزموش وحواس كمومياتنا - سرف كان اور المعيس المي كسمعروف كأرضي - بيائيس ميري نظر أكب أغ برفري مس وختون ميعلول ا در بھوروں کی بجائے دوب بجیے اُ مے بوک نفے ۔ اس باغ کے درمیان میں سے ایک ندی گزرنی مکائی دی میری حرب کی نتما عدى - حب يسف وكم عاكن ندى كا كان على كانون بدالي ب عنوان و الما يعند ويران ويندا وي وزمون سد وب الأرث وكما أي وسك يەنۇك نۇرى مىوپ، درمىدل مىڭ كەنگى اېكىنىن مېل دىك ادرىنچەدد رىل كەزىيا ، نەفزىندا كېپ دايھىدىت انسانى ئىكل كے مائىي مىم كرند كك و التي من كربت من موت اك شكلين وكما أي وين كلين فن كرمائي دوي اور جايزي مون كومير تكرموس مع ويد نوفناك النان زرب لباس مي لمبوس من وان كر إلتول بي جام خراب في احدان كرما من الأمين دوليز آمين يعلى كردى تھیں۔ دوسری طرف نگا ، جرکی نوک و مجتماعوں کر جند نگ دخرنگ انان جن کے بدن بریوائے اسے بوسیدہ چیز و ل کے ادم محد نا المتريب ورانتيان ك أي ووس سهورت وكرياب بورس عظ - يولك بني تماس موس كي هموني وي السيرو وورام بإنفرة يعيس الرائي كمدان مي دورس ارب سة - أنا فانكشت وحون كابازار كرم مركبا - ديكيف ديكيف اسميدان مي حون كادر بلب نكاء النفيس وبدم مرس السان مندولتيس النه أبينيج ا در ان ومانتي والع وبنكرول كومنشركه في و دولاك بي جو كل بني يرمدون من - امن قائم أنف والول كى امرادكة البني - انبول في درانتى دالول كي مونير لول كوملاكر فاكتركرد يا . درانى وات روت بين ،حسرت وارأن سے برول كي بوئ واپس جلے ك والى ان ول الما وسين واسامنا ظركود كوكم كوكليون كو آف دكا . امبى دوح فرسا دا تعات ببرت فلب دوماغ مي موجودي في ككان مي ايك اليي واز أي جي كوفي وعا الك را مود اس اون مرافی و کمینا موں کہ ایک عررسسیدہ داوی سے بال برف کی طرح معید متے مرح کا کے طبی ہے احدمار باراس كى زبان سے يہ الفاظ نظالے بير كر" يا النداس باغ بيمبيند البي بي بها روسے مين امترسے اسك فري كيا اور اسے اپني وات متوچر کے کہا ۔

میں ۔ بے مین دادی او کون ہے؟

ولوى مع القاني كترس

من - دادی تواس باغیس بقائے بہار کی دعاکیوں ماگ

س ۔ دیوی داس باعیم بقائے بہاد لاوعالیوں انگ دی ہے؟ و بوعی ۔ بٹا ہی باع میری میات کا سرایہ ہے ۔ میں میری زندگی کی لونی ہے ۔ اسی فلینط دھو کیس م

کرمبنی بون دیم ایک خطر ره کیا ہے جہان بی زندگی کی آفری گرایان توخی سے گزار کئی ہے۔ میں - دادی برکو نا خطر ہے ؟

ولوی ، بنیاب دی برنفیب خطرے جہال تم می دہنے ہوا در بر ہی بینتہادی قوم کی مان مندرو کرکھ تہادے موا دنیا کے وگوں نے مجے دہنے کی بس مگر نہیں دی میرے بینے کے نے مرت بی تمام باتی دوگیاہے .

ری کے دوں کے بیاری اور ایک دسے برمند انسان بیول بک دو سرے کا فون کردہے ہیں ؟ یہ اِٹ مین اون کی ندی میں برائی می میں بدری ہے ؟ یہ رد نوں کے دھیروں کے الک کون ہیں ؟ یہ اگ یہ در کوان میر منبدرنگ ؟

مرب مهم الات سنكرد بوى كى أكمين مامت سيني مركنين-

ولوى "ابابيا الممريقيان بالرسعكيكام.

من - داوی - بیند. باوے می معطوب بون - بیمین بون سبة دار بون بنبروریافت کے مادن کا نبیب - ورفی کی در مادن کا نبیب - ورفی کی در میں کا خون کردہے ہیں بین بی دور کے در میں کا خون کردہے ہیں بین بی دور میں بون بی

المرسني كالأس

ابھاس نے اپنی بائی خم نے کتیں کرمیری نفایتن ما دروں پر جاپڑی جن بی سے ایک پرموٹے وون بی لفظ مذہب اللہ است است ا اکھا موامقا ، اور دومری پرا قوم اور تیسری پر دوایات میں نے دادی سے اس کامطلب دریا نت کیا۔ تواس نے جواب دیا۔ دبوی ۔ بی تین چادریں میرا اسرارہ ائی میں۔ بی میراستیا رہیں کبھی ایک چادرا وڑولیتی ہوں کبھی دومری ادر کبھی تیسری ادران وگوں کا ایک دومرے سے ون کرائی مول

میں ۔ ویوی: اس کشک ونون سے کیا مامل؟ ولومی - داه مرکز ابنا یا سے بیزاد چھے۔

صفدرگیاانی سال دوم

ترام بندوستانی عمواً و درسلمانان بزدخصوصاً مروه پرست واقع بوئم بران برش برس و معاصب کمل اور بخاک دودگار بدا بوتنین درس در برن برب کاسوه زنده دسیت بندوستانی ان کے کمالات سے آت شاریت بی اور و کس بربی کی زندگی بسر رقت ب بی با چونبی و موت کی آخرش بی چلے باتیب قران کی آنکمیر گفتتی بی اور شخصے مگتے بیں کہ بنول نے ان مقدر میسی سے س قدر بیا متنائی برتی سید بین نجیم دیکور سیم بین کر بم بهندوستانوں نے حضرت اقبال مرحم میسی جا مح اصفات بھی کوان کی وفات کے بد بیجانا عمارا قوی اور ملکی فرض ہے کہ بم اس قدیم اور قابل نفرت عادت کو جبور میں اور اپنی قدر وعوستان کی زندگی بی میں کیں ۔

دیدان تینری طونست باربار طلب سے مطالبہ کیا جا گاہے۔ کہ خبرتی اشا مت کے لفے درا حید مضامین کھیں گرجا گئے۔
ہماری معلویات کا تعلق ہے بہت کم ہزا حید مضامین خبتر کے صفات بر دیکھنے ہیں آئے ہیں۔ اس کی وجرفالم اُ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے فاعلم
ہماری معلوات نگارا دبا کے کلام سے بچسٹ کم ہزا وقف و نا آشنا ہیں۔ آج کی صحبت ہیں ہمار دو زبان کے ہم برین طوافت نگاری سے معلون کی سے او چربحدہ زندہ سامست ہیں بناظرین کو متفارف کو التے ہیں۔ تاکہ ہماری زندہ برین کا برین کے میں ان کی زندگی سے بھٹ کرنا مقصود نہیں۔ بلکہ ان کی اور مزاحی ضعائض کو ہدئیہ فا یہ بین کہ در اوجی ضعائض کو ہدئیہ فا یہ بین کرنا ہے۔

اردو دان طبیقی می کم می البین بول سے جو الد مرزی کے نام نامی سے واقعت نموں گپ اددو کے بہترین ظافت نکا دہیں ہی سے
خلافت کو ابسا انعلق ہوگیا ہے۔ آپ کا ہم گرامی سنتے ہی لبول برشہ کی حبک نودار ہوجاتی ہے۔ نبان اد دو برآپ نے بیہت بااحمان کیا
ہے۔ کہ اس کے دامن کو ظریفانہ جو ابر ریز وں سے معرویا ہے۔ پہلے بیل آپ نے گلابی اُدوکو افہا رِخیال کا ذریعہ بنایا۔ اور اس میں وہ کمال مال کریا ہے۔ کمالی کرجہ آج ہمک شہور آفاق ہے۔ گلابی الدو کے لئے آپ نے ایک ماص ضم کی زبان ایجادی اور دانستہ وہ طرز کو برافتیا کی جو وادی و برب سے امد دیس ترم سکرتے وقت استعمال کو تیسی سے اس برب کا اُنعاق ہے۔ کہ اس طرز کے آپ ہی وجد و مخترع میں اور غالباً آپ ہی اس کے خاتم ہو نامی ہوئی۔ آپ نے کہ ایک میں ہوئی۔ آپ نے خاتم ہو نامی ہوئی۔ آپ نے کے طرز کو رہے ہیں دون نقال ہیل ہوئے کو کسی کو ممالی مامس نہیں ہوئی۔ آپ نے کے طرز کو رہے ہیں دونا قبل ہوئے کو کسی کو ممالی مامس نہیں ہوئی۔ آپ نے کی طرز کو رہے ہیں دونا قبل ہوئے کو کسی کو ممالی مامس نہیں ہوئی۔ آپ نے کہ اُن اس کے دونا ہوئی کا صدیعے۔

آبے عام نہم سادہ اردویں مجی طافت نگاری کی ہے۔ ادراس طرز توریس ملی آبینے کمال کاسکیم بھا چکے ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں آب کو اخبار نویسی کام جربی حاصل ہے ۔ بن میں سلاست روانی اور متانت کوٹ کوٹ کر بھری ہوتی ہوتی سیے۔

زباده مردري يجفة برساس كان كالمناق آب كا قلم خوب جلتاب. ادرماد واوح اس سعيرانداده لكاليف بي كأب س للبقة سمع وحمن مير -

اكيداورخ بي فاصاحب كمعضامين يرب كرانهين برست وقت المعول كرسائ فن معمون كالك نقضر سالمعج ما المع جب وهديل كم مغرر المراها تيس ورف والاضوس كه فالتاب - دوه خود مير وربع ك وبيس مفركور إب مسا فرول کاریوم ہے ملم کے تحض کیش لگ رہے میں ہمیشن پر نے مسافر سامان سمیت ریل کے و بدمین وافل مور سے میں۔ اور مافر او فنب الصرون إلى حبده والكاركا نقف كميت بن ويرصف والدائية بي وشكاريل كالمركاب تصور كم في التاسي وسعت نظود مرکری میں انہیں وہ کمال حاصل ہے کمر سینے برطیقے کے لوگوں کے مفصل حالات نہایت و ضاحت سے بيان كرد يقيس جس وقت آب في شفاوي بسي كالتي ساس وقت مي فالكي العديد أبي تعج رويني والتي سق كريد سف وال كويتين مو ما اتا مرة بالرسى زندل ك واقداب سے بولى واقعنوں كھرت باہرقدم مى بيس نكائے كر مغرى مام نكاليف كومن وعن سان كيتے میں۔اوراس برطوہ یہ سے کے جی م کافسمول ہوائ قیم کے الفاظ استعمال کستین جن اولوںسے واسطر ہوائی سے باس می ظاہر ہوتے ميد فرضكية صاحب كمضامين كم مطالعد كبعدان كي فطرت شناسي اور وسعت نظركا بورا بوراتيس موما السيعة مبي منا ما حب كامن جربات برت بيندي - ده أن ي الفاظ واشارات من عام الفاظ كو فافئ منول ي اتفال

كرح بي مثلًا بني توج كے لئے وہ على على وہ أن تنصيل كى والد واور كي خت مح الفاظ استعال كرتے بي رج معانى كے سائنسان

ظرانت كى جاخنى مى مىكتىس -

ایک مگربیت الخلار کالفط استعال کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے ۔ نما پ کھتے ہیں تجبیم میں اپنے کھر کمیٹر بیل برودکی طون محف يها مرتب الدو كالفظ كرستمال سي اوب شناس صارت بى لعف الدون ي يكتبي - إي وومرى مكراكي أتا وا ورميباً كان في المرف والى عورت ك لئ كليتمين "آب سي شرط تي من وريد وه وو اس قدما بواسكام أنادوا تع بوني میں کردات بحرفائی معاطلت پر گفتگو کی رمبی رہے الاحظ فر لمسیے ایک لفظ ابوا تعلام آن دمیں فضاحت بالفت آنادی کے كي وريكيد إلى معمري -

آپ تے مضامی میں صنعت گرزمی کفرت سے معل ہوتی ہے۔ اصل صنون سے لبض ادعات دور چلے جلتے میں محرص الات كو ننديم بي معلومات كا ذخيره فرايم كرت بطيع التيمي - اورصعون بدمزه نهين بوئا- ملكراس ولي برحتى ما في ب الغراض الدروزي كمفامين مطالعه كوقابل من - اوربير حقيقت المي تسيح كم ان مي تسيحت العلميت اوب اور طرافت

کی کفزت ہے۔

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دُيوْبَهِ وحميَّت

ددَاسلام دنوم إحازام اوعزَّت)

وائی چه احدی نوم کے یوعرب پریو نخلستان اوسید و دخیل تہراود قبیلے مشروو دے دخیل تہراود قبیلے مشروو دے دیارہ دعوبود اصطلاح برمطابق دہ تہ کہ ک شیخ ویاو د حاتم برشان سخاوت ، زلمی توب اومیلمستیا کبنی مشموری وہ - درہ یوسپین عربی اس ووج هفر و بائی ایستالاد تیز رفتا رئی پروج سری بیشنا و برے وسی اوکری - اولو کے لو لے قیمتو سری پیشن کر کا - لیکن شیخ دھفہ خو تحول منظور نہ کو کا

دعربو پریوبله قبیل کن دهغه قبیلے دسردار اوروه - چددهغی دحسا و دجمال سندی ده و هربو پریوبله قبیل کن دهخه قبیلے دسردارانو کامنوداغوستل چددا کمونور دکوی شمع خاندو می دیکن دے بده چیاته غاړه ندکینوده - اخرے دانسرط مقرد کوه - چدهرهغه تلوک چه دا اس لدشیخ احمدند داولی منوهغه بد که خیل خاونداومنیم

قاسم نوم ئى يورئيس داده دو - هغدخان سولا ديوے دويل واخستے اوشيخ ته ورغلو-شيخ ده غدد يون اود ارمدار اوکو و - سيکن خدو و ت ده غدد و در ته دخيل مطلب اظهار اوکو و نوصفه و رته دخيل مطلب اظهار اوکو و نوصفه و رته او ویل - چد و هوريو خدمت ته تياريم - ليکن دا اس له خپل کانه جداکول نشم برداشت کو له قاسم نامراده داواليس شوليکن بداره کن ئى دا داده وکو کو جددا اس به خدچل قبصه کول يکاردې -

دشیخ احدی دا عادت و و بید دازو کرد وخت کنی بدیدد ماس سور شواوسیل د پازلاید جمو تدرلار بیوورځ شیخ احمد مانسام مینځ کنی واپس سیل ندرانلو ـ خه کوری چه لارلاکنی پوسرت پدرمکه پروت دی - شری کی اغوست دلا اورو دو فریادکوی - شیخ دانسان هایش پدوچهی سرلا ورتدنز د می شد - او تیوس کی توند او کرو - چه خدچل دی - هغداوویل چه ناجوره یم - ستاب نوید محموبانی وی که ما د می نزد مے کی تداورسوم -

كموجود تعليم فائك اولقصانات

اوڅوك ئے يہ طرف وو- ســرسـيد احمد خان ددے اخيرى ټولى ندوو - دھغدداخواھشر و . حاله هند وستانيان د مع تعليم منالفت نا كوى ولى حد هغه هبنيار سرم وو - او يوهم چەھرىخەھىم يەكىنى دى -اوويل ئى چەتول خلق بەنترقى كىنى دى- اومونو. يەتىنزل كىز و - ولى چەسائىس بىر مەزىبركىنى <u>لىكلەدى - فلاسفى بىر د مەكىنى دە - اود صنعت فوت</u> كتابونديد يكبن تصنيف شوى دى ـ نوولى دمونوهم دا زبرزده نه كرو سيد احمد خان مرحوم دخلقوناميده غوند الكركا - جابه ورته كافروى الوجاورته سافق ـ لیکن هغه در سے خبور بروا اوندسالله - اوخیل مطلب ئی پدموتی کبن کامک نیو۔ وو - جنائح دعلى كوغوند كالجيد سائيد هغى فنوكوى - دهغد دلاس ياد كاردى -هم يرداشان دانكوبزئ كتابوندى يلودوكن ترجمه كركا - صغديواخباردد انباد اوددى تعليم بيرموافقت كبنى اووليت وجهد هغدنوم تحدث بب الاخلاق وواولوربهم دىرىنىدىنىدمىنى مىغىداخباس كنى شائع كىدل ـ دخلقوخیال کی تعلیم طرفت کو کا - ارخلق دی طرفته متوجی شو - دنو مے دنیا دنو ہے خالاتوخلق پیداشو - نوے نوے اوپیجید کا مسکے ئی یادے کرے محویا خلق دیا ہے رىزاتە شو-كىكى دارىزادومرى تىزىوە چەد پرخلق ئى داندىكو موجوده تعليم تاريخ دى ـ اوس به كے فائدواولقصاناتو باند سے هم تك دير عب اوكرو رومبني فالك ودادة على خال فى ده جهالت دنبو المدنعليم ونوتدرا وويسول - دويمه وا چەخلق ددے تعلیم پەبرکت دسائیس نەخبوشو ـ دریمه داچپە خلقودانگوپزا نؤد تھٹ ہبوتمدن اوطوزمعاشرت ہائدھم یوہ شو۔ خبورمه داجه خلق دنورے دنیاندهم خبرشواوینکهه داجه هندوستانیانود محد زندگی بسركونوطريقه دصغونى ناهزده كوكا - شيكه دليد دعمارت ساكونو، اودهوادار مكاناتو جوزولوچل ئىدھغوئى ئەزدەكىئ . اورمەدلىدد كى تعلىم بىركت سى دنو اورمەدلىدد كى تعلىم بىرىكت سى دنو الى خيالا توخاق بيدا شو- اوسد سدسياسى ليدران لكه مولانا الوالكلام، مولاالحدالي

معامًا كاندهى اوعبدالغفارخان غوندسرى فى بيداكول داتمه دافائد لا شولا - چې خاص كو فى بېنتانلە توبوھد لا بورك معدنب كولاد او د جنك جدل نه فى وارول د او د هغو فى نه فى هغه عاد توند ورك كول - چه په پوري خبر لا باند ك بدخونونه كيدن د د مبازو ند فى واړول - خصمه دافائد لاده - چه خلقو ته فى د زميند ارى چل او بنود اسمه دا چې ښه ښه سيكوان داكنى پيد اكول - دالس د موجود لا تعليم غيلى غيلى فائد ك دى -

سیکن نقصانوند نے هم هیرول تی پار- دومهی نقصان نے دادے چه هند وستانیان اوخاص کر بعض مسلمانات کی دمذهب ندید پرواکولا - نمونځ نیشته دقرات تلاوت نیشته . روزه ، ذکولا ، ج ، قوبانی نشته او که وی نو بعض به وی - و لے چه شاوئن به چونه یووی - مشواوکشو پورے به تو قاومسخوے کوی - بدیرے پورے به خاندی دمور پلادادب تو نه لار - دویمه داچه پینتواوغیرت کوی - بدیرے کو - حیااوشوم پکس دمور پلادادب تو نه لار - دویمه داچه پینتواوغیرت کوئی - بیمودلاختو به کوئی - اوشرم پکس نیشته ، دمشوائویه کنی به دریم فقصات کی دادے - چه خاق کی فضول خوچه کول - خلودم فیشن کی دیر به نه دریم فقصات کی دادے - چه خاق کی فضول خوچه کول - خلودم فیشن کی دیر کوو - پود داوموری - سرواری وی - بوسکی اوریم مینی جامی - چه دا کمونور دسول صل الله علیه و سام منع کری دی - هغه اغوندی - احادیث پورت خاندی -

بغیم نقصان کی دادے - جه بیکاری کی دیری کولا - اوکورئی دغد حالت دی - جهن بی ایم اوایم - اے - بیدنوکرویسے مندے وهی - چه نوکری نهوی د نوبیا درله به خیل کادکولوشرم ورئی - به جامه به دوری نه بریکری - شیکم نقصان کے دادے - چه دیالار نیکه د بھا دری اور حوال نم حی جو صرئ لار - اور دلات شو - اومه کی دا جه د غلام کی سبق را ته بنگ او غلام کی طوق کی دا ته به غاری کئی اجولی دی - نازك بدت ئی دانه جور کوئی -

دلته راته يوست يادشوس

نارینه شویه مثال دنائه شدیدگری ستوکے سروی مستانر

راغله عبه بهموند و دمانه بولة قيم برلغ برتوك بركيتها ري دغدی فائدی و درغه ی نقصانات و غرض داچه فائدی کے کے اور نقصانات کی پر بله اوغت دی و است کی نقصانات و برخلاف کرکا و دو ده نصب دلاری ندی پر بله اوغت دی و است رخلق کی دیود مصبرخلاف کرکا و دو ده نصب دلاری ندی پر بله کول و نواوس کما پر خیال دداسی تعلیم نه خد فائده و کوه فعلد خواکی دلا و اومون با با اوم کول و نواوس کما پر خیال دداسی تعلیم نام و دری دینی اوم ذهبی تعلیم ده با قاعده و درکول شدی و دو می نواوند به دسادین بو و می نواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو و در اوری نونه به ددین پواوند به دسادین بو در نونه به دوی کال)

مداحد غیرشولی سنتونه به بولان شوقی دناخد اید کای به لارو کنی طوفان شو کولی دناخد اید بولین شوقی حدیث دیرین بولیه شعبود بهابان شوے ولی حال دِ اب تولیه معاداج دزرخواهان شوقی ولار به مخکنی دمهاداج دیریویویشان شوقی وی باهیت به همته هواسان شوی ولی الهیت به همته دورده بهی دورده به همته دورده بهی دورده به همته دورده به همته دورده بهی دورده به همته دورده بهی دورده به به دورده به به دورده بهی دورده به به دورده به دورده به دورده به دورده به به دورده به دورده به دورده به به دورده به دورد دورد ب

پښتودپولښولاشيدائى پهبل زبانشوكى همت ددادى چه په ژبه د پښتوشرهيږى نه شوى ددين نه ددنياخوارد ليل كرزى لا رسم ورواج كړى تاداج معاداج لتاخورى ساج ته وى سردارته وى زردار په هرطوف پښتو نه اغياد ووخواد ولار به تاته سلام وومدام نه دى بياقت نه دى دولت كبركړى خوارې بنو ځان كړلامزد عال دوريد ښكارد خپلوخپوكولا

شوكت الله به سردقام لكه اغياستى شك وخت دلاشته دى ارس بيكايد به سوران شوى

نادېدەرىج كىجىسىمىتىم

دسعىى رحمة الله عليه ددى پاسنى مصرى عى معنى دادى - چەنو خويورى يوسرى
رغى ومصيت الالكيسفونه توى ليدى - نو صغه خزانه اومال اودولت نه شى حاصلو كے
مطلب دادى - چه اول به تكليم فونه تير و مصنى به زغمى - اوده فى نه پس به دارام
اوخوشمالكى مى ويئے - حُماد لغيال دى - چه ديومعمولى عقل مكرواله سرے هم كه په غورادكرى - نوصفاله ورته معلومه شى چه دا اصول ياخيال حُمونو دروزانه تروندون د تجويو
خلاصه ده - يا غوردى - هوسرى پدى پوهيورى - چه به منت او ب تكليسف په دى
د ساكنى هم يوكادنشى كيدى - س

اول رُحمت اوبيارلعت دى زحمت چەنەرى راحت توك سيام

نن به دی اصول یا قانون با بدی مفصل بحث کول دی کر چه داخه دو مرکا پیچیده او کرانه مسئله نه ده ده و به خاطر به فره مسئله نه ده چه به داخیر د مفترون په خاطر به فره داخیره دیو خومتالونونه نامت کرکه شم عجه دا قانون دی مفیله شوی او د قدس تانون دی او به دی کنی و دو بدل نه شمی کید ہے ۔

د تونه اول که زه یومعمولی غوند مثال والملم - نوډیره بده به نه وی - تاسواوموند هره ورځ د فنموډو ډی خورو - خوموند هیچو مے د ډ و ډ ئی اصلیت ته غورنه د مے کو مے خو چه مخکنی داشی نواو کے خورو - اوکه د چایاد دی - نود ډ و ډ ئی نه پس انحمد ملله اووائی کنی نوځه ډ و ډ ئی اوخو می شوه - که چو مے د ډ و ډ ئی په اصلیت غوراوشی - نوسو می به میران پاتی شی - چه د غه ډ و ډ ئی چه مونو پخه ه منته کښ اوخو ډه - د دی په تیارید و څومو ه مینت شوی وو - بعنی اول زمیند ارکاکا خپله موکه اوبه کړی وه - بیا کے ورته کتل - چه و توکن شوه - نوایو می په کښ او کړه - دویم کل کی بیاوار وله - د دیم کل کی

سیاایوے یکن اوکرے - سیائے مالہ کرالا -جہ سنہ میدہ شی - سیائے یکنی د فنموکر اوکرو اوبو كل من بياواروله بيائ اوبه كره - بيائ دفصل اوبواود نوروخبروغيال وخت به وخت ساللو - يورد شير مياشتي مع ورسره خواري اوكرة - نوفصل سيارشو-سياكم دهاربشكال به غرموكنى نوونه غوبلونه اوكول - بيائ غم يالككول - اوددى تكليفوا اومصيبتونونه يس هغه له دمعنت مبوه به لاس راغله - خه يسسه تكي ورسره راغل اودكال شيرو مياشتوروزى وركره بيداشوه - غنم دزمينداردكوره بازاريدلارل - هلته يه جوند واوميينواوره شول - بيا يها نوشول - واخط شول - بدستورت وركن - يا د تورك شبى دياسه ياخه شول - اود دى دوموه جنجالونونديس كمونويه محكيل ددودى ياد يواتي يەشكلكىن داغلل -

يعني ائه نهُ ميانشتي دزميندا (ودنوروخلقود شيه اووديج دمحنتونوا قكليه غونوندبيس مونرر ددے قابل شو۔چەدغىنويە شان دىومھنزىن خوراك دخورلىوقابل شو- دا ټولىد مىن

تکلیف اومشقت نیرولولازمی نتیجه وه۔

ددى نەيس بەمونى يوبل مالىل ولغلو-معصوم ھلك چەدمورنەسى اشى -نوڭە زىكە پهب حالت اوبد ۷ ودځ وي - کیه اومے غوښي وي - موراو پلارورسره -خواری شروع كرى - شبه اوورځ په ځان تكليه فونه تايووى - رئىمارناپ سختى برداشت كوى - ىۈخەمۇ يس ملك ددى قابل شى - جه به مدى سه كنى كىينى - اوسى هلك خيل هم محنت شروع کری ـ اومور پلادے صم صرفسم سفتی بخان تیروی ـ هلك چه هسیاروی ـ اوموربلارئ خوش قسمتهوى منويوه ورئ داسى راشى جهداهاك ددنيا كاميابي ماسال کړی -اعلیٰ تعلیم اوکړی ـ چرته ځه ځای سیاموهی ـ اود خپل موربلار او دخپل محنت ـ مشفت القلیفونوپدوجه هم پخیله ارام اومزے کوی - اوهم ورسری نورخلق پدرا حت کئروی داولے ؟ داخلل د محنت - مصيبت اوككاليف پورته كونو يدوجه - كه جو مے مور ئىداول ورئه نه داويلى وى ـ چە خەمونى خلى خان بەبلا اخت دى

غدني. وغټ ئول-ا کوٹ ودكو_ا وى نو

نەش رسمم تهوا اغبا خاد

چينځ د يا د اوسيا د ده نه طمع كوو ـ نونتيجه ته معلومه ولا - د پښتو يوشعردي - سه دانه چه خاور مے شی حله کل ټوکوپ اول تكليف يسے راحت دمي... داردوبومشمهورشعودے ـــــــ مثادے اپنی مستی کو اگر کھ مے رتبہ جاھے کہ دانہ خاک میں ملکو کا گوزار بنتا سے يعنى مطلب داد مے چه كه يه جهان كنى داحت، ارام، مرائب ه او خوانعالى غوار سے . نواول كان خاورىمكورة -تكليفونه يەخان تىركرۇ- ددنىياھىرمىسىت ئەغار يەكىر. دە-نويس دھغى به چه ته خه غوارسه - هغه به بياموس - دمنال يه طورتاسوديوكل د تخم دوه دان واخلی يوه دانه چرته صند وق كښى د عطرويه د بې كښى ښه سنساله كبر د كى - اوبله داند د خاورولاند كرئى ـ اواوبه وركوى - شير مياشتى بسع دوارودانو حالت اوكورئى - دمند وق واله به كونزوخورى وى - يابد دغرشان يوتدوى - ويد د مزكى وك دانے يه خائے به يواعلى تك شین بویتے ولاروی - منبائسته خوشرنگه کلونه به نی نیولی وی - ښه خوشبوکی به تریخی او د سرى طبيعت به ورته خوشماليو.ى . داولے ۽ ځکه چه د مفرسي تکليغونو ته ځان بينک کو دخاورودلاند به کومه مزکه کنی به توری شیاره کنی دخاوروسره خاوری شوه - نوخدائی بال معداقرباني قبوله كري - اوداول نه يه زرجينده زيات خائست اووجو مي وركرو -تلسوچه باغ ته لارشی اورتکادنك کلونه دینی ساوخوشبوی اخلی - داټولد د محنت اومشقد دد د نه نه پس که مونو د د نیا تاریخ رایخه کرو - نویه هوهو قدم به مونو به دا تابت ه شی چه هر خوصوره مشحمور اولو کی سری جه تایر شوی دی - هغوداً وری د محسونوتکلیفونو اومصيتونودتيرولونه لسموندلىدى س نبولین بونا پارت یومعولی سرے دو - خوجه اواده کے اوکرہ -مصیبونه کے برداشت كول من في كالمريك كريد و نيولين اعظم خطاب ورته وركريك شو - دهغد بد دھر وکو خاور مم نهوي باتى شوى -ولے نوم لئے مغه شان برعزت انسنى شى

بابر پرمعمولی سیاچی وو - ددیو تکلیفونو او مصیبتونونه بس کے سرداد کہو۔ بیائے
پہ هندوستان اربو کا کے بل کا کے حلے شروع کہے - دیر کلی کی ملتے اوخور کے
اود یر کله د مرلئ نه ب شو - خوصت کی برے نه خود و - مصیبتونو او تکلیفونو ته کے
کان تابیائی کرو - نوا خوکی دھندوستان غوندے دجنت بشان ملک پیملاس ورفی
او داد سرو زرو مرفی خبل ت بریعنی مغلیه خاندان ته پریینو دو - چه هغوئی پر مے
شہر او ده سوه کاله مزید او کہ دے -

اود و مره درے و لے کو۔ په موجوده زماند کبنی خوچه هر گوه ولا لوئی سرے وی ، نوده خو در زوند ابت اپد دیوه معبولی طریقه شوی ده - نه چاپیزندل - او نه ئی چانه پته ولا خوچه هغوئ ارا ده او کو کا ۔ محنت کے شروع کرو۔ مصیبونه او کلیفونه کے پر کان تیرکول - رتکادنامی مسختے کے اولیدے - دسروینی کی خیواود خیووینی کی سوته الادے نوخد الحی باقانون قدر ت ورته دهغو تکلیفونو میوه ورکو گا - او دادی نن مونو وینو جه یود دوسی مالك دی - بل داتلی - بل دجومتی - بل دهسیالیه - اود فد شان اک تر دویو تو مونو او ملکونو تا چدارات او واحد مالکات دی - او که هو توجوه مده تیج شان اک تر دود و کی نومونه بر زوندی وی - داو لے ہو کہ کہ چد

ع دانه چه خاور د شی کل ده له ټو دوسينه ؟

دغد حال زمو دبر د تولو به عبر الزعليهم السلام وود دا دم عليه السلام واخلى تواقا في نامدار محمد مصطفى صل الله عليه وسلم بورے چه خوصر لامشهور بيغ مبرات اور سولا تير شوى دى دوئى ټولو بدر كلار نائ طريقواول بنه تكليفونه دم هيبتونه اوسطنى تير كاير كري و د د او ده غى نه بيس ورله خدا كه پاك ووموه بو كم موتب وركو ه وى د معمون بيغ بر رسول كريم صل الله عليه وسلم د ژوند حالت چه سرے اوكورى نوغنى د يزيك زيك شى د مكر معظم كفارو هره فه تكليف چه د بنى ادم به خيال كن الله نامى د انحصن صلح ته رسوك دى د به كانوو كي به هغوئى كذارونه كرى وو د به لاد وكن كم هغوئى ته اغزى كها و و

سنة المه المهم الفيا الفيا

غدئي

غت

ىل-

نو_م

يوكو-

وی نو

كندكى بدئى دهغوئى يصحبهم مبارك اجوله -وركولا بدهغوئى دكتوجار مارى كولد غرض داجه هيئ فى نه وويوس بنودى -ولى انحصنوت صلعم بددخوك ممارك ندآف ندوليستو داصوغه به في زغمل - اوخداى پاك ته به في دارى كولد -چه خدايد دوى ته حدايت اوكرم چەيوسوكالدېدىومخ انحضوت صلع بدخان دىكلىفوند دومسىستوندىيوكول نوخدانى ياك ىس دھغىنە يېغىمبوكۇ - سيادوئىسۈە دخىلونوغۇكسومككروجيە يىردونى ئىجايمان د سردوماده دكفادوظلونوا وسحتوته خائناتينك كرو - خلى موده كمص بئيله سخت تكليفونك ادم تىركول _ نودراحت زماندى دافىله داويدلوره مودهكين ديركايونله واخستل - هم دد ب باكو مستودتكليفونواود محست سيجه وه - جهلوه موده پس اسلام به ټوله دنياكښ خورشو-صرحوته داسدلام جنده يوونه شوه - اودمسامانا مؤيديب وكبن ددنياتام مال ودولت-ادام خوشعالى رغريده مهددى مصيبتونو الأنكليفونو تيرولو وحدده ميدرسول كريم صلالله عليه وسلم دخداى ياك محبوب تومن يبضه واويد تولوسف بوانوكس افضل توين در حهانوسرداد اوپدودهٔ دقیامت دکل مخلوقات شفیع اوکرزید و - پدقیامت کس به معربو مشمعورسغب ودخلقود شفاعت ندكان يدفنك كوى مكله جدهغوكى برد ديومصيبت ا وتكليف پدوخت كنى دصبواوتحمّل لمن يوبينوده روع حُمونودسول كرم صل اللّه عليا لم مواخره بور م برصبوقائم وو - اوهومصيب التكليف به كے بدورزم اليودو-وشفيع المذنبين محمة اللعلين اوسوداددوعاله خطاب يصبياموندو-دغدشان دردنیاهم خومولامتقی - پوهیز کاواونیاف خلق چه دی معغوی شیه اوورځ په عبا اورياضت كبى لكياوى مسمود وختله بإسى - اكثوبتول الوله شبه ولبروي تمونخونه كوى کوی - تعمق کوی - ذکوکوی - وظیفولی - دفوان شویف تلاوت کوی - به خان دنکارنان منختيم تيروي و دنفس اوشيطان سوه مفابله كوى مخيل خواهشات اونفسي أن اوانونه ادمانوندد باو کوی - اوام نه کوی - سیلوندند کوی - عیشی عشرت مذکوی - اوداه شه هغونی ولی کوی ، پر مے وجد چدددی نکلیف عنت اومصیب میوه معودی آلمدهف

جهان کنی ورکوی شی - اونتیجه کی خه وی ؟ داجید دایو خوور خ نوندون خربه کلیف آیوکوی و له ده ده باقی دنیاه و تسم ادام اوخو شعالی که نصیب شی ۔
وائی چه خه وخت خدای پاک جنت او دو رزخ دواری پید اکول - نوجبراکیل نه کی اوفر کال چه ورشه دجنتونوسیل او کولا - جبوائیل چه لا پروسیل کی اوکوو - نوخدائی پاک ته کی اووی چه داخو دیر اعلی کاک دی - که دد د داری در ادام اوخو شعالی نه نوک خبر شو - نودد نیاهو سر عبر هم دیته وائی - ممکنه نه ده - چه بل چونه لادشی - بیا خدای پاک ورته اوفوائل چه ورشه اوس د جنت لاره آوکوره چه نختکه ده - چه جبوائیک لا پواود حبت دلاری هغه نماید فورد و نه اونیول - اوید مند و خدای پاک ته داخه ای پاک ته داخه حبوائیک اونیول - اوید مند و خدای پاک ته داخه جه خدایه باک ته داخه باک در حبات دالاره وی - نوامید نه دی چه دد نیا پوسر می هم حبات نه لا د

شى -خوستايرفض اويركوم كه خوك رامي نورابشى -

کښ اوسوزد کے شی ۔ ذرمے ذرمے اومیدہ میدہ شی ۔ اورتکارناک مخرمے ہداوشی نوھیا

ببنة نه ش نه نه ته وز نه نه ا

ندئی

غت

ل-

ر_'

وكو–

ری نو

پاسه شی اوقیمت بید اکری - بیاهم دا فرج بیشهاده نورتکلیفونه به گان تیرکری - نو دهغی ندیس د بنیانسته نهری دیوز مے چارکل - دغوب والئی - دلاس بنکری دسینی هار یا دسپیت تندی تابید بین تندی تابید بین تابید ی تورف به باورونو او سوزو له تندی و او تابید بین تابید ی تورف او سوزو له تندی و او تابید بین تابید ی تورف او سوزو له او فوری - نوده فی او تابید بین تابید بی

په اخرکښ به فره د اردويو شعواوليکم اوسيا به دامضمون خنم کوم - واني چه - مه په اخرکښ به فره د اردويو شعواوليکم اوسيا به دامضمون خنم کوم - واني چه - مه نامي کوئي بغيرم شقت نهيس تيځوا سموبارجب عقيق کتات نگين تيځوا -

بعنی دمشقت - معنت اوسینی نیرولوند بغیر خوا مونسه اوبؤم ندشی بیر اکولے آلکه دعقیق کانزے جدبین مارہ خلہ په خوخونوا وسولے شی - دیکا رنا نی نحویے بداوشی پریکر ہے شی - اوسند تکلیف نیرکری - نؤدھ بی پس دبادشاء یاد محبوب ککوتے فی کی

اودومره نويه ورخ سيامومي -

خلاصه مطلب اولئه کا خبوع داده چه د دود کی ندواخل - نوجنته پوری - یعنی دیو و دکوت خوشه الدی او اوام نه تو دولوئ خوشه الدی او اوام نه تو دولوئ خوشه الدی او اوام نه تو دولوئ خوشه الدی او اوام مهر دو داحت - هده بیامون سے شی - چه اول ووت ده خوشه الی - ده دولوئ مشقت - اوسفنی تیولاکری - ده خوشه بیمن اسب تکلیف - مصیب - مشقت - اوسفنی تیولاکری -

بعنی ص^{ور} نادیده رنج گلنج میسترنمی شود »

ر ارباب محد فيروزدخلورم كال)

دَيْستنودكاورونان دهغ إصلاح

ر دستنه زون د برسخت دی - هربوه کهری ددوئی د مرك برووی - د ماسام نه هي ول له كورنه عونه داوى - پدخپل كوركني هم بېتانه پدامن كني نه وى . معروخت د د نېمن پره وي - د اضروري ده -چه د شيې بديه ټوکښيوکسې ټوله شه په سار وی ۔اودکورخوکمداری بهکوی -بیس له دی ټولوخېرو بېدو کی دیومل کويو وراوړی .او لی دور توبود - عزیز - دکور مالت دکندی دکلی سری بدوجنی - نتیجه داحیه د مقتول دونو موبوران بدیو۔ےدعوہ اوکړی ـ قاتل بدیانسی شی اوکٹا بدخیلوباتی شووته پر میر میاداد مهمنی تردولس پیرو بوری جاری دی - دمفتول دار^نان د قالل وار^انانوند مرکوند اودقال وارتان دمقتول دوار تانوند مركوندكوى - يىندن بدسمووختى سىي اوبويدوار بدخيل شريك والسري شوراوكرى انتحه بديتو يكونوتما غوته اورسی - دوه دری موگه بد د يوطوفداوشي اودوه درې مِرکدله بل طوفد - بل پدينېت دچایومپواتو دیردواج شوی دی کوربه ورکواد دود ه منگکان زغلی - اوسکی بدئی زوكة بالورندچائينك آويبالى وركړى وى - چدخه بابالدديى تى جائے يوسله . دى بد مغدېورى تك نه كوى . چىدتوسوچا ئے نه وى دارسىدىلى - داخىو نو دىساتلونن صم حالت دی- بېنىون چەماسام لەپتى ئەراشى - داكىۋخوپكىنى خىلى مخىرى مەندوى . دىكىنى عمد المدروشي - بدكت كنى به شالى والى يربوذى معال برسودشى - بوعلم الوسم مداولكي .اوسابه محلس سازكري و دكوره به خبر ندوي د دبال بعد به خبر نه وي - بدحر لا لمهت اوشی . او د جاکوه به دآله وا چوی - د جاکننه ر به اوکری - اوکه دکور الک پر دے شہد نوپدھغد خائ بر بعضد مسور کری - بدبار ارکنی بدد چاہو به دو کان یو خوکسه رآجيع شَ - يوبدبل تدوائي عَلَ مه خوري - بل بدوائي تدعَل مه خوره - بدري كن سرچا توان

اوچلیکی-پدیوساعت کنی برخه هستال ته اورسیری . رخه تا نری ته که جرته هسپتال نزدی وی مخوشه شوه کی نویدلاره به کی فیصله ارشی جه وادهکودن ورکره اوشی و نوهندونه به به سود روی راواخلی و هغه به نوزیکه بنهی اولیکی و ود ىدىردچى - بىلسونە دا اوغوارى - دټول كلى روتې بدېرا دكري -غوض دا چەھونځې به پېديوه كوندن واده مائلي - سيابدد يلى يوك ناه ناست وى - يوكال مركليه خوخه كري بل كال بد كوركانوه كړى داويه دى بدوخت تايويى . اوجدهو څدختم شيى د نوغلى او ډلك خوتو چا ورى نهدى د غدىد ئى كسبوى سئىلى د شمنى خويديد ده - د بىسود بارى بدى درور وجنی اودابد میله توره کنری - داصلاح طولقه: ر را ، يوخوجيديد كلوكن د تولونداول دبانغانود تعليم خُدانتظام اوكري شي مجورتمنت دخيل جت كن يولوكي رقم درى كارديا والرباسي را، بل دديمات سدهاداودا بمن امداد ماهی سوسائیتانوله موده هم ترقی ورکړی شی - او ددوئی کلود منظم کړی شي - خلق د هندواود سودنه خلاص شى دس بلدى دچابويدىولولودوكانونوماند لوكى تيكس اولكوي معدهفوئ ددى بوج برداشت ندكرى شى - اوفيل شى . ول مه اكترفسادونه ددې د کانونوند او حلیکي رې کورنمنټ د په صوبوکلي کښ دید یواوتکوي - اوسفوي . ر صفدس على كيدوني ددويم كال ، هسیتالونولدد ترقی ورکړی شی بر

*؆ڿؠڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿڹڿ*ڂ

اشعارعبوت ولدقله دشوكت والج-ي

لكرهاكرئي بره حال دسية عماراج وبنمه حائدادي ديراوكم طاقت في دخراج وينمه كمكريه غاده في زيمكردسود سياج وينمه تاتل درورداد دسركاد زه ستاعلاج وينمه

قوموند تول په انفان بښندن تاراج وينمر ندئ تعليم نښتدنه كوشش كوندكوكوي دغ ښادئ خرخوندنيات له خيل طانت كوى شوركړى لدروره په پولم تل په اوبو

له خزان دَسييره باده وُجِه وُنه دَ بوستان يم مات جَرس بي براؤ بروت يم ناخبرله كاروان يم

للاً قفس دَعْلا مِي نه يه كِيُو كُلُو بِروازكرم بي همتَ، ناتوان نديم له نفاقُ سُركردان يهم

دَعنزا په کاريوهيکم زه افغان زوئ دَخالگايم چه خيل سرگرنرئ منالي کښن دردادشه هندځوانېم

كه لأوند اله يم خوغازى يم كه جام كرم تنصيدا شوم نه که توری په شرناک خوښ يم ده غم خوس دخيل يمان يم

ممكرسوزيم جمان سوزيم أورم بل به دره دغم دك يتنك خُان سيزى يه شمع زه دخيل قام قربان يم

كله مُدَّكري كله جَدْدُكله موج وهي كمهة

زه به خه وبره دُمّاكرم چه يعبله لوي طوفان بم

غیرت هم دده جراًت هم زده که من عنت میره نیم خودداری اوننگ م مم زده خود یک آواد ادمان ید

یه فلك دفطب سنورے درال كؤ راهبرى كرم به صعراء اوبه خُنُكل كِس كه به دشت وبيابان يبم

دَمَفَ مُسْكُونَ فَسِون به خُه كُوم د مِنون جنون سُرغوادم

ده معسوب سرت کس ده طول عمر بنده بوان سیم دخیل فوم په معبت کس ده طول عمر بنده بوان سیم مفتون داسه کیا بی

حال *

هلر بدخبرشي جدناروجي لدورشي!

(لەقلىدلال بادشاء دىپىرساكى)

ونياكن غود برقامونددي. او في شاوع كي نومونددي. تعوك نه سيداددي . نعوك تحوكبداددي . فول تحوكبداددي . فول ملائمت كوي . او خوك ده نوكسب كوي . به كسب كروكس خوك استاد سنائيلي شي اف خوك بدنيب نامراد سنائيلي شي . خاص كود بهنتو به مين صغه بدن خبيب كسب كرج بعدالدكهي او حلاله خوري - مام كو ي نوبه جولا لا به كومين بي كه جرند معبلس وي نوبه جولا لا به كومين بوك بيكن بياهم كدخلة و كوم شهرت شيخ حيالي خوله خوس به عوشو به كليا وي - او خيل وخت به نيروي . عرض دا جه كوم شهرت شيخ حيالي كداكد و بداف او قصال يكوم من موند لى دي . هم هغه با دهني نه زيات دي به نعيب جولا لا به بينت او د بينت و ب

واكي جربه بادشا و دواد د مفركب بغير وخوراك سفاك او توقو لقالونه با نفسام دو-اود دي نونو تقالوخوند به د عرب جولالا بدسوالمستى شو- بعنى شبه او ورخ بد به جواله كا في بورى خدى دلا - خير د حولالاكا في اوبه هم دورخ حارا وفي او مجبّودا خبل بريد دصال حربا ولا اغلم بركي ددي حرد دمدوا خسته مرميان كي رخمت كولا ادبخيله وفكر بدتال خاله والنشو.

لان عاند و تنکود نه خد دا ه بی رجب او شاه می ندو بنی) او بادشاه ند داس نبائی حدد از ده کی دی داوی دی در نه اعنون دم دا لفرف بر صاحب بر شه لفرکره و ما و شاه شه بوه بده و لیک و دری حولای نه نبوس بر نبوس بر

"رُياجي"

داخوته نی جه مدام به به بوحال بیم سنده کله شرشاهی کله سبر» داخونه نی جه مدام در در به بادیم حاکله نه به بادی کله هرسیر مراعی عی

زه پوسف چه دخبل کان نو مَ خبره سول سهم کربل عبیب و هست فرا ما چه گان نه فکر اوکه را معلوم شوی زی د دا ه و کنه کار دم دوم خبر

هے انسوس بمرم ببرشه به عفلت كس دغديات برشي تنير هيك موت كب زه بوسف دان آل اورم جدر حجم دے وَلَى مُدْ بِرِيْكِ يَ دَي صَلَى بِدِجْتُ كَنِي

آرماني بم چدځواني م شوه برما که اولان د اوس منگولی مروب م رکونکه مکس دَكُلُناء دُبِعُوضُ طبَيبٍ مِ نسْتُه! ته كافي شافي عافيكية مألدبس،

باالهي بإالهي بي ثنانيادس اننبتة نشتة نبشة بنشة جرندكس! جبه طولمي دَمعرنت به کښ نه اوسې <u>ا</u> حُديكادش دوجُود حُمَا قَعْس إ

جما تعس: گناهوند لکِد قند ماند شبکا ریکی! پشف دخواراسم ره) خُلَدُ كُورْم لكر في زند عبيش ويس! للغدائظري

زه به خبلوببنوولاله دله و كميَّ بنه بعد المه مها الما مد د تاك إلفاله

لدد ك دائع غلائي ندموك بها تردى ي جديد ناشد باستددي د مل به واك! جد نوكل به ما ك الله بان خوب اك بالله بان نو مل دي جاغ جو باك بالله بان نو مل دي جاغ جو باك بالله بان ك الله بان خوب اك بالله بان ك ب برميدان كُنْ دعل چرورسنوندشد الله الله المراب كيد ونشددي وال

د أجبر به إلى كن إ

ن معد ملى بيد النوع د كالح منه عواكن الما جدولن باغ عدن كري د جير غرو نويد خواكن وى ما مويد هر يوف كنى تل عاشق وفيل ولن وي داوران كلشن تدخل يربليلانونيه المادكوي التشدنية نددسوه ووكدو كحوانا افدميوا كريم دمتياد دامكن يركيكي خلاصيد وسمون نبكاي الدنتاهين ذورو له وركوي عدمتياد نونهيزاي به دے تورانا رہے کس نن منعل معرب اللہ اللہ علیت ندیبکان تر نہ شید اللہ علی دعمیت ندیبکان تر نہ شید اللہ دد الم تورغرونو لمن كن نبيا صير و خوان في السلامة من المرفورد وم رد سبانه دا فعال كري ك لولاك سرو دخواهان وي تل إنهد دال وان المرات المرا ر سَسِيدُ سُلِمان دَادَّلُ كَالَى)

بالفتارغيددمن وي النزود زرومكني

بهديم ناريخ تمارج كالمدود ومالتندم شرفني سالانه حلسه منعتف كاننوء كدفنع يدلا تحرعم كانب انعامي شاعل صم بوعزود - وبريان بابرشاعران كداردوا ودبينتو يركه عبسكس با موندواغلى وو دادغيل ستغب كلام ندي حامري عظوط كري .

المامى شاعل اى دوادىنىنودوالدو زىوكنى ننجوبكرى شوى ولكين ديرانوس كخير دىيننو يرشاعل كن اللاغلوزيندشامل شو- (الهدومشاع كن وشاعرانو نند اددوميد ندهم زيان وو) او د نعب عبود و چەيە اى دومشاع كېن كىم بوطا سىعلىرىيى دادّ ل الغانم نىخى شوھىغى بوينىنئون دى كەبىشىن يەكابكېن دبيننولمال علافله طرية فيلى مادري لب سره واقتم سلوك غرهيرة بده مطاعع ندده لنها وداجة دبينتو بيمشاعكا كن بالترنيب مبان عمد بيشف والكال اوشوك الله وديم كالماقالة

دویم افام ولفننی مزم دوا دوند قد دوئی به کامبابی مبارکباد و کود - ادامید اود چه پښتانه شاعه طبع طالب علمان به بیا له خیلی تر بیس دانیم و به بروائی سوک ندکوی خوص آبو ژبی ادبیا تو ابند ادکن هم بید شوشاعری سر نزنی کوی دو - حضوصاً هغه شاعری به ترقمی من با تو اظهار دی با که وقد رقی شاهر به بس خاکه داکه نی شوی دی - دفتلوم ادبیا تو ایز فال فار دیش دی -

للنوص دوايي نظويد بنزنيب سوء جاب شرى دى جبدبه نظر دمن منعان كن دا ال او ددويم العاكم عقد اددي ـ

(الكوان دخيس اد ديرم)

زه مُسلان يم بى لدخل مُ دَجا بروا ، ندلوم

زومسلمان یم به له خدای دجا پروا ۲ نه لرم

بغیر لد بو الله واحد معبود سیوان درم

مرا فطرت داد مے جبہ له خوفه اعملان کومب

دسند بر مفولد دعشق به او بر کوران کومب

بر والام نشه که دس برکس نیاوان کومه!

سببه کبن نورم شی تقیل جبد حجانان کومه!

حرا دهک بر بنکلی قران دے بل پیشوانه لوم!

مرا دهک بر بنکلی قران دے بل پیشوانه لوم!

مرا دهک بر بنکلی قران دے بل پیشوانه لوم!

مرا دهک بر بنا المان یم بی له خدا ایک کی جا بر والانه لوم!

ملك ی عرب اعلانب افالسرور دی خما!

لوبيه ِدَسَر دان د٧كوي فوجي انسردى حُماا تاريخ كوالالدميه دسنوجودن وكاكما كدن وهن أوكهم غوك وأني حد غير فوالاندادم ن ومسلمان يم به لدخدائ وحيايدوا و نداوم حماهت تدمنعموتلي وفتام وبيسلم شه لله خليل اوم در غرو دخلفه كلزا دوسيم مرة بهراد شيل موسط كليم فرعون مردا ووبيسه نهاه دًى اصعابوب د ودخست به هروا رويتمني كتوكل به يروتلل ككم هؤامنه لرم شهمان بمد لدخدائ كحيا يروالاندارم هغدانهه به میمکه به و بنولسیدان را با دکر م تکه پتنگ د دیت به شمع سوز بدل لایا دکر م نفن د زاج دے که د باز کارزین ل لا با دکوم كەپدنامتوت دولمن نن قرمانىيدل دا بيادكوم تلي غزن كدغوا بهم بايغواست ماروالكهنهم يراه صلمان عمى لهذه الى كجايروا لا ندلوم وخنى يعركدد تلبك اسوز وكدا ذكسوم بب مرے تو عمان کہ د مطلوم د الا بروار کرم سیا جرخوك برندشي خبر معند كمنتى وازكرميدا يترفرستان كبن د توحيد بلند الوادك رميدا ببانا اُمبدله کرم نردی کے نوا ندلوم نره سلان یم بدلمنائ کویا برواه ناوم

وستركلوندي جيرخانك اوج كريه كالوارينم

ببعجيبي نداريدي وكلونو مازام ويم

د قددن دُلاس كا روند نوي نوي شكاريم

وَجِيْرِدعْرِيهِ سُوكُودُكُلُونُودِلِيْسَ شَكَارِيرِي ﴿ حِبْرُخُونُظُرِمُولَ كُويَ نَنْكُفْنَهُ لِالْهُ زَارُوبِيْم

نى ئىلىنى ھېتىدى نىينىيدى دىكارى

دهجران فيهركن وصلت دي دمن متور ماديم

دوفابانى ببنشةب وفادكلن امريم

ية نازيري 🖔

كلننان كن لمولمبادباري ببلايه كلوراري

كالمليستركي سري دي خابجًا الي سوردي الم

بويراوبنم بيكل خوردي دبلبلو باعرن شور الم الخ كمبنت اينم رنوردي تلكفنه لللذا ردينم

سورا يؤخير غروندعجببه كوي خوندونه

ت در ان دی نوی انوی در می العلی العلی

جريركل ملنخاروبنم جريدا يصندياردي

كه هو خفي بلي متم دي بلبل ويوكن سنى كالم

موج حيات (له قام د معتد سليم خان خترك)

ددې ناوزګارې د نيايداوېږدوورځواولنې و شيويا په لنډو ورځواواوې دو شيوکېز داوسید ونوم زوند دی کهسیولی وی که خزان که ووری وی که منی غم وی که ښادي ـ د ژوند ورځي تيرېږي ـ لکه څونك چه دريل کاړئ د مسافوانتظارنه کوي هم دغه شان دنباوى وژوند درنج والمخه پروانه لرى لكه م

اوس كه خان وهم كه خاورى بسرنولم

يەھىقۇرىكەسىرتەندرائى واس تىرشو (على خان)

دسمندردرياب په غارد پرتى سېيئ د غرخبرى اورېدى - چه د سمندى اود د لا په ميان يه ديونا زوادا سره كيدي - يه داميان كښ سيني اووي - چه تاسو دواړ لا د ژوند مقصداته ناوى رسيدلى وماته اوكورئي جهدسمندم ناختم كيدونكي كش مكش كنس مرغلوه بصغوله كنى سنبال كرئ غارى ته داورسيدم -سيدي خدنور ويل غوستل چه اسمندى موسكى شواوسييئ ديونرمى چيى سره ساداوبووم نه سكته شويا رونى خەدى ، يدالنى زوندكنى مونولەختكان يوبلەندى يكام م

ولى هسى شوى له غمه خمادله عمربادغوندائيريرى دريغه دريغه بنجنبنين ببنين

THE KHYBER

outcome of Nietzsches' "Will to Power" and his concept of the "Superman." The thought, which the All-India Muslim League has taken upon itself to propagate and work out—the thought, namely, that the Muslims in India form a Separate Nation and must have a separate Homeland for themselves has emanated from Prof. Dr. Syed Zafarul Hassan's brain. Here are but a few instances that are set forth by way of suggestions to those who would like to think over the subject of Philosophy for themselves. For the rest, we point out to the readers the learned Address of Professor Dr. Syed Zafarul Hassan (to the Philosophical Society, Aligarh, 1931) wherein has very rightly been emphasized the need for the study of Philosophy.

M IHSANULLAH KHAN.

Philosophers are therefore apt to be empirical and rational nature. more successful in life than any other academic man; their sucess in life being essentially the outcome of the right handling of men and their affairs. Hence it is, that a proper training in various disciplines of Philosophy is greatly conducive to success in the different departments of life. The study of Psychology is of immense use in Education, Medicine, Trade, Administration, Justice, etc. A knowledge of Mob-Psychology, coupled with the understanding of Political Philosophy, is particularly useful for statesmen and politicians of a high order. A thorough training in Logic is of much help to a Pleader and a Judge in arguing a case and discovering fallacies in Similarly, Metaphysics and Logic will greatly help a Theologian to meet the adverse criticism of the sceptic and the atheist against God and Religion. In the same way, the study of Psychology and of Moral Philosophy is of immense importance for Maulvies and teachers. Firstly, because they are required to Know men and, secondly, because they are required to guide them to the goal of men. In the first case they need Psychology, in the second, Moral Philosophy. For the police officers, as also for the judges and the lawgivers, the knowledge of criminal Psychology, is indispensible. We have been so far discussing only those advantages of Philosophy that accrue man as an individual.

Let us now take into consideration its advantages to Man as a specie—to mankind. In other words, we have to estimate the contribution of Philosophy to the Culture and all the higher pursuits in general, of Mankind. All sciences originate in, and ultimately return to, Philosophy. It is in this sense that Philosophy is called the Mother of all Sciences. Psychology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics Chemistry, Medicine, etc. were all once part and parcel of Philosophy. It took them a long and assiduous course of development and evolution to become independent Sciences. Even as full-fledged Sciences they have still to look upto Philosophy for inspiration. The notions. for example, of the "quantitative explanation of the physical changes" (Descartes), "force" (Leibnitz), of "Continuity" and "Evolution" (Kant) and several others, have all originally sprung from Philosophy. Similarly, all great movements calculated to bring about world-wide changes, are ultimately traceable to one or the other "Communism" and "Bolshevism" can be system of Philosophy. traced to Hegel and Hegelians. The thought of "Eternal peace" and of "League of Nations" is first furnished to us by Kant. The "French Revolution" is the work of Rousseaus' "Return to Nature." Fascism and Nazism, with their consequent ideology of Dictatorship, are the

know the ultimate nature thereof, which will explain this whole. Looked at from this angle of vision, philosophy is the completest knowledge of the completest reality, and is "the profoundest knowledge of the profoundest objects." The sciences, on the other hand, are a partial and incomplete knowledge or only part-realities. Obviously, as an end in itself, "Philosophy is incomparably more valuable than any other branch of study-indeed more valuable than all of them put together" (Prof. Dr. Syed Zafar-ul-Hasan). Strictly speaking, all branches of knowledge and all sciences are there for the sake of philosophy—are subservient to it. Taken by themselves, they may possess any amount of utilitatian value, they may even have a value as Ends in themselves; but when compared to Philosophy, they have only a value as means to an End which is They are there "to study the universe piecemeal in Philosophy. order later to utilize the results thus obtained for constructing a true picture of Reality as a Whole" (Prof. Hasan). In a word, they are there to supply material and data for Philosophy, of which data Philosophy is then to make a system—consistent view of the whole:--

Now we pass on to the advantages of Philosophy in the ordinary sense of the term—in the sense of advantage as a means to other Ends.

The study of Philosophy, before all, develops the power of thinking or the rational faculties in us. This is exactly what distinguishes man from animals.

Further, the nature of the sublime and fundamental problems with which it deals, raises us above the petty concerns of life and elevates our character. The study of moral Philosophy in particular contributes enormously towards the development of human character. The study of the Philosophy of Fine Art, (Aesthetics) develops in us a sense of taste as well as an insight into the nature of the Beautiful and the Ugly and enables us to enjoy beauty in all artistic productions. The study of the Philosophy of Religion gives us a clearer notion of the concept of God, the highest of all the human Ideals, and broadens our outlook on life and makes us magnanimous and forgiving;—all these being the spiritual advantages of the highest order, which no other science can offer to the extent to which Philosophy does.

Philosophy has, besides these, many practical and worldly advantages. It promotes our understanding of men both in their

themselves—are intrinsically good. But even in the domain of these intrinsic values themselves there are degrees, the higher values and the lower values. As between virtue and pleasure (both practical values) the former is clearly a higher value as compared to the latter. Similarly Knowledge is a higher value than Art, morality than knowledge and Religion than morality,—indeed it is the highest of all. What is now true of these intrinsic values as between themselves, is equally true in the various spheres of "knowledge" itself. All knowledge, of whatever kind it may be, is a value as an end in itself—in an intrinsic value. Nevertheless, the knowledge of one thing is a higher intrinsic value than the knowledge of another. It is here that we come to the real issue.

Philosophy is knowledge and knowledge is always a knowledge of something, of reality. So are all other Sciences, whether natural or human. Consequently, philosophy and all other sciences must be on a par with one another;—each being a case of "Knowledge" which is "an End in itself." Yet there is a difference between the knowledge that sciences bring us and the knowledge that is furnished by philosophy. The knowledge that results from philosophy is a much higher value than the knowledge that the sciences provide. The sciences treat of reality piecemeal. They divide the Universe into parts and aspects, each part being treated by itself and in complete isolation from the other parts. The physical sciences, for instance, deal with the physical world (the inorganic or lifeless matter), Biology with the organic world (the living things), Psychology with the mental world (the human mind). Now as far as we know our world, it is either organic, inorganic or mental. Thus these three kinds of sciences would cover the entire universe, the entire reality. Which is then the place left for philosophy? Of what other reality or Universe does it give us the It gives us the knowledge, unlike other sciences, not of parts and aspects of the universe. The Universe is not an aggregate of disintegrated and separable parts which can be united and separated at will. It is a whole, a unity, from which the parts are inseparable. The knowledge of the part-reality, of matter for example, is incomplete unless its relation to life and Mind is traced. There must therefore be a branch of knowledge which comprehends and considers the Universe as a whole—a whole, in which all its parts are inter-connected. This is philosophy. Philosophy, therefore, is the Science of the whole reality, of the whole Universe. It enquires: what is this whole, what is this Universe and seeks to

need of philosophy stands unrivalled in the domain of academic pursuits. So far we have been discussing the positive s de of philosophy.

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Speaking negatively, we have now to meet one of the most popular, though a very unjust and unfair, objection against this. sophy. It is commonly urged that philosophers are dreamers and visionaries and are far remote from the realities of the world. means that the object of philosophy is a mere dream-object, is a fleeting and passing brain-wave, is a creation of one's own brain. But this is absolutely baseless ad betrays a thorough ignorance of the subject of philosophy For the Mar and the Universe, of which the study is Philosophy, the man on the one hand and the universe on the other—the Universe with its inanimate objects, its vegetable and animal kingdom, its solar system and all the actual and possible realities therein, are facts which cannot with fairness be called dreamobjects or passing fancy. They are hard and stubborn realities and you cannot escape them. Whether you like it or not, you cannot help thinking over these realities-you cannot help philosophising. Thus Philosophy is not a cry in the wilderness or roaming in the region of dreams and visions: --like all other sciences the hard facts of life and of the Universe form its data.

But what the critic really means by the objection is not so much that philosophy has merely to deal with dreams and visions, as it is that its study has no practical advantage or Value in life. It is now to this side of the objection that we shall turn and see how far it is justified or otherwise. It would naturally lead us to the analysis of the concepts "A-lvantage" or "Value". A thing is of advantage or value to me either because it brings me another advantage or value, or because it is advantageous or valuable in its own right. We earn money, because it affords us pleasure; but we seek pleasure, because it is valuable by virtue of its own nature. Thus money is valuable ony as a means to an end which is pleasure; whereas pleasure is valuable as an end in itself—is intrinsically good. Hence it is, that we have two notions of "advantage" or "value": "advantage" or "value" as a means to some end, and "advantage" or "value" as an end in itself. We shall now see how far the study of philosophy has an advantage or value both as an end itself or as a means to some other end.

Pleasure, Virtue, Art, Knowledge, Morality and Religion have each a value in its own right. They are valuable as ends in

Now all these questions deal with the most fundamental problems that a human being can be interested in. Once I have known them, I have known all—have known the complete truth and need nothing more. If knowledge of the ultimate reality were possible, nothing better could be desired. It would throw a light on, and explain, the whole reality and would thus teach me all I care to know.—All would be enlightenment, clearness and distinctness: and no trace of darkness, ignorance, confusion and error or talsehood would be left. I shall have dived deep into the very root of the cosmos and will be in direct communion with the very basis of all reality, be it God or anything else. My action too will therefore be the best and conceivably the most appropriate of all conduct: and that necessarily so, for all would be done at the behest of the most perfect and consequently of the wisest and most moral being with whom I am in direct contact. Evidently, nothing better could be wished than to have a knowledge of the best reality, followed by the best of the conduct in line with it. All material advantages. gains, comforts, etc., dwindle into insignificance in the presence of an attainment so perfect.

If, however, a conclusive answer to the questions mentioned above is impossible and the knowledge of the ultimate reality not attainable, the enquiry at least sets limits to the human knowledge;— I know that not everything is knowable, I comprehend that there is something which is incomprehensible. Thus even if I am ignorant, my ignorance is an intelligent and sensible ignorance, and as such is not blind ignorance. What is thus incomprehensible and beyond the limits of human knowledge, becomes a matter of faith, of a rational faith for us. If we are not able to know reality (ultimate reality-Truth) we can at least approach it from the other side of our nature, i.e., from the fundamental human consciousness—æsthetical, moral and religious consciousness. We are thus led to a belief about its nature and so come to a Weltanschaung, a view of the Universe (Kant). Hence it is, that we get a consciousness of certain "Ideals," a consciousness of the ideal of "Beauty," of "Goodness" and of "Holiness". These ideals go beyond the experienced phenomena and offer us standards by which it can be judged. Hence Philosophy opens up a new field of vision before us, a field of certain Ideals, which we are constantly to strive after. If not actually attained, these Ideals have nevertheless a regulative and disciplinary function which, indeed, is no mean advantage. Thus in every case—whether we have knowledge or no-knowledge of the ultimate reality or of ultimate End or purpose of human life—the

On the Need of Philosophy

Philosophy, as the etymology of the word itself signifies, is Love of Wisdom. In its completion it is the Doctrine of Wisdom. What do we understand by wisdom? What is a wise man? wise man is one who knows knows the truth, and acts in confermity with what he considers to be true. Thus wisdom is that state of mind in which a complete understanding of things or situations is combined with the most appropriate Action. Hence there are two sides of Philosophy, Theoretical Philosophy and Practical Philosophy. The object of Theoretical Philosophy is study of Man and of the Universe and of the Relation of Universe. This exhausts the entire actual and possible reality. Obviously, the task of Theoretical Philosophy is the Knowledge of the Whole reality, of reality in general, in the abstract. But philosophical enquiry cannot stop at this;—it must of necessity pass from the abstract, the general, the whole, to the concrete, the particular, the part, which is at the basis of the whole. This is the very nature of all philosophical enquiry. Hence it is, that the problem of the knowledge of reality, passes from the knowledge of reality in general to the knowledge of the reality, of the best reality, of the perfect reality, of the absolute and Ultimate reality. To put it in simpler words, theoretical philosophy starts with a search for the knowledge of the whole reality, but finally it attempts to know the part—reality which is at the basis of the whole reality and which explains this whole.

The object of Practical Philosophy, on the other hand, is to investigate into the ultimate End or Purpose of human life;—it enquires what one ought to do, what is the best, the most appropriate sort of action? Taken together, the task of these two sides of Philosophy is to ask: What is my essential nature—what am I, whence do I come, whither do I proceed; what is this Universe; is the ultimate nature of it (me including) all matter, all life, all mind: is it all chaos, a blind process, or is it a Divine Ordinance and a designed process, etc., and what is my place, my function in, and relation to, this Universe? Further, what is my ultimate goal in this life, what ought I to do in conformity with what I have known to be true; and what should I hope for in the hereafter, in return for what I have done in this life?

out the least qualms of conscience, with what consequences, we all know so well. Man's sinful conduct towards woman in this country has acted as a boomerang. In degrading our woman folk we have only degenerated ourselves. It is a trite saying that a man is known by the company he keeps. One cannot expect a high-souled manhood amidst a down-trodden womanhood. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the present degenerate and decadent condition of our country is, to a very large extent, due to our having denied their legitimate rights to our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters. They have been kept in abyssmal ignorance about things happening around them, through illiteracy; they have been exploited economically, and have been otherwise oppressed and suppressed in a manner which makes one shudder. I cannot understand how man could and can fall so low! But then, there are men and men! Thank God, however, a change in the status of woman in this unhappy land is perceptible. Man's conscience has been stirred, and the womanhood of this country is coming into its own. The rights of woman are being gradually recognised, and she is now given an opportunity to unfold her hitherto dormant self. It is at this juncture, when woman is passing through a period of transition, that I strike a note of warning. Let not the woman of India imitate the womanhood of the West. Women especially need such a warning as they are, by nature, apish. Let the manhood of India come to the help of the womanhood, while the latter is negotiating a very difficult corner on her road of progress. Men in this country have to remember that it is they who are opening before woman's eyes new vistas of life, and it is to them that women are consciously or unconsciously looking up for guidance. Men's responsibility is, therefore, very great, for, while on the one hand they have to lead women along the road of progress, on the other, they have to steer clear of the shoals and pitfalls of Western civilization. Men should not, in particular, lose proper control over women, for that seems to be nature's purpose, and should, in co-operation with women, so regulate and control their course of conduct (without undue interference of course) as to ensure harmony between the sexes. They should in no case give women an artificial status, which is not suited to their genius, and which they often abuse. In plain language man should adopt a strong but considerate attitude towards women, who after all need protection. They can appreciate consideration from a strong man. A weak and wavering type of man is not the idol that women worship; nor do they worship mere brutal strength.

for in both these pursuits, the mother's and the wife's duties cannot be properly discharged.

The impact of the western civilization on ours has created new problems for us. These problems need to be tackled with extreme caution. It should be our endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid the mistakes committed by the west. We should not imitate the West blindly, as unfortunately, we are doing at present. We should accept from the West everything that is calculated to promote our physical and spiritual welfare and should reject those values which are likely to defeat nature's purpose. One of such values that we have to reject is the existing relation between the sexes in the West. In the West a woman's status is an artificial one. It is not the result of her own evolution, but is propped up by man. Woman is dimly conscious of the fact that her present position is not her natural one and that it is dependent on man; but she does not care. She uses, or to be more precise, abuses it as if she had attained it as a result of her own evolution, Small wonder, therefore, if, instead of becoming man's help-mate, she has become his competitor. She forgets that man can, if he so will, take away from her what he has given her out of his generosity. One wonders what would have been her attitude to man, if, with her present nature, she had changed places with man. She would, perhaps, ride rough shod over man, as she does now, where she happens to be in a position of authority over him. Weak natures, as the reader probably knows, are too fond of making a show of their authority. This trait of character is common between weak men and women.

This much about the state of affairs in the West. What about the East, particularly about India? The position in India is quite the reverse of that of the West. In India woman has, on the whole, been treated inhumanly. Man has taken from her her liberty of action, her independence in those spheres of life where nature's purpose was that she should be free and independent. From a human-being she has been reduced to a chattel. This state of affairs is even more deplorable than that of the West, for it is an evidence of woman's exploitation by man, while in the West it is a question of misplaced generosity. In exploiting the weakness of women, the Eastern people have unmistakably demonstrated their lack of sense of justice and fairness, and also, I may say, their weakness of character. To a truly strong character the exploitation of the weak is a dastardly and ignoble course; we Indians have to admit with shame that we have been carrying on this exploitation for ages with-

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The object of this article is not to bring woman into contempt, for that, indeed, would be a very immoral attitude on my part. I only wish the readers to overcome their prejudices and to see things in their true perspective. It is after we are able to wipe off false values that we can establish new and true ones. It is after removing the popular misconceptions about the "fair-sex" that we can estimate her true worth, and it is after finding her true worth that we can determine her proper position in the scheme of life. When the powder and the paint that hide her from the eye are removed, we shall be able to see the true woman, and it is that true woman who is to play the role assigned to her by nature. That role, let me add, is not an insignificant one. To be a mother, a sister or a wife is not a small part. It is as great a part, if not greater, as that played by the father, the brother and the husband. But while these parts are to be played, we must always bear in mind what nature intended the respective parts of men and women to be. God intended man to be man and woman to be woman and therefore designed He more physical strength, differently. gave man more intellectual vigour and more power of endurance. He assigned to woman, a shorter stature, less intellectual vigour less power of endurance. A good social therefore, will be that in which nature's purpose will be carried out. The carrying out of that purpose, however, does not mean the exploitation of woman because the interests of man are complementary to the interests of woman, just as the one is the complement of "Nature's purpose" does not mean depriving woman of her legitimate rights. Confining a woman within the four walls of a house, for instance, was never nature's purpose. In fact such a thing is in flagrant disregard of God's will. Again depriving a woman of her right to develop her physical, mental and spiritual capacities to the fullest is nothing but sheer injustice. never nature's purpose. In the same way depriving man of what was and is his, is not nature's purpose, and giving woman something which nature never gave her, is defiance of God's laws.

In the world as we see it, in the West as well as in the East, there has been no natural adjustment between the sexes. In the West woman has poked her nose in spheres which should have been the sole preserve of man, and has given up her own proper sphere. The sportswoman, the Parliamentarian, the factory girl—to mention only a few—forget that their occupations are ill-suited to their duties as mothers, wives and daughters. Nature neither intended woman to play foot-ball, nor to attend the tiresome sessions of Parliament,

from time to time to truce and to comprehend the Prime Cause. is he who has evolved principles of morality, and woman has done nothing, but half consciously and half unconsciously accepted his opinion. It cannot, therefore, be logically said that the imitator is more religious than the exponent—the creator, I may say. The fact is that woman is not alive to eternal values to the same extent as man. She is much too frivolous for serious religious thinking. The thinking part is therefore done for her by man, and after he enunciates new principles, she takes them for granted, in most cases without understanding them, and invests them with a maze of her own More often than not she loses sight of the principles. and clings to the superstitions with the same tenacity as she does to her fineries and her powder and lip-stick. There is as little truth and content in her religious belief as in her ordinary conversation. If you scratch a woman, in order to discover the basis of her religion. you will find that she has never thought over the matter at all: So, to call a woman religious, is to deny the entire history of religious thought.

Woman, the reader (prejudiced though he may be in favour of women) will readily agree is woefully lacking in creative genius. Cast a cursory glance over any department of knowledge, and you will find that woman's contribution to it is next to nothing. may come occasionally across a Madam Curie or Montessori, but these are the rarest of exceptions, and hence prove the rule. contention that they have never been given an opportunity to cultivate and develop their minds is unconvincing, for, in countries in which they do enjoy equal opportunities with men their creative output is negligible. On the other hand if it is argued that woman's mental and intellectual stagnation and cramping is the result of centuries of oppression, the argument may appear plausible at first sight, but would prove unconvincing when carefully tested. For the blame for woman's present inferiority cannot be fixed entirely on man. Taken in the aggregate man must certainly have been superior to woman, otherwise he could not have been able to obtain so complete an ascendency over woman, for time out of mind as he has actually done. The speriority in physical strength cannot be quoted as the sole cause of woman's inferiority and subjugation.

Having considered—though very briefly—some of the misconceptions about the "fair-sex" and having dealt the subject in terms which are not quite flattering to that sex, let me make it clear that woman is not something to be treated lightly or with contempt.

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woman would not attribute generosity to her. Woman can be as hard-hearted as man (if not more) when the conditions in which her "gentleness" is to be tested are made exactly similar to those of man. And this is only logical; for, don't we know from our experience that weak and cowardly people are more hard-hearted, if and when they can have things their own way, than strong and dauntless people?

Yet another misconception about the "fair-sex" is that woman is more faithful than man. I know that in challenging the popular opinion in this respect I am running the risk of being dubbed a misogamist. But let me assure the readers that while I do challenge public opinion, I am not a misogamist. I am only putting to test the "value" that has been established, and am trying to find out its content. I claim that the so-called loyalty or faithfulness of woman is based on fear; that the moral sense in woman is not so developed as in man and that therefore if the fear is removed a woman will become and does become much more faithless than a man. It does not mean that man is infallible, and that he seldom becomes disloyal. It only means that if man, in spite of his independence, in spite of the fact that he may have no fear of being taken to task for disloyalty or being detected, can still remain loyal, it is because he is governed by the moral principle in him. Woman on the other hand, as I have remarked above, is governed by fear, and as contradistinguished from the positive morality of man, woman's is only passive. If woman is given the same amount of independence as man enjoys and is reasonably sure that her disloyalty will go unpunished, then she will not remain loyal; for, her moral sense is too weak and too undefined to control her.

It is also commonly believed that woman is more religious by nature than man. Nothing can be further from truth than this, for woman has always looked up to man for religious guidance. If woman were really more religious by nature than man she ought to have made some contribution towards religious thought. But one will search the pages of the History of Religion in vain for any conspicuous contribution of religious ideas by woman. This is only natural, for women are not in the habit of indulging in hard thinking. They are fond of gossip and are taken up with self-embellishment. How can women then have more interest in religion than men? I need no arguments to prove that hard and consistent thinking is peculiar to man. It is he who thinks over the problems of creation of life, of cause and effect, and it is he who has attempted

he does it without emotion. To change the metaphor, he is performing a surgical operation, or he is pricking the bubbles of opinion. whose sole content is air. No one loses by searching criticism of old values, many of which are false, while all are likely to gain by transvaluing false values

The foregoing paragraphs deal with only a part of the values relating to man and woman. The more important question is to assign to them their correct role in the scheme of life. This, I must confess, is a difficult problem to solve. But nothing is to be gained and much is likely to be lost by refusing to face the problem in the present very critical stage of the Indian society in general and the Muslim community in particular.

Before embarking on this very difficult task of adjusting the relations between the sexes I must remove some other misconceptions about the so-called "fair-sex." One of such misconceptions is that woman is more soft-hearted than man. Let us see how far this supposition can stand the search-light of reason. The question is: Is softness synonymous with weakness? The only sensible reply to this quetion is "No." Now, my contention is that what we consider to be the soft-heartedness of a woman is merely a manifestation of weakness. True softheartedness is that which springs from the innermost recesses of one's being-from rocks as it were-; it must be of a permanent nature and should not be as transitory as a hypocrite's tears. In the case of a woman the softening influence is temporary. She can become soft-hearted and hard-hearted in unbelieveably short periods of time, even as she can shed crocodile tears almost at will. Fler "softness" is more often than not the result of self-pity; it is subjective never objective. The fact of the matter is that a woman is by nature incapable of sympathising with others objectively. On the other hand, man, commonly designated the Rougher-sex," is soft-hearted in the real sense of the term. His sympathies are wide and deep; he can approach a subject not only subjectively, but aslo objectively, and therefore, when he shows kindness it is always of a truer variety—it is the result of largeheartedness. Now, large-heartedness or generosity and women are contradictions in terms. A woman is very narrow-minded, and is always on the look out to point an accusing finger at other people's defects. She can never show any generosity in ignoring the failings of others. This characteristic of women is not at all compatible, with soft-heartedness; for lack of generosity and soft-heartedness go ill together; and I dare say that even the staunchest supporters of

with false feathers; but though not very sensible in the solution of intricate problems, she is sensible enough to hide from man the consciousness of her physical ugliness. Those, however, who make a psychological approach to the question and I include myself in that category, cannot fail to discover woman's inferiority complex. Has the reader ever questioned himself as to why a woman is so fond of embellishments, of fineries, of brilliant showy colours, of powder and lip-stick? If he has not, let him do so now. He will not be long in discovering-of course if has any insight into human nature-that a woman stoops to all these devices of beautification on account of her innate feeling of being "unfair." It is the demand of her nature to show herself off, not in her own colours, but in others which she considers more attractive than her own. Thus without knowing it she proclaims her physical inferiority, and to a critical observer the working of her innerself must be crystal clear. But how many of us, men, are critical and dispassionate observers in the case of women! We remain blissfully unconscious of the implications of these decorations, and caught in the mashes of sex feeling, lose our sense of proportion while judging them. Our judgments about woman's "fairness" are therefore divorced from truth, inasmuch as they are due more to a sex urge than to a correct estimate of woman's "grace."

Man, on the other hand, is so conscious of his comcliness that he always tries to set it off by simple dress, devoid of all decorations He is fair without embellishments! and powder. The woman knows all this; she knows that man is handsomer, that he is nobler, and that he has raised her to a higher pedestal than she deserved. But she keeps quiet! She has never called man fair, because she does not wish to break her monopoly. She has never composed verses about man's "fairness" while she unhesitatingly accepts from him praises to which she knows she is not entitled. She is so ungenerous and greedy by nature that she denies to man what is his due, and accepts from him, with her powdered face, what he gives her by mistake. This, however, is natural. The princes give, the beggars take. The princes do not care if they give more than one deserves. Let the beggars with the alms that they have received from the princes, show themselves off as fairy-queens and let the princes in their simple hunting dress smile-a half-amused and halfcontemptuous smile.

Is my tone acrimonious? Let the reader not misjudge me. I write without fear or favour. An iconoclast is bound to become unpopular with idolators; but in breaking idols, he has no malice—

reason is the greatest, he uses it the least. Strange though it may seem, it is yet a fact that it is in ordinary matters, which do not count much n shaping life that we give free play to our reason, and it is in the most intricate problems of life that we accept not reason but opinion as our guide. We call it faith; but we never question what this faith is, and why it is. We never inquire that what we call faith may merely be the shirking of our responsibility as rational beings to probe into the meaning of things. We forget that faith, unsupported by reason, may degenerate into mere groping in the dark after ghosts and shadows.

Let the reader take note that I am not giving a sermon against faith, I am only pointing out the dangers of faith which issues from, or is based on mere opinion. We never care to enquire as to how far we are swayed by opinion, and how we allow ourselves to ride on its tide. We never care to find the basis and the content of the opinion on which we build our values. Inevitably, if the opinion is wrong is contentless and irrational, our values, emerging as they do from such opinion are also wrong and irrational. And once values, right, are wrong, are established, and people begin to swear by them, it takes a stout heart, an unconventional nature, in a word, an iconoclast to smash them, and in the words of Nietsche, transvalue them. Some of such values which man has set up are about the so-called fair-sex, and I am to show that man in his infinite folly, in his unfathomable ignorance, committed the greatest blunder in investing woman with a halo which does not properly belong to her. In his infatuation he called Eve's daughter the "fair-sex." I do not know who was the first man who blundered in this way. Perhaps he was a lunatic! But I cannot understand how other men caught the contagion and idolised woman, who, I claim, far from being fair, is actually uglier than man. I must beg the readers' forgiveness for taking him by surprise. He did not, perhaps, anticipate that it is man and not woman, whom I regard as the fair-sex, and as he will see I do not establish my case on mere opinion, but on solid arguments.

To repeat, I say, that woman is not the fair-sex—I mean from the physical point of view—, that man is handsomer than woman, and that he, out of his generosity and folly, rendered unto her, what was and is undoubtedly his. Woman knows it. She is conscious of her inferiority—of her ugliness—but is silent. She knows, that her pride of place is due to man's generosity; and that she is pluming herself third. Yet exposition, situation and discussion are the test of Shaw as a play-wright.

His plays entertain the audience and produce laughter, but with no loss to dignity. Shaw, however, has been led to confine himself to stories of high life in most of his plays, by an inner necessity, which he himself has not been able fully to grasp.

Many of his dramas degenerate into endless, dull and frivolous dialogue, which confiscates the beauty of his plays. His characters are unyielding to the philosophy of others. Very few stir us with human sympathy. But very remarkably he displays the sources of an original though limited art in making characters play an equal part in the unravelling of the plot.

Rarely tedious, his plays have a particular life of their own. Humour and the gift of telling words are the things to keep his philosophy fresh and living.

As a play-wright Shaw has passed the meridian of his career, but the development of his mind has yet an amazing store of novelties for his readers.

A. RAUF,
IV Year.

The Fair Sex X-rayed

I must, at the very outset, warn those who are attracted by the title of this article that though they will find in it much that is interesting, they will be doomed to disappointment if they expect anything entertaining about what I consider to be the weaker sex. They will find as they read the article that I am out to invert their established values, or to assign to these values their proper place. My attitude, in short, is that of an iconoclast, since I am about to break the idols that men, in their ignorance, have worshipped, and to present the relations of the sexes in their true perspective.

Man is called a rational animal; but it must be admitted that in those spheres of his life in which the need for the exercise of

The other side of the picture will be placed before the readers in the next issue. -Ed-

THE KHYBER

Shaw is regarded as a phenomenon and like all other phenomena he remains in ultimate analysis a mystery. Like other philosophers of to-day he is accused of proving that 'black is white.' But considering his strange and singular beliefs, he is above all such baseless criticism.

That Mr. Shaw is only a play-wright, cannot be denied. He himself claims that he is only a writer of historical and moral plays in which he has given the world a new set of moral and social values. But he is never a moralist even to the depth of his pocket. Gems from the domain of aesthetics also shine brilliantly in his plays.

Shaw has tried to found his dramas on what he regards as "genuinely scientific natural history" and since nothing can be more alien to scientific history than romance, his plays are almost all devoid of sentiment. In "The Man of Destiny" we are introduced to Napoleon and a 'most delightful and tasty girl' but to our great dismay we find nowhere a 'flow of jipsy-jo'lity and human passions.' Again in "Man and Superman" Shaw appears as his real self. He talks of sentiment, of love and of other passions but at the same time brings in the "apparition of piety" in the person of Ramsden who mars the flagrant beauty of the play. This distinguishes his plays not only from Shakespeare but also from Samuel Butler, Shaw's spiritual father.

The fundamental points in a Shavian play are that his characters are intellectual, that they are not living, and that he does not probe deep into the human heart. His characters in "Man and Superman" are beyond the comprehension of an ordinary reader. He always makes his characters utter things unusual—the deep, dark philosophy of human life.

Shakespeare introduces ghosts, spirits and other portentous factors, but Shaw converts all the characters in some of his plays into super-human forms.

Shaw has ranged through many countries in his plays. This variation in scenes has become one of the causes of his popularity on the Continent and in America.

The most important elements in a drama are—an exposition in the first act, a situation in the second and the 'denoument' in the

Shaw—the Literary Wizard

Shaw is a versatile genius. He is a dramatist, a novelist, a philosopher, a Fabian Socialist, a literary critic, and a reformer. He is known to the critics not only as a prince of heretics but also as a past master of paradox.

The whole force and triumph of Mr. Bernard Shaw lies in the fact that he is a thoroughly consistent man. One may find flaws in his self-devised principles, but there is hardly any room to criticize their application. After a life-long meditation he has espoused a definite and unchanging belief. He is not a 'weather-cock' or a 'time-server' to be moulded into every cast. He has climbed into a fixed star and the earth whizzes below him like a zoetrope.

His chief characteristic is his originality in the sense that he has not taken his ideals ready-made from the conventional standards of good and evil; but has read his own meaning into life and given his own values to things. Shaw is original not only in his morality but also in his observation of life.

Another prominent characteristic of George Bernard Shaw's writing is his fearless intellectual criticism. The principles of his criticism and even the objects to which he applies them are indeed very similar to those of Samuel Butler. And yet Bernard Shaw has a temperament of his own. He possesses to the highest degree inventiveness, wit and humour. He knows how to animate and perpetuate ideas.

Shaw has selected comedy as the instrument of criticizing the social, political and economic abuses of his country. His opinions of world economics and arts have combined to make him a serious comedian. He has reconciled comedy and serious thought successfully. This has made him a puzzle to most of his readers and it is on this account that he has seemed greater than he is.

Shaw can also be taken as a realist who tries to find the essence of truth from under the cloak of romance and 'respectability.'

A large number of his characters are instinct with the life of intelligence and are but the mouth-piece of the author.

both for the rebel and humanity at large. Several frustrations come in. First, youth begins to mock at the idea of noble descent. It tramples over the notions of the purity of blood and in its zeal to root out such 'dangerous notions' strikes unconsciously at the stem of nobility itself. A lower scale of values is accepted because it vindicates their position. We find our youth running away to marry any street girl without any moral qualm. To him inherited nobility of character means nothing. Second, the pride of the official aristocracy breeds in him an inferiority complex. If he possesses a soft heart he at once bows to the least deserving authority and becomes a cringing worm. But on the other hand, when the heart has a drachm of blood in it, insolence and disobedience colour all the activities of life. Respect is considered to be a symptom of weakness and obstinacy a sign of strength. A defiant temper is praised and youthful grousing appreciated. To-day we find that in the questioning attitude of our youth there is much of inquisitiveness and none of the spirit of enquiry.

The third aristocracy seems to have cultivated the cult of the coterie. Each intellectual circle keeps out all those that scratch its ideology and taste. The youth expects that the gods of taste, who strut about in their foreign robes, should sometimes give up their Patriarchal office and play true gods. They should create something in the field of literature or science as their teachers abroad have done. But somehow we see that these gods with feet of clay cannot tread the path their masters go and therefore, create doubts in the minds of the youth. 'Is this learning of the West worth anything'? they 'Should we mimic the West eternally and starve our souls.' And with these doubts in mind, a section of our youth marches back to the lure of the happy middle ages and is stranded on the way. This is one side of the frustration. The other side becomes visible when we find the modern youth, in its zeal to westernize, holding up to ridicule all that is its own; may it be the beard of his father or the loose, flowing garments of his mother, because these stand in the way of his rapid Europeanization. No wonder that our youth of to-day is a disrespectful, inquisitive, insolent ape who finds the article of "take" swaying the minds of men and, therefore, rebels against them so monstrously.

M. M. K.

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soil can possibly shake off their sinister effects. Even those who came here with thoroughly democratic traditions have had to bid farewell to their old notions. The 1940 version of this malady has a touch of modernity about it. While the old version classified men on economic basis mostly and assigned each of the castes its duties, the modern version goes much farther and brings in many new distinctions-tribal, official, intellectual. There are social circles within social circles. A man is, for instance, first a Pathan, then a Durrani and then a Saddozai. As a Pathan he thinks himself above non-Pathans, as a Durrani above other Pathans and as a Saddozai above other Durranis. Again, there is the official class. This class, as a whole, thinks itself to be a privileged body and keeps all others at an arm's length. They affect a reserve that is insultingly repulsive. An air of importance is assumed which seems to say keep silent, you insignificant folk. You cannot realize the difficulty of being great.' The alien system of government whose creation it is, feels it necessary to exalt this body at the expense of less vocal but perhaps more truly loyal subject and thereby sows the seed of discontent.

Still again, there is the intellectual elite of society, mostly products of the educational institutions of the West, who always flaunt their learning and treat the alumni of Indian universities with conscious condescension. They impose themselves on the youth of the country in many ways. Here they will find fault with your pronunciation and point out the defects of your literary taste, there you will be discourteously told that you are hopelessly ignorant of modern scientific thought. These gods of taste and learning will dictate to you from the high altitudes of the mount of knowledge. They will seldom take the trouble of looking through your mind and guiding you honestly. Taste you must cultivate, scientific thought you must imbibe, no matter whether it is in keeping with your mind and the circumstances of your life or not. So the modern youth, that has feasted so long on theories of equality and democracy in his books, stands face to face with three barriers. The barrier of blood which engenders a superiority of birth; the barrier of office which gives birth to a superiority of status and the barrier of brain that fosters the idea of the superiority of intellect. Three aristocracies have come into being, the aristocracy of birth, the aristocracy of office and the aristocracy of intellect, and all the three jeer at youth. It could have compromised with the aristocracy of intellect had it been only genuine. The other two are too shamefully false to be put up with. Youth rebels against them all. The result is disastrous

avoid the daggers which rent his heart. Did not Cleopatra and Cæsar know that

Sceptre and crown must tumble down And in the dust be equal made, With poor crooked scythe and spade?

Who can be so blind as to say they did not? What, then, was Cleopatra's beauty for? And wherefore the display of Cassar's power?

Man knows that he has to taste of the cup of death. There is an end to pain and pleasure, which we call life. The Duke as well as a dustman has to cease to be one day. Let life be luxuriant or lack-lustre, it has to reach its goal of death. will rise and set for ages to come but man will walk under it no more. The moon will make days of the darkest nights but man will behold the change no longer. The day of man's life has to change into a night which will never see light again. And man knows it very well. But in spite of that he is busy to accumulate worldly wealth and power. He flies to the devil's den and goes under the dark deep. His science is busy finding out new means to assist him in his desperate enterprises. His great god gun is ready to open its mouth and lay the world waste. His clouds of machine-guns are saturated to pour the rain of lethal balls. His tanks and trawlers are rending the heart of the soil and the sea. His aeroplanes fly in the air and his submarines touch the ooze. After all what are his guns, tanks, trawlers and magnet mines for? Wherefore his aeroplanes and his huge bombs? What end after all has he in view? May I know:

منزل ہے کا ستیری اے الاصحراق؟

M. AFZAL.

The New Caste System

The modern Indian society, with all its knowledge of democratic institutions, is suffering from that great malady which is so complacently called "class distinction." Time-honoured customs and centuries old usages have left such indelible impression on the culture and civilisation of India that no intellect nourished on this display but are never to be used. The hopelessness in international affairs is the work of men like you and me, and it is because these men said one thing and meant quite another that we have been brought to the brink of ruin. And as I ask you to reassert in your practical life religious and moral values I warn you not to spurn at and reject reason in a sudden access of enthusiasm for faith. I believe in the value of faith; it does move mountains. But I also think that faith without reason is blind and has been the cause of much hideous suffering and persecution in the past. "We must not obey," says Aristotle, "those who urge us, because we are human and mortal, to think human and mortal thoughts; in so far as we may, we should practise immortality, and omit no effort to live in accordance with the best that is in us."

M. A. LATIF.

May I Know?

Cleopatra was a beautiful queen. Think of the two pearls of her eyes, her dagger-like eye-brows, and of her ruby lips. Imagine the dark fleecy cloud of her curly tresses waving over the moon of her forehead, and her rose-like radiant cheeks. Just picture her gestures, her motions and her smiles which even gods could not forbear.

Cæsar was a great warrior. He killed thousands of menmen who could think and talk like him, who like him, possessed hearts and heads, and in whose veins blood ran just as in his. But he put them to the sword, as if there was no sword hanging over his own head.

> Ah me! what boots us our boasted power, Our golden treasure and our purple state; They cannot ward the inevitable hour, Nor stay the fearful violence of Fate.

All the beauty and brilliance of Cleopatra could not stand against the venom of the viper which, in a moment turned her into food for worms. All the pomp and power of Cæsar could not

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Lord Acton, "corrupts. Absolute power absolutely corrupts." The dictator tries to iron out all men and their actions into a dull, soulless uniformity, and by silencing opposition and throttling criticism he condemns his people to stagnation and their future to complete cultural sterility. Great creative and revolutionary thinkers, poets and prophets are impossible in a state which forces its members to believe and act in the way the dictator wants them to believe and act. There can be nothing but a short shrift in the totalitarian state for a person like Voltaire who is said to have remarked to a man that though he loathed his opinion yet he would go to the gallows to see that it was not suppressed.

Dictatorship is also opposed to the spirit of religion which, like democracy, stresses the importance of the individual and individual salvation. It realises the infinite preciousness of the human creature and in the mood of Sophocles, the great Greek dramatist, it sings: "Many a wonder lives and moves, but the wonder of all is man." And what is more, religion has a universal affection for humanity and a vast pity for the dispossessed of the earth, the weak and the oppressed. Where shall we look for these things in dictatorship? The difference between dictatorship and democracy from the point of view of the individual, as Mr. Wells has so brilliantly put it, is "one between a deadening servitude and a continual, participating enlargement of responsible life.

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And so I leave it there. What is, you would ask, my panacea for the ills of a suffering humanity?" Alas, I cannot find any such universal balm, but as you will have seen I have been at pains to bring out to you the perilous consequences which ensue from the neglect of religious and moral values, and the abdication of individual responsibility. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The world as it is today horrifies me and though I suffer acute anguish at times as one value after another of civilised life is attacked and destroyed, and though I often give way to a black despair, yet I continue to nourish the unconquerable hope that were we to return to religion, were we to guide our lives not by dogma but the spirit of religion which is one of tolerance, justice, truth, charity and good-will, I am sure we would come out of the abyss of moral and spiritual degeneration into which we have plunged ourselves. Don't listen to the man who tells you that you should not let your principles and ideals bear too closely upon your daily actions. He is asking you to treat your ideals in the same way as a connoisseur of art treats beautiful curious and other objects of art. They are kept in glass-cases for

gious and moral loyalties. It is the prison and the concentration camp. Pastor Nimoeller's persecution is a case in point.

Thus we find that religious scepticism has combined with unemployment to produce an environment which has intected international relations with universal rottenness.

This brings me to the question of democracy and dictator-I need not apologize for dragging politics into a discourse which purports to be moral. I am not one of those who believe that religion and politics ought to be kept strictly apart. I need scarcely remind you that this belief is contrary to the spirit of Islam, and it is precisely because politics are being kept apart from religion that we are the agonised spectators of modern barbarism. Political systems, like other products of man's mand, are the reflection of his soul or personality (call it what you will) and this soul or personality is strongly moulded by the beliefs which he cherishes and the morality to which he subscribes. Democracy, in its ideal form, is, in the hackenyed words of Abraham Lincoln, "the government of the people, by the people, for the people." It is a system of government which places its confidence in the rationality of man, in his capacity to govern himself, to judge for himself what is good and what is bad. Its emphasis is on the individual and individual responsibility. Its creed is that the state exists for the individual and that all men are equal before the law. It demands the minimum social, moral and political uniformity and allows men great scope for the maximum development of his individuality. In his memorable essay "On Liberty," John Stuart Mill has an eloquent passage which ought to be cherished by all democrats:—

"It is not," he wrote, "by wearing down into uniformity all that is individual in themselves, but by cultivating it, and calling it forth, within the limits imposed by the rights and interests of others, that human beings become a noble and beautiful object of contemplation; and as the works partake the character of those who do them, by the same process human life also becomes rich, diversified, and animating, furnishing more abundant aliment to high thoughts and elevating feelings, and strengthening the tie which binds every individual to the race, by making the race infinitely better worth belonging to."

However enlightened it may be, dictatorship is, on the contrary, an act of the usurpation of absolute power. "Power," said

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created a huge mass of positive knowledge and which sternly refuses to accept anything a priori, anything which is purely a matter of faith or belief unless it is observable and verifiable by the evidence of the Its impact on religion has been nothing short of disastrous. The whole imposing structure of Christian dogma (since Christianity was the first faith to feel the shock of its impact) has crumbled to pieces. Some brave spirits, notably Dean Inge, have made heroic attempts to square the facts of science with the dogmas of religion, with what success I am not in a position to judge, but it is significant that Darwin's theory of evolution which so profoundly shocked the world because it ascribed the origin and birth of man not to Adam and Eve but to an ape and finally to the jelly-fish and the amoeba was accepted by the church as progress. Still more disconcerting was the conception of the universe which Science held until quite The world, according to this conception, was a vast machine and Science impressed upon man the consciousness of his complete insignificance in this vast universe with its endless gyrations of atoms. This sense of his insignificance was further reinforced by the latest offsprings of Science, psychology and psycho-analysis which tracing everything to secret impulses lurking in man's unconscious mind over which he had no control produced a strong feeling of fatalism. Consequently the vast number of unemployed youth who exist in every European country depressed by forced idleness and overcome by the ennui of inanition and the sheer aimlessness, the blank futility of life, enthusiastically respounded to the perfervid oratory of adventurers of fortune like Hitler and Mussolini, and rallied in swarms under their banners. Their lives which were so drab and colourless began to assume a romantic significance, the sluggish stream of blood in their veins and arteries quickened into a joyful movement, their hearts which seemed to them so curiously dead and dried up leaped with a new uprush of thrilling vitality. Here at least, they felt, was something definite, something worth living and worth dying for, a dynamic creed, even if it was based on a racial myth and the subtle exploitation of their grievance against life. Uniforms and marches, banners and drums, songs and slogans were all so exciting, and since they had ceased to care for an outworn religion and its God, the deep messianic urge, the craving to be comforted and led which is so innate in mankind found for them a suitable avatar in Hitler or Mussolini, the deified individuals. arose a new mentality which has given us the unique syllogism: "Hitler is lonely; so is God; Hitler is like God." And what is the alternative for those who refuse to kow-tow to these human gods, who deny their godhead and who reaffirm their old relisatisfaction of desire." In other words, morality resolves the conflicts between the natural and the social men, and thus makes a harmonious communal existence possible. Immoral conduct is, therefore, anti-social and in self-defence, society has, evolved three methods of dealing with it. It inspires in the minds of its members the fear of eternal damnation. Secondly, it subjects the offender to strong social disapproval amounting at times to ostracism. Thirdly, it inflicts penalties, mild or severe, according to the nature of the offence committed. These three methods have so far effectively checked the disintegration of society which would ensue in their absence, and we find that those societies where these methods are fully operative enjoy greater social harmony and solidarity than those whose religious or moral conscience is not highly developed.

It is a matter of common observation that despite the breakup of international morality we in our private and domestic lives still behave in a fairly decent, moral way. Conscience may be, as some people think, a convenient name or pretext for "enlightened self-interest," but none the less we know that unless our interests are too openly threatened or violated we actively pursue and promote the values of civilised life. It may be, as some philosophers maintain, that there is an ingrained element of malice in human nature and we take a sadistic pleasure in inflicting misery and suffering on others, but who will deny that this "two-legged reptile, crafty and venomous," as Byron called man, is also capable of extraordinary feats of heroism, self-sacrifice, devotion and human kindliness. Yet when we turn our gaze from the sphere of private relations to the much larger sphere of international relations we are struck by the absence of decency and tolerance. The cynic, you begin to think, was right who defined an ambassador as one who is paid to tell lies on behalf of his country, and the nation as "a society united by a common error as to its origin and a common aversion Diplomacy, it is agreed, stands for corrupt to its neighbours." practices, for lies, hypocrisy and deliberate deception. Is it any wonder if international relations are approximating more and more closely to the life of the jungle which aknowledges no other law than the will of the strong and no higher force than mere brute force? This yawning gulf between private and public morality is the most outstanding as also the most painful fact of the contemporary situation and its existence is to be attributed solely to the decline in the religious consciousness of mankind.

The factors that have brought about this decline are many. First and foremost among them is the advent of science which has

mic, moral and political. It would take me too far afield if I were to discuss all these causes here. For a detailed and comprehensive exposition I would refer you to Mr. Huzley's "Ends and Means," Mr. Wells' "The Fate of Homo Sapiens," Mr. Clarence Streit's "Union Now" and Mr. Curry's "The Case for Federal Union." They are all in their own way remarkable books, and besides giving you plenty of useful information they would also provide you with much solid food for thought.

Morality to my mind is the same in its relation to religion as the body is to the soul. It is essentially the practical side of religion, and it is noteworthy that all world religions, particularly Islam and Christianity, lay constant and unweated emphasis on 'good works.' Under the sway of our obsessions and prejudices, we are too proud to consign people belonging to other religions to hell fire in the next world and to persecution in this, and we conveniently forget the extraordinary charity and tolerance which inspired the following lines from the Quran:—

"To every one have We given a law and a way......And if God had pleased, He would have made you all (all mankind) one people (people of one religion). But He hath done otherwise, that He might try you in that which He hath severally given unto you: wherefore press ferward in good works. Unto God shall ye return and He will tell you that concerning which ye disagree." Such is the noble simplicity of the message of Islam.

Accordingly when you find in any society or nation the paucity or absence of 'good works', and a great laxity of morals, it is a sure sign that the spirit of religion as far as it is to be found in that particular society or nation is in a state of decay. Morality has therefore a purely practical justification—it is that part of religion which governs the conduct of man as a unit of society. "Our relations with our Creator," said the late Syed Amir Ali, "are matters of conscience; our relations with our fellow-beings must be matters of positive rules; and what higher sanction—to use a legal expression—can be attached to the enforcement of the relative duties of man to man than the sanction of religion." "The practical need of morals," says another brilliant modern thinker—Bertrand Russell, arises from the conflict of desires, whether of different people or of the same person at different times or even at one time. A man desires to drink and also be fit for his work next morning. We think him immoral if he adopts the course which gives him the smaller total

Before I ask you to consider with me the causes which have brought about the lapse of our civilisation into moral barbarism, I would read out to you two or three utterances which epitomise the barbarism I am speaking of.

"Mankind," says Hitler in "Mein Kampf," "has grown great in eternal struggles; mankind will perish in eternal peace." "Mein Kampf" is, as you know the autobiography of Hitler, and is more or less the official Bible of Germany. In fact, a few years ago the Parish Council of Dettingen in Wurttemburg decided to present all married couples with a copy of "Mein Kampf" and for all I know this practice may have spread in other parts of Germany by now. In a similar vein Mussolini writing about Fascism says: "War alone carries all human energies to the maximum of tension and sets the seal of nobility on the people who have the courage to face it." And lest you should think that Mussolini is a great lover of liberty, this is what he has to say of it: "The body of Liberty is dead and her corpse already A moment ago, I quoted Mr. Aldous Huxley who refers to the worship of the deified individual. Confirmation of this statement comes from a responsible German official, a certain Dr. Franck, who has propounded a syllogism whose soundness or otherwise I leave to your judgment. He says: "Hitler is lonely: so is God; Hitler is like God.'

You have had enough of quotations which I would not have inflicted upon you had they not been to me, as they must be to you, such heresies as flout all the moral and religious standards which we uphold. I cannot, as some people do, treat these utterances of Hitler, Mussolini and their henchmen as the ravings of mad men. They are utterances on which whole systems of political philosophy called National Socialism or Naziism and Fascism have been built. And it is in no partisan spirit that I quote them to you. I have, no wish to take up propagandist cudgels on behalf of Great Britain or any other nation. Great Britain's record in international politics is by no means irreproachable. My sole desire is to defend what I, according to my lights, consider to be the right and true modes of thought and conduct.

We have seen how desperately chaotic is the present state of the world and how fast we have retrogressed into moral or spiritual barbarism. What has brought about this retrogression, this unprecedented collapse of civilised existence? The question is so complex that no single cause will provide an adequate explanation. A full account will have to include causes as diverse as psychological, economasqueraded in the cloak of morality, for tyrants usually found or manufactured some plausible moral excuse or other for waging war or suppressing liberty. To-day, these diverse evils stalk about the world naked and unashamed. For instance, when Russia invades Finland and is asked by the League of Nations to cease hostilities it declares with perfect sangfroid and cool effrontery that it is not fighting any war at all.

Thus it is that in the face of moral anarchy sensitive minds in Europe and elsewhere are seized with despair and stricken with a bleak disillusionment and pessimism. Two years ago when the dread spectre of war was yet in the offing, Mr. Aldous Huxley was so alarmed by developments in Europe that he had to divert his energy from the sphere of artistic creation to write that extremely penerrating and thoughtful book which he has called "a practical cookery book of reform" and which has impressed me so deeply: I mean "ENDS AND MEANS." Looking at contemporary facts, he notes a marked regression in charity, a sharp decline in men's regard for truth and "a great retreat from monotheism to idolatry." worship of God," he says, "has been abandoned in favour of the worship of such local divinities as the nation, the class and even the deified individual." Another great writer with whose name most of you are familiar—Mr. H. G. Wells—whose buoyancy of spirits, one would have thought, was irrepressible and whose optimism as green as the bay-tree, has at last made a heart-broken confession in a recent book with the significant title-"THE FATE OF HOMO SAPIENS." This is what he says:

".....the spectacle of evil in the world during the past half-dozen years—the wanton destruction of homes, the ruthless hounding out of decent tolk into exile, the bombings of open cities, the cold-blooded massacres, and mutilation of children and defenceless gentle people, the rapes and filthy humiliations and above all, the return of deliberate and organised torture, mental torment and fear to a world from which such things had seemed well-nigh banished—has come near to breaking my spirit altogether......for my generation there have been many things so unforgettable and disappointments so bitter that for us laughter has become almost a brutality."

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Similar statements and confessions are coming almost daily from other distinguished men who recoil with horror and dismay from contemplating, what Mr. Joad has called, the new Dark Ages of mankind, the ages of moral and spiritual barbarism.

For good or ill, we have accepted, however half-heartedly, the civilisation of the West, and we are bound to experience the same upheaval which is being experienced by the West itself. We cannot but be overwhelmed by these forces of barbarism once they have approached our shores. Long years of foreign rule and internal distunity have sapped our power of resistance, and where other nations may go down before these forces with some sort of struggle, we who have neither physical nor moral energy will succumb to them without even twitching a muscle of our body.

What is the common heritage that is being threatened today? It includes all those values without which a truly civilised life is impossible—I mean, truth, beauty, goodness, happiness, liberty, justice, and love. I prefer an existence which guarantees the pursuit and attainment of these values to an existence which does not I prefer a quiet life which gives me sufficient leisure for study, for the appreciation of art and natural beauty, and for calm contemplation. I also prefer the company of cultured friends with whom I can exchange views on things as different as cabbages and kings. I prefer all these things to a life which is perpetually tormented by the demon of busy-ness, a life, to quote the words of Matthew Arnold. with "its sick hurry, its divided aims." If I am left secure in the enjoyment of the things I prefer, with an assurance of a reasonable income, I ask nothing more of life. But I find that these things are becoming increasingly impossible in Europe. and in some parts of it the values for which they stand have already been partially or completely destroyed. Europe is to-day a warning and an eye-opener for us, and unless we heed the warning, unless we open our eyes, we too will go the way Europe is going without being able to retrace our steps.

All European writers and thinkers, whether great or small, assert with distressing unanimity that the Christian civilisation is passing through an acute crisis which it might not be able to survive. The rise of dictatorship, the suppression of liberties, individual as well as national, the contempt for the sanctity of treaties and the violation of pledges solemnly given, racial persecution, aggressive nationalism, organised lying are the chief symptoms of this crisis. I do not say that these are new evils. Indeed, they have existed in the past, but they differ from those in the past in two important respects. First, owing to restricted means of communication the evils in the past were local in their operation and incidence and affected other parts of the world less than they do now. Secondly, they always

of an idea the plentiful gifts nature has bestowed on you, providing your country with the unity, the dynamic force, the discipline and the leadership which it needs.

Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, M.A., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

You must develop a strong sense of loyalty and devotion to the great faith in which you have been nurtured, to the great land that has given you birth, and to this seat of learning which has provided you with your mental equipment, and you must make these three loyalties the guiding principles of your life in the difficult and critical times ahead

The Collapse of International Morality*

The other day when I announced my intention to give you a moral discourse, one of you advanced towards me with an impish smile and said: "Don't you think, Sir, that it is rather incongruous for a young man to preach a moral sermon?" This remark, casual as it was and I presume not meant to be taken seriously, made me think for a moment. It reflected the common opinion that the essential pre-requisites of moral sermons are a venerable bearing, grey hairs, and a protoundly contemplative look. I should not be surprised if most of you hold that opinion and think that before attempting to usurp the mantle of the College Dean or Professor Timur I should have waited until Time had brought me the gifts of a greater maturity of mind, a broader outlook and a more extensive range of experience. But I assure you, gentlemen, that I would have avoided if I could my appearance on this stage today, if it had not been for a painfully growing conviction that the time we live in is out of joint, and that you and I who happen to pursue knowledge in this home of learning have to realise and meet the ominous threat which is held out to our common heritage of civilised existence by the forces of barbarism let loose in Europe today. We cannot pretend that these forces are too remote from us to be bothered about.

Originally delivered at a meeting heid under the auspices of Majlis-i-Diniyat. -Ed.

their determined ends. And what end can be higher and nobler and more challenging to the spirit of youth than this, of striving to establish a better, more humane, more just social order which will evoke the highest creative and co-operative impulses in all men and women and reject injustice, exploitation and repression as products of a barbaric social and economic system?

Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Jamia-i-Millia-i-Islamia, Delhi.

There is hardly any free country in the world to-day that does not keep its eyes on the frontiers, because in a peaceful world every people must be on their guard. We in India, too, must be watchful. But somehow it is not of possible enemies and invasions only that we think when we think of our frontier. We think of the Pathans, of their past and of their future, their achievements and their destiny. The frontier is for us not a boundary line to be defended but a mystery to be solved.

Some look upon this mystery of the Pushtu speaking people with fear. A Pathan myself and an Indian, I cannot be one of them. So much of the Indian historical tradition is bound up with the Pathan race, our cultural relationship has been so intimate and enduring, Indians, and Pathans belong to each other so entirely, that there can be no question of severance, of each seeking fulfilment in his own way. We have a common destiny, and we must face it together. So long as we are confident of this, it is unreasonable to presume that the self-assertion of the Pathans would be against the common interest. We should rather welcome it, because of the enormous energy it will liberate.

But there is this great danger, which I do not hesitate to warn you of. Your self-assertion, your liberated energy, your boundless vigour may lack objectives or be directed to wrong ones. It may expend itself in enterprises that acquire exaggerated significance in a society afflicted with peace, security and moral inertia. Or it may get lost in paltry, selfish and futile ambitions seeking satisfaction and not glory. Your self-assertion must consist in the realisation of a social ideal; your self-expression must be the service of a cause. The social ideals of Islam and your political traditions are there to give form and direction to your self-assertion and self-expression; you have only to make the resolve. I hope and pray that you will make the resolve; that you will devote to the service

the attention of the Frontier Youth to one or two important points which they will do well to ponder over in their thoughtful moments.

The world, as well as this great country of ours, is faced with a great crisis and, even though every generation is inclined to exaggerate its achievements as well as its tribulations it can be safely said that it is one of the major crises of human history. Many civilisations have grown up and perished in the past but never has an upheaval occurred on such an extensive scale as at present, nor has the power of man for good and evil been so great as it is to-day. In the past, one could have consoled oneself with the thought that man is after all the plaything of forces over which he has no control and, therefore, he must resign himself to his fate. Now, however, the impressive discoveries and inventions of Science have placed in his hands enormous powers which he can utilise for his salvation or undoing, and it is obvious that he has so far used them more for exploitation than service, more for destruction than for construction, more for repression than for release of man's creative vision and impulses. Better and more effective organisation has resulted not in increased freedom or abundance or happiness but in intensifying the conflict between groups and riveting the chains of injustice and oppression more securely on the weaker sections of the people. Against this formidable menace to freedom and justice there is a small but ever increasing number of people in all countries who are crusading for the establishment of a better social order based on the principles of justice, co-operation and liberty. In this conflict no one can afford to remain unconcerned or neutral; whoever fails to fight for social justice, directly or indirectly strengthens the forces of darkness and obscurantism. There is but one imperative call which comes to the Youth of the Frontier Province, even as it comes to the youth of all races and countries and religions: Will you fight for the triumph of social justice and press all your talents and capacities and idealism and sacrifice into the service of this great cause, the greatest cause for which men have ever striven and suffered? Or, will you be content to follow a policy of drift, of struggling only for your petty, selfish purposes, oblivious to the cries of downtrodden humanity which is deprived not only of the life breath of culture but also of the barest essentials of livelihood?

To the Frontier Youth this call comes with a special force and poignancy because they belong religiously and racially to a people who have stood for social democracy and justice between man and man, who have not prized their life high in the pursuit of これ、そうことであるとははあるとのではないのではない。これできているのでは、これのではでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのではでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、

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honour and privilege of addressing the students of that institution. I carried with me an impression that your college was a unique and remarkable institution.

You ask me to tell you how you should make yourself useful citizens. My advice to you is that you should observe and maintain the highest sense of honour and integrity, and serve your people selflessly in every way you can. Make your people self-respecting self-confident and self-reliant.

To-day your province is in the grip of outside influences and internal divisions and it is an irony of fate that those who opposed the progress and constitutional advance of your province are still able to exercise sufficient influence and prevent the creation of solidarity of Mussalmans in your province.

Islam expects every Muslim to do his duty. You, my young friends, show the way by your own example, lead your province and go forward united on a single platform, under one flag and to speak with one voice.

I wish you God's speed.

Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Hydar Nawaz Jang Bahadur, Kt., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., President, Executive Council, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

Young Men of the Frontier. The age in which you live is the most critical period of our history. You are on the threshold of great changes, changes without parallel in every respect. Remember it is only those who have set before themselves some great and noble ideal that can face the future with courage My advice is, "be a true Muslim and a patriotic Indian." I will repeat here for you Iqbal's:—

نودی کے زدرسے دنیا پر چھا جا مقام رنگ و ہو کا راز پاجیا رجگ بحرس اصل آستارہ کف سامل سے دامن کمینی تاجا * *

K. G. Saiyidain Esquire, M.A., M.Ed., Director of Education, Jammu and Kashmir.

Giving a "message" implies a certain pontificial attitude which I happily lack. I shall, therefore, content myself with inviting

Feroz-ud-Din Pahlwan of the Physics Department has started a wrestling "ikhara." The P.T.'s are seen every morning giving "non-players" mass drill. The Superintendents of various games are daily present on various play grounds to see to the proper training and exercise of as many of the students as possible. Master Sandhe Khan who has been so well-known to generations of past students has kindly offered to coach the football team as a labour of love. All this is as it should be. The physical part of education should receive as much attention as the intellectual and the moral.

Messages to the Frontier Youth

[With a view to bringing the Frontier youth of to-day into direct contact with the currents of thought of the "living present," we requested some of the foremost sons of the province to give our readers the benefit of their vast knowledge of human affairs and to explain to them what expectations were entertained of them by the older generation. Most of the gentlemen thus approached made a generous response and we were enabled through their kindness to present to our readers in our last issue a number of messages addressed to them regarding their rights and duties. As was confidently expected, the young sons of the Frontier have greatly appreciated the spirit and contents of these messages. Encouraged by the success of the experiment and the reaction of the students to the inspiring words of their elders, we have decided to continue this series.

This time we have the honour of presenting to our readers messages received from beyond the confines of the N.-W. F. Province—in fact from some of the greatest leaders of political and educational thought in India. We are deeply indebted to these gentlemen for their kind response to our appeal, and are sure that their messages will find a ready echo in the hearts of the Frontier youth.]

Mahatma M. K. Gandhi.

How I wish every boy of the Islamia College will become a messenger of peace between the warring sections of the nation!

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Qaid-i-Azam, President, All-India Muslim League.

I was in Peshawar in September-October '36. It was my first visit and I visited Peshawar Islamia College then and had the

up the subject encourages us to hope that Geography will quickly become one of the most popular subjects. It is already one of the most important from the point of view of competitive examinations, for many of which it is a compulsory subject. Under the influence of modern scientific inventions, the barriers of time and space are being fast removed. The peoples of different parts of the world are being brought together as never before. Geography is no longer synonymous with a text book containing a mere collection of names of towns, rivers and mountains. It is a regular science which has made great progress during the past few years. It aims at giving a scientific and rational explanation for various natural phenomena and treats of Earth as the abode of man.

Study Circles

The Department of English has started "Study Circles" with the object of infusing into the minds of students a genuine interest in the study of books for the pleasure of reading. Each class has been placed under the charge of a professor, and has been split up into groups of about a dozen students each. Each of the members "studies" a book suggested by the Professor-in-charge, and the group meets in the room of one of the members once every two or three A paper is read on one of the books studied and a discussion ensues, in which all take part. The Professor-in-charge leaves all this to be done by the students themselves. He occasionally looks in to help and guide, but is not always present at the meetings. It is common knowledge that once a book is prescribed as a "text-book" for an examination, it loses all its charm; and that reading confined to text-books alone is perfunctory and worth little. The establishment of Study Circles meets both these objections. It introduces the students to books which they take real delight in reading, and the reading of which strengthens and deepens their love of independent study. Incidentally, it conduces to improve the general academic atmosphere of the place.

Games and Sports

In furtherance of the Principal's new scheme of "Play-for-all," a vigorous campaign has been set on foot to make all the students of the Dar-ul-Ulum "sport-minded." All new-comers have been questioned about their previous games records and advised to join one or other of the games clubs of the College. A Hot Weather Inter-Hostel Tournament is being played very successfully, and a great deal of enthusiasm is being created for physical culture. Mr.

curricular activity. Soap of various qualities has been prepared and it is expected that the spirit of research with which the work has been undertaken and pursued will lead to much better results. We look forward to a time when all the bathrooms on the College compound will be provided with soap of purely local manufacture. The Department have an ambitious programme in view, and propose to take up the manufacture of germicides, polishes, inks, paints and perfumes. We understand that the department of Physics is also starting classes in Photography and radio-mechanics.

Coaching Classes

A good deal of useful work has been done by the Coaching Class; and lectures have been delivered on such important subjects as "Present-day Economic Problems," "Idea of the Wireless," "Arabic Literature," "Evolution," and "General Knowledge." The board incharge of the class propose to intensify their activities still further, and we are sure that many more promising youngmen will benefit from these next autumn. Public Service Commissioners have frequently stressed the necessity of regular "preparation" for competitive examinations held by them; and we are sure that lectures such as those delivered in this class will go a long way to broaden the mental horizon of our students and make them better-fitted for the struggle that lies ahead of them in the world.

B.T.

We are glad to be able to announce that a B.T. class is after all being started in our College. The Punjab University has already granted us affiliation and the Government has approved of the extension of college activities in this direction. The value of such a class has always been recognised; and the unending stream of applications that has been pouring in for admission is a positive proof of the genuineness of the demand for taking such a step. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of additional staff, and it is expected that our first B.T. class will be opened in the third week of September.

Geography

Another keenly-felt need has been met by the starting of Geography as one of the elective subjects in the Intermediate classes. With the permission of the University, the new 1st Year class has been given the option of selecting Geography as one of the subjects of study. The fact that as many as 15 students have already taken

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We sent up five candidates for the M.A. examination in Mathematics, and all of them have been declared successful—two in the first class and three in the second, Muhammad Zaman securing the fourth place in the University. The old theory of the aversion of Muslim students for Mathematics stands exploded once again.

Four candidates sat for the M.A. examination in English and three came out successful (one in the second division). The pass percentage of 75 may not sound as impressive as 100% of Mathematics; but remembering that Mathematics is Mathematics and English English, the result is very creditable indeed. The department of English was under-staffed for a considerable part of the year, and if in spite of that handicap they have succeeded in showing results, which can compare very fabourably with those of the best and the oldest colleges of the University, they rightly deserve the thanks of all well-wishers of the institution.

32 students took the B.A. examination, and of these 26 were declared successful, thus obtaining a pass percentage of 81.2 as against 59.3 of the University as a whole. One of the successful candidates stands third in the University. Of the 64 who appeared for the Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, only ten failed, giving a pass per centage of 84.4 as against 57.8 of the University. Not a single candidate of the 18 who went up for the F.Sc. (medical) has failed. In the F.Sc. (non-medical), a pass percentage of 66.6 has been obtained against the University percentage of 60.6.

The Dar-ul-Ulum has easily retained its position as the premier educational institution of the province. It has passed not only the largest number of candidates of any college in the province, but has obtained a far higher pass percentage as well.

Hobbies

One of the new features introduced during the year as a part of the general expansion scheme is the encouragement of hobbies. The Department of Chemistry appear to have done the best work in this connection. A regular class of six enthusiasts has been regularly working under the guidance of Professors Mirza Anwer Beg and Nur Ahmed Khan. They have been studying the soap-making industry from the point of view of not only a scientist but a practical economist. A really intelligent interest has been aroused in the students for this extra-

to "Examinations"; and are not May and June dedicated to "Results of Examinations"? No wonder that in such circumstances, many of the College Societies failed to hold their usual meetings, and many of the playing fields lost their usual attraction. All of us know what kill-joys these examinations are. But even after they have run their course, they leave behind them a legacy of partings and departures. The atmosphere remains gloomy and sullen for several weeks. Would it be wrong to call the months of April, May and June the Season of Examinations?

True, the advent of April is heralded by All-Fools' Day, when "Not to be fooled" is the sole thought of everyone as he leaves his bed early in the morning. True also, that quite a number of "wise-heads" fall easy victims to the wily ruses of their friends and provide a source of mirth for all. But how long does this joy last? Only for a few hours or at the most for a day. The spectre of the Examination is there all the time raising its dreadful head behind all frivolous jollity.

New Admissions

As usual the last week of May and the first few days of June saw many new faces crowding round the College building. Big and small, tall and short, "suits" and "Chadars"—all had come to seek admission into that haven of bliss, the First Year class. The Admission Board interviewed the new-comers and their parents and guardians, discussed with them the choice of a career and the selection of a suitable combination of subjects, stressed the need and value of games and sports, and allotted seats in the hostels.

The number of those who have been admitted has already exceeded 160 and promises to rise still higher and in fact to beat all previous records. This year, the percentage of First-Divisioners is higher than ever before. Some of the new-comers give unmistakable signs of growing into good players. We hope the P.T.'s and Games Superintendents will succeed in moulding these budding sportsmen into really good footballers and cricketers and hockey and tennis players.

University Results

The Principal's solicitude for the weaker students of each class and his anxiety to see the First Division men kept up to the mark have borne fruit, and we have this year obtained remarkably good "results"—perhaps the best in the history of the College.

We sent up five candidates for the M.A. examination in Mathematics, and all of them have been declared successful—two in the first class and three in the second, Muhammad Zaman securing the fourth place in the University. The old theory of the aversion of Muslim students for Mathematics stands exploded once again.

Four candidates sat for the M.A. examination in English and three came out successful (one in the second division). The pass percentage of 75 may not sound as impressive as 100% of Mathematics; but remembering that Mathematics is Mathematics and English English, the result is very creditable indeed. The department of English was under-staffed for a considerable part of the year, and if in spite of that handicap they have succeeded in showing results, which can compare very fabourably with those of the best and the oldest colleges of the University, they rightly deserve the thanks of all well-wishers of the institution.

32 students took the B.A. examination, and of these 26 were declared successful, thus obtaining a pass percentage of 81.2 as against 59.3 of the University as a whole. One of the successful candidates stands third in the University. Of the 64 who appeared for the Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, only ten failed, giving a pass per centage of 84.4 as against 57.8 of the University. Not a single candidate of the 18 who went up for the F.Sc. (medical) has failed. In the F.Sc. (non-medical), a pass percentage of 66.6 has been obtained against the University percentage of 60.6.

The Dar-ul-Ulum has easily retained its position as the premier educational institution of the province. It has passed not only the largest number of candidates of any college in the province, but has obtained a far higher pass percentage as well.

Hobbies

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THE KHYBER

No. 3-4 7

PESHAWAR, MAY-JUNE 1940.

Vol. XXV

Notes and Comments

The Examination Season

To keep pace with the all-round progress that has been going on so rapidly in the various spheres of activity of the Dar-ul-Ulum, it was proposed to try the experiment of bringing out the "Khyber" more frequently than before. Converting it into a "monthly" was out of the question. The experience of our veteran predecessors warned us against embarking on any such adventure with a light heart. We consequently decided to publish an issue once in two months. But even this could not be reconciled with the college calendar. The working months of the academic year being nine, how could a two-monthly term divide the whole period exactly "without leaving a remainder?" Hence, we had to fall back on Mother Nature's distribution of the year and to bring out "seasonal" issues of the magazine. The Autumn, the Winter and the Spring numbers have already been published, and the Summer number is now being issued.

But when we sat down to write our notes on the College, Society and Games activities and found the grim shadow of examinations darkening every thing, we began to feel that perhaps a better name for this issue would be "The Examination Number." For was not the latter half of March given over to "preparation for the Examination;" were not the whole of April and a part of May devoted

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THE KHYBER

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR



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افتن احبه

خبری اس اشاعت بی مقصد بیش نظری کو که مفایین افظهول بی یکرنگی نه آن پائے۔ نه بی بم اسے متبین مضامین کا مرافع بنا کر دوسرے اردورسائل کی کو اِنه تقلید کردیشی اور نه بی مزاحیه موادکی المراط سے اسے بہنی فاگول گیا بنا دیں۔ اسی اصول کی بنا پر خصر ن بنجیدہ مغنا بین اس اشاعت کی زمینت بیں بلکہ اوپ سے اسے بغنی فاگول گیا بنا دیں۔ اسی اصول کی بنا پر نی مراف کی پہلے اور نہیں ہیں۔ الطیف کے چند نوے نی ویدو زمیب بیں ۔ کہیں کھی اس کی بخریاں بی خوب بی ول کھی رہی ہیں۔ انظم کا حصد تو تقریب اور کی دفائی تفرل کا دی تا بال مارا ہی تفرل کا دیک سے فرانت کی جو ایک دیا ہے اس می ان کا ایک شعر ب المحدوث بالم می مطل اور کی تلفین اس کی بنا ہے اس می ان کا ایک شعر ب المحدوث بی بیا دور کی تعلیم اس کی عمل اور کی تلفین نی دیا ہے اسی مول کا ایک شعر ب المحدوث بی دیا ہے اس دوری کی عمل اور کی تلفین بی دیوائے سے ا

خاجرصاحب کی غزل اُسنجام مجست میں خیالات کی نجنگی تا بل سنتائش ہے بیس بر میں ہزا کھی ہے ، وہی ذرا مجست خلب ہے بیکن اندوں نے اسے نوب بنھایا ۔ مرآزا معاصب کی دوسری غزل صبین ارادی این معاملی میں نیرمرحرم کی جملک کے نظر آتی ہے ۔ اس کے پاکیزہ خیالات کا نوں سے گزر۔ دماغ سے اُسر اس دلیں جہے جاتے ہیں ایکن وہ ونیاسے اپنی بیزاری کو کوشش کے اوجود نہجیاسے ۔ اور کمدائے ہے

گنا ہوں کی دنیاسے اک میلے ہیں کمیں چل سے اک اولیستی بسائیں

نع کی میں ایک نوائی کھی ایک شایت ملیف رنگ میں وُوبی ہے ۔ دفدیے مثل ہدات کوجر مضمون ہی انہوں کے انہوں کا انہوں ا پاند معاسب وہ نہایت ہی تا بل ستائش ہے ۔

حمد نظم کے بیکس نظرے حصے بیں ہم آم کی کا الترزم نہیں رکھ اگیا - غلام جیلائی صاحبے دلوائی فی اسے مرتبط کی الترزم نہیں رکھ اگیا - غلام جیلائی صاحب دلوائی فی اسے مرتبط و اس جا میں اس مرتبط ہیں ۔ وہاں ہاسٹل لائف کا بھی ایک ولکت پیرا میں مقت کھیا ہیں ۔ احداس پرطرہ بیکہ انگریزی کے الفاظ اورع بی فارسی کے جعلے بچھ اس نوبصور تی سے استعمال کئے گئے ہیں کہ بین محمون کی جان معلوم ہوتے ہیں ۔ فربیب جو اوب المبعث کا ایک نمونہ سے عبدالرضیم صاحب بلوت الی کے منافل موری میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں مامیاں ضرور ہیں کیکن وہ عا میا مذین کہیں میں نہیں جو ایک اوب لطبف کے نواد

برجان سوابل فلم من سرايت كرحيكا ب

مٹاع اِمدندی اوب لطیف کا ایک مکڑا ہے جس پی ٹیم اخترم حربے شاعرکی زبانی لب وریا کے مناظرے ایک ولکٹس تعویر کے ڈریعے تدریت سے رازمعلوم کرنے کی کوشٹسٹس کی ہے۔

بة توضما نظمون اور في موفول كى حقيقت كا أنكث السيد أب لك بالنفول بهمارى أبك دوباتي بمى كان وصريح سن البحث

عبدالرؤن بتلكفته

يه ازنين كيجيه قاصب بهاركهين للمجاحب يندكه فطريك شام كاركهين پیام آمنصب بار دیتی ہے \ جنون نصیب دلوں کی دعائیں لتی ہے اسے میں کے ہراک پیول سے مجت \ اسے بہاری رعنائیوں سے اُلفت ع گوں میں پھرتی ہے یوں جینے نیٹری کوئی \ چمن کی سیرکرے یا حسیں بری کوئی جومعول فينتي موئے نغے كنگ تى ہے } يہ شايداينى جوانى كے كيت كاتى ہے سنباب اسے اک مکنت سکھادی ہے ال غرب ہی سی مجھولو کی شاہرادی ہے الوك ديكيماسي (اسے زمانے كى بيرحميوں سے شكوہ سے گزرسیے ہیں تنب وروز دستکاری سے (شباب کاٹ دسی ہے بیرکتنی خواری سے خدى كادرس مافسائديات اس كا ﴿ جواب ببيداكرك كَلَ مُكاننات اس كا

جمان والول كاحسن اسے زمانے کی نیزنگیوں کاہوشرنہیں ﴿ مری نظریس بردیوی ہے کھفروش نہیر تم ظریفی فطرت کواج سنسر ما وُل جواس نے بارگندھے ہیں اسی کو بہناؤں

تذیرمیرزابرلاس کم لے۔



ہم پر شل کے برآمدے میں بیٹھے ہوئے گیدیں بانک رہے تھے ۔ کار آل ایس کانظریر استراکیت بیٹب ہار کھکا مادیت سے انکار و آرظل کی اقتصادی تعیوری - مونال کی صناعی خو براں منوض یک زمانے بھرک متفادیات پرایک ہی سائس میں تبصر و کر فزالا۔

م وبرن ایک بدناسی انگرائی لی

شاكر كملكملاكستس دا مي ارك به الوي كالاست بع ماسود و خيرى رولى تهارك الرك

احساسات برهها په مادوسي سبے -

فنینی جو انبک خاموش بینها بوا ولی ول میں لینیا را وسے بی اس کے شام کارول برنج ہو کرد ہا تھا۔ بولا سمبا دید تھے نے توسا بقد سال وال نخو کے حق میں ووٹ دی تھی۔ کہتے بارلوگول کی سلفم اور شاکرے کیا لو کتے کا میاب رہے۔ بھائی موجروہ انتخاب میں جینے وہ گاجو کٹولینگ کریے گا رسم نے شلغم سے حق میں وقیعیڈ مرجہ کِلُماکہ استا ور ودک کی روح ترط ب گئی۔

یہ لا ہوسہ بہم لاہورسے بول دہے ہیں - اہمی کھک کچھڑے آپکوایک فلمی گیٹ مساری تعیں - اب طمغ جان سے ایک غزل شینے ۔ جس کا مطلح ہے

بان ما ساجع برُاکب سے دل ناوال شخص برُاکب سے

سن دوی دواکی بند؟ سخراس در دی دواکی بند؟

ہم جران تھے کہ خدا یا بدلا موروا ہے کیا واس بنا ہی بخف کے - ہمارے دنوں کونو کھی منس بڑا۔ ٹمبر کے بوقی م ہے ۔ ٹیک اسی سابقہ رف ریرو وطرک ریا ہے بخیر طمنی جان کے ول سے ہمیں کیا واسطہ - باتی رہا دواکا موال سوروں سے کہ انٹی فلوجسٹین کا ایک بھایا یا سلون کی الش نمایت مفیدا ورمجرب ہے -

سرور کے جہاں وہ وہ ایک کوشکن ملم کا ایک بڑاکش لگا یا اورفضا میں وحوکیں کے قلع بنانے میں صوف ہوگیا ۔ یا رائے بی ورف این کا شکن ملم ہو موجد کی دوح پر احد یا رلوگوں کے بھیبی پیٹر محیال تھے کہ چھ منہوئی عشق کا عارضہ ہوا۔ جوروا میں طور پر سرکا کوئیٹ کے بیٹے تک آ ترجا آسبہ اور بساا فقات تو اس کے جو مدد کچو کے بیچاد سے نوجو ان کی جان کے لاگو سرجا سے میں ۔ غرضکہ علی مدح اورؤم میں کچرویز کی کو میں ہوتی دی ۔ است میں جا تھوں کے اور انگرا ای کی ۔ ایکن اب اس کی انگھوں میں شرارت جسک رم ہیں۔ ہوتی دی ۔ است میں جا تھیں نے ایک اور انگرا ای کی ۔ لیکن اب اس کی انگھوں میں شرارت جسک رم ہیں۔

ی دجانے ہی دو کھسیانی بٹی کی طرح بیچادی میم کا کھم ہدکیوں نوچ رہے ہو۔ اس بے زبان نے کونسا جرم کیا کر کس کے گرد ہوگئے ۔ آؤکوئی کام کی بات کریں ۔ "

شنیق جوت کی کا و میں تھا کہا اور جا و پر ہوتین جست نقرے ہر ہیں ارتجال کہ فحالے۔ سکیے ہمائی طبی کوئی ہوالیام ہڑا۔ یا کوئی فلسنے کی موشکانی سوجی ہے ہوئے نافلسنی اور ہم ہدر صماوے وجھری شو مسلمان ۔ شہری ہو دیداتی ہؤسلمان ہے سادہ ۔ " سبئی خوب سمجے "جآ وید نے کھیا تا ہو کر کھا " بین تم سے ایک سوالی کرنے والا تھا ۔ فلسفہ ولسفہ توسیع نہیں ۔ ہر میں موسی خوالگئی با ہیں ہیں ہم اہمیں کچھ ہمو کہا ہے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ کہی خورکہا کہ گناہ ہی گیا ہے۔ یا یوں کہے کہی گناہ ہی گیا "

تعود بالله من هذا الكلاه بي بينه بنمائي كوكياسوعى . بنى ك خواب بين جييم ك وال وال خوك النا محمد الله من ال خوك

* بادننفیتن تمنین نودل لکی بی سوختی ہے کہی بینے کی بھی کی ! یس گنا ہے متعلق استعشار کررہا ہوں اور آب دال نخودکو اے بیٹھے ۔

" توبيركياكهون مقدارا مطلب بدسيم كرجواب كوعلما فى دنگ بين بيش كرون اچهامشنو. الجوات صحييم والله اعلقر باالصواب"

سردارمون سنگه حوفاموش بینی برے پنیاب کی حکومت کی خواجی دیجے ہے۔ ان میر مسدبی دانی بیر چیں بہ جہیں بوسکتے بیس نے کی میں نہا کی سندھال برسے ہو بیٹھے۔ منم مسلے بھی جب آدی ہو۔ بند اعلم والله بالکتاب کیا ہو است پھر کتے ہم کہ سند وستان ہیں اور وہ ہندی کا شور شرا با ہو کیا تیم ما ور بیعوی کو آرام کب لینے و بینے ہو۔ اسی کوئی سند و بسن ہوائی افحد کر ہر بہت بیر مشت " اور اسی انڈین میکرے کئی بول کردے تو کون جمد وار (دومدوار) شغبتی اپنی بارمان گیا اور عبد عرب الاختلاف کے لیا کہ دکی طرح کردیا ۔ میں اپنے الفاظ امدائی عربی دائی لیتا ہوں آ ہے اپنی مندی کو وصول بائیں "

خوضیکدمالات کی نزاکت پرقابو پا لیا گیآ-ا ورمہندوسلمان فسا دمہوستے ہوشے *دک گیا برلسیکی نمائندہ ہی کہ* ابرسس دامنا چا۔

" بھائی گناہ کر فا ورسندا ول میں تو فدرت سے دل نمیں جیکا ری ودلعیت ہوئی سبے "

* پعروبی -کوئی کام کی بات مبی کیا کرو-"

سُنین جٹ الحد کھڑا ہوا۔ اور میں ہے۔ ایک میچسلی ہم تی نظر نوائے ہوئے طننر پر طور پریٹنوکٹگانے لگا۔ كيا نوپروبيا باكياخوت نما بنايا تعريب اس مداى مس في مخته بنايا اب كياتما جاويد حل كيا يكن كس ك محط إليها يشغيق كوج مد كرت كين كى فرف شاطب بكوا يجوا

نسكين كيآب فلسغدگ ويركيدروشني وال يحظ مين

نسكين جاويدكوزيا ووتنك كرنانهين جابنناتها السلفي كسنجيده متضكل بنالى اوكفا الي نلسغة انى كالبو وبنے رئیمائی جاوید! میں نوفلف ملاوی کا فائل مول کے نا داور لواب کی مشکس دائمی سے - بلداس كوفسرورى محتابول - زندگی ایک تجربه گاه ہے ۔ جنابچہ اس تجرب میں مہیں سرخنرل سے گزر ماپڑتا ہے ۔ جوگناہ کو مسکر می محمکر توک کر دینکسیے وہ ٹواب کی اہمیت سے کماحند واقف نمیں ہونا والیا ہی جس نے دات کی تا ریکی کوندوکھا ہو وہ ون کی کٹنٹی کا ندازہ لگا نے سے قاصر ہے جم رندگی میں گناہ صرف اس سے منبی کرتے کسمیں لات گناہ کا امساس ہو: بلکہ اسلے کا گناہ کی فیاحت کونیکی کی پاکینرگیسے بہلوبہ پہلودکھ کران کا حوازنہ کرسکیں۔ میں اس گناہ کو جوانسان اپنی وات سے کرتاہے کی وہنیں بھتا بکہ ذاتی کرداری ایک عمولی حامی بھتا ہوں۔ ٹیا پر آپ سے نزدیک كن ه كانظر به مختلف ببو- فدا آ ب يعي ببان توكروبي "

ما ويدنوش برا واسك نسيس كداس كسوال كالمعج عل ينا ياكي بلكراسك كراس كيسوال كودر واعتما مجاليا -م بمائی تسکین آپکانظریکسی صدیک معیم ب دیکن آپ نے گنا و کی کمل نعرف نبس کی در اصل گنا و من ولط تفريط كالمهب انسان أكر خواس حقوق مين افراط واخريط كرنا بخون بمعى كنابه كاردا وراكر حقوق العبادي کھے کی بیٹی کرا ہے تب بھی گنا مگار چنا بچہ تحدیدات سے باہرودم طرحانا کن ہ اور ان کے اندرمیا تواب نیکی یا

ممب بیلی بوے اس فلسفروانی کوسنت رہے ۔ شاکرسے مدر باگیا جسٹ ایک نقر و تجبت کیا ہے اس كبيس ك فلاسفرة مشى جى كم تمين اور با بان واواجا الرصي وينكبين مار في يمين كالمريك يس فدا كے كامول ميں دخل درمحتولات ديں مداكے سائھ افراط ونفر طب نور بنور سائل ما كار باست بر على تعورت دالت مي اورسمى المعان كرب من كرمداك كوك جير المعاجد بني به آدمه آدمه وك دور فيال بر تيسك كامن وملى - اوريخ بين دو باربلا واوركرميول مين في - بدي منوق العبا واوريم تم سب سنديك -كسى خاكستروكى پليش المحالى بوكى تنجي بدا فراط ولغريط يدكن دا وزلواب كى بحث چيشروى " ہم بی شتاق اورو میزار یاانهی یہ اجراکی سے

خواب نے اس وصد میں بوٹری سے چیوبان چپا خاتب کے کتنے شودں پر پاتے صاف کرگئ اور ہم اہمی تک گنا ہوتواب کی بے نک کمپیٹری بچاننے رہے -

نیکن بھیں گناہ کو تفارت سے منیں دیکھنا چاہیے ۔ اور نہی گن بھارکو تقریم جنا چاہیے ۔ لسے سومانٹی سے
الگ کرے زنداں کی الم خیز اریکیوں میں نمیس پینبک دینا چاہیے ، بلکاس سے ہمدروا ناسلوک کرناچاہیے ناکہ
دہ خودگناہ کی تباحث اور ہمارے حسن سلوک کاموا زند کر کے خود بی گناہ کو آرک کرنے کیمی آپنے بینط فوانس آن فیاسی میں تفاول کا موازند کو کرکے گئاہ گاروں کے ساتھ صرف ہمدوا مزی نمین تفا
بلک ترجا زمی ۔ میں علوگناہ کا قائل ہوں کیو کو گئا ہمگاراس کی آئے سے سوئے کی طرح رون سمور کی کل تا ہے ۔ اور نیک وی

کیونکدگناه کی لذت سے استفانہ میں ہوتا۔ اس نے تقری شکن نظروں کے کو کے۔ اور بادہ نورسے با ترہیں ہوئے ہوئے ہوئے اس نے وہ عاوتاً (یکسٹین کی طرح ایک خاص بہت ہیں جاتا رہتا ہے۔ نبیک ہوٹے اس پرزہ کی طرح ہے جوصرف ایک ہی گام دست سے دنیکن گئا ہماراس کمانی کی طرح ہے بچشین کے ہرچھے میں بخبابی کام دکھی ہم ہوئے گئا ۔ کانٹ اور مغربی فلاسفہ کے سی سی ہوئے کہا ۔ کانٹ اور مغربی فلاسفہ کے سی سی سی میں ایک سنے باب کا اضافہ کر ویا۔ کاش ہے نظر یات سے بڑر بنڈیل BERTRAND RUSSE! کا مقام اور بداگر کوئی لاکا کل تمہاری فرنی کی بلیٹ بر بانسما و دا قف ہوتا ۔ شاکر اور بداگر کوئی لاکا کل تمہاری فرنی کی بلیٹ بر بانسما و دا قف ہوتا ۔ شاکر اور بداگر کوئی لاکا کل تمہاری فرنی کی بلیٹ بر بانسما و دا قف ہوتا کہ اور بداگر کوئی لاکا کل تمہاری فرنی کی بلیٹ بر بانسما و کے کہا ہے کہ اور بداگر کوئی لاکا کل تمہاری فرنی کی بلیٹ بر بانسما و کے کہا ہے کہ دیا فرا طام وئی یا تقریبا

السلام عليكم ... جونى كرون الله كرنت ما حب كاحليد ودبا فت كرن كى كوشش كى توكليكم السلام كل مبن چهك كرده كيا- و كما توسير نمنال نش ما حب كمطر سه افسران تكابول من كمور سه بين يرسفنى الما ودريل والبي نك كيول بح راسه

جل نوجلال نو ۱۰۰۰ کی بلاکوٹال نو ۱۰۰۰ ہم جرات تھے کرکوئی آیپ پیٹینٹ جنوٹ گھڑیں جرکام آجائے۔ جسٹ ٹنا کر بول اٹھا جنا ہوالی ۔ تا تھم کوی وربارٹرجبیت سنگھدا ورگزشنط کامقا بلد کرسے تھے باؤں بانوش جھڑے ہوگئی اورٹ پرشورسی سرگر ہوں

الخوب رليكن كو عط اور ريد يومين كونسا لعلى سيد"

اب نوتنام ترکی نمام مشند ہوگئی چشفیق کی عرفی دائی اورمبرد ارمبوجن سنگے کی سنسکریٹ نوازی آگھیے۔ نیم سکی ۔

مع جواضع توبورڈ پر ایک پارہ کا غذجہاں تھا۔اوراس بدائت کے ماضری کے اسمائے گائی کے مظاہل ایک رویبیزی کسس جواند ورج تھا۔

معض جا دید سے گروملفر بنالیا - اور لگ اس سے سوال کرنے کو اب کونفر بیاکس کی اورافراط کینے کی گنام کا درکان میں سے "

غلام بيلانى أستخر



فربب

نسی، نمیں! میں یفین نہیں کرسکا پہکیے حکنسہ کر یہ مدموش کن سستارول کی لھرچ ورخشاں ، نیلگول آنکھیں جو محددافن کے الریب کسی حبیل کے گرے نیسے پانی کی مانندیج کس رہی ہی ہمین کیسئے بندم جائیں۔

يەسىيا ەزلغىن ، جو چايدنى مىں كەزىنى مېرىئى سايول كى طرح نضايين لېرارىي بىي اپنى رونانى سے بيگيا نەموجائيں . يەرىس بھرے مونىڭ جس مىں دومان تىرىپ رىسىيە مېي مرحجها جائيىں -

> بدلطیف دنگینیوں سے لبریز حبم جس میں زندگی اُونکھ دسی ہے ہمینے کیلئے سرو موجاتے۔ مسی نہیں بیں بیٹین نہیں کرسکتا

كم يحسن يشعد فشال حن اكب ابدى ميند سوجائ -

مسافر"

تجال

وہ برفدم پہ ہماریں گیائے جاتے ہیں مری جات کو رنگیں بنائے جاتے ہیں ترسے قدم کے نشاں یاد کئے جاتے ہیں رسوم اہل محبت نب ئے جاتے ہیں مرے خیال ہی محسومیائے جاتے ہیں وہ میری قبر پہ آنسو بہائے جاتے ہیں فنس کی تیلیوں میں کب بنائے جاتے ہیں وہ داستاں میری مجسے میکی نیائے جاتے ہیں وہ داستاں میری مجسے میکی نیائے جاتے ہیں ایم لے کی تعمیر کی ۔ لے رنائیل



ك اميد! نوسي ايك سهاره بيم والصبيب ونياكا. ترى صبى او فرشما كا موكى روشنى وخسسندهال لط موسئ كاروال كالمرضى وياسب الدا كندا من موت حرت وياس كابتى سے الكه مجدود يددكسيا بي اورميكد سے ميں زابدورندنسرے نام کی مالا جیتے ہیں موادثا ت زمانه سع تنك أرجب نع عزلت كامكين بتهامون مراتخیل جب داوعمس بدولیتی سے ناآ سناہوا ہے اع طائراميد مجعاس وانتهى تيرب دوح برورنغول كاخال دسماسه تىپىكىجان برول كى پىر برابىك بادىنالىك كوموانى بادىتى ب ده مرا ، جومیرے دل کی بندیلی کیائے اسم جانفر اکا حکم کھنی ہے لیلائے شب کی آ مسے و نیا ا وحصر کو نے اٹھی اً وحرميري وما نصيبي نيدس جاگ المحي میں دیخ والم کامرنع مرا ہوں جنگل کے گئے حصول میں ۔ ونسیاسے بینرار . كليت شب اركى روح كوروبالاكرديني - -ك من ب اميد إس وات جبك اللت سرطرف سے بلائر لين نظر آتى سے نیری نقرئی کرنیں ورختوں سے بیتوں سے چین عین کر الملت كے بردوں كوچيزى ہوكيں دل کی ا ریکیول کوروشن کردیتی ہیں

> میراولمن - مغرب کی قربانگاه پر بھینٹ پیٹر معرفی ایم -ره ورکست آزادی سب مط چلے ہیں -مجھے ایسے وطن سے نفرت ہے - جماں غلامی کا علم ملب دہے -اے درکت کہ ایم دا مجھے ایسے ولمن کو لے چل

بورست وازادى كم الشي مرسار مو جس کا برفرو اس کی لاج رکھنے کو پھوا نہ وار سو-

ميرى محدود دنياكي عميق محماطيول مين ملك الميدنواس طبع دونن سبع -جس طرح شب کی سرمگیس اجمعوں میں ماہتاب کا نور درخشاں ہوتا ہے۔ ياحس طرح ران محصبياه لبول يردست قدرت فيمقيش كتركر معطرك ديابهو العامبد مجعانی گود میں لے الے۔ مجع نیری مجت کی ضرورت ہے ترى مبت كتعبيل من ميرى مسرون كالكيل م ميراولمن بجرا زادى كامسكن بركا -میری دوح میں مسرت کا بحر بنکراں موجنل ہوگا -

العلائراميد! ليفسيماني برول سے اب بواكا دخ بعبر كەانتىغا ركى مدىوھكى ::

عبدالرؤن شكفته

س نے پراہ لیا نام محبت ہائے بوگياخول دل فاكام مجست مإسسط كة إنوادر بوبد كم مجست باست كشنة خرالنام مبيت السنة تجديد ہوتھتازام محت ہا ے ميرى لقدير مي تفي آه يه رسواني بعي ایک دلدوزسی رووا دیے ناکامی کی بوجع آه! نهائم مجت إست محكور كما ندكس كاول بيا بياس و كدياً كمول فينيا مبت إسے آه وه يماندنى رأتول كى ملافاتنيس م یاد استے میں دہ ایام محبت ہاسے

یه مگردوزمدای به دلدوزنف ن دوریا ہے کوئی ناکام مجت ہائے

مر المراج المراج

مه فامراً مُشت بدندان که اِسے کیا لکیے المحیات المعید سر بگریب ال کولسے کیا کہتے ،
حدث من مرکز مرسلول کو وادا لعلم اسلامہ سرمد میں ماما ہے ۔ شام دی مرسلول کا اکم

جوعیثیت سیکنڈ کم مثل کو والالعلوم اسلامیہ سرحد میں مامل ہے۔ نا بدہ کسی ہم سطل کو ایک ہاکشی درسکاہ میں جسٹر ہود بہ ہم میں ہم سطل کو ایک ہاکشی درسکاہ میں جیسے ہوئی اس کی ارتبی اور قابل فراسے کہ حس نزا دید نکاہ سے دیکھ جائے سنی کسی خصوصیت کا مامل ضرون لا آ کے گا کے کہ اس کی ارتبی وجھ رانیا ئی اہم بہت کبوجیسے ہم کہ اپنی جبیت کی افت اور کا اس کی اس کے اس کی اس کا اس کے ساتھ کے واحد ترجمان اور آ رکن میں اس کا فرائے ہے جنداں بہا نہ مہو گا ا

امم اوروج کرسمید سیدند بوشل کا اسل حقیقی اورا بندائی نام چیسفورد بوشل ب- به کیول ؟ کام خودبی اس بان کی نشریخ کراید و رواعرف بعن سیکند بوسش - اس کی اریخ تسمید میرس اطار علمت با برس- وال اس قدر خاابر سے کہ کالی سے مومی نام با برس- وال اس قدر خاابر سے کہ کالی سے مومی نام

Nick NAME) کی بڑی وجہسیے ۔

بوسط کے مغرب میں ایک نا دہرت ہے۔ اس کے مغربی سامل دسامل الا بار) برفسٹ برشل اورشقی کفامے دبینی سامل کا دوندل کی برہما را مسبکنڈ ریوشل واقع ہے۔ نالدوائمی بھی ہے اور سیلا ہی جی جمہ ایس سیلا ب س تاہے نویانی گروونول سے دنیہ کو نیرآ ب کرویں ہے۔ آب رواں کے دنگسے فاہر ہے کہ یہ نالدور بائے بالفاکا معاطل یااس کی کوئی تماخ ہے۔ رمصنت بوم برجوانیا ئی بے بضاعتی کے اس کے منع جماعی اورو با نہ کے متعلق کچرعرض کرفے سے قاصریہ) - جب بانی چڑ ہا سے تو را سن کے سکوت اور سن طحے میں ہرود ہو سٹول کے ماملی باشند اس کی مبر آزاد ویوارٹ کن موسیقی سے بدر بخدائم محفوظ ہوتے ہیں - اس نالہ کا بڑا فائدہ آب باشی اور سرا ہی ہے - بوج تیزرت ری کے جرا زرانی کے نافا بل ہے - نمانے کیلے شاف ہی ہنتھال میں آئے ہے - البتہ فسط اپریل کے دن اگر کالمی کا ایک آوسازی شمت فرزند اس میں تیرکی یا فن مشن وری کی شن کرنا نظر آجائے نوٹیجب نہیں کراچاہیے کہونکہ یہ س نالے کا خصوص فائدہ ہے جوکالی کی دوایات (TRADITIAN) سے دالب ندجل آئے ۔

سطح اورآب ومو ا برش گاندرن سطیموارا ورسرسنرسه صحن بموشل پنشان خنرنگ گسواره اور محد نظارتک کانشین سند آب و مواخوشگوار معندل اور روان انگیز سند میمان کا دمول اگرکسی کوعیاجات نو یمال سن جلنے کا نام نبیل لیآ - بلک و میں کا بوکر و دما تا سند -

اندروقی طوفال بوط سے اندر برجار طرف کو اندر برجار طرف کھرے نظار و نظار بوطل کیونڈی طوف مندکے کھرے ہیں۔ بڑا دروازہ جن پست کمست ہے۔ کمرول کے آعے برآمدہ سے جس کی بست انتی ہے کہ ایک جارہائی طولاً بجسانی جاسکتی ہے۔ برآمدہ سے آگے بڑھیں توصی برحسل ہے۔ اور بسی جگہ بوشل کی تمام مرگر بیول کے محتال میں مرکز سے ۔ چند تعدیاں" پہلے بچض کھانس بچونس کا لہلہ آنا جن تھا۔ گرموج دہ عمد یمکونت میں ہوستال میں جا اس مرغزار یا چاکا ہیں بھی تغیرے آثار نمودار بونے نامروع ہوگئے ہیں۔ ابتوسیطی کوئش کے دوطرف میں جولوں کی جینی توشیو ابتوسیطی کوئش کے دوطرف میں جولوں کی جینی توشیو استام جال کونا نہ وارفیضائے میں شاکر اندے شنال پہندیدہ میں صورت ہیں۔

موشل کے میں مرکز میں ایک عدیم النظیر اور فقید الیشن کی مباہ - اس کا اسفل ترین حصد اینٹ اور چرہے کے ایک مجربی گھ ہے ۔ ور میانی حضہ او ہے کا بنا ہؤ اہے ۔ اور بالائی سرالکڑی کا ایک لمبونرا سا ۔ بھٹا اور بنا اس کا مرکز کوئی چیز ہوسکتی ہے تو یہ صدرتگا اور عجد یہ دولاگا رکھ برا ہے ، با وجو انتہائی کا وش دہ فی کے اس کا منتہ کے مطلب THE PURPOSE of ERECTION ہماری ذہبی صلاحیتوں اور ذنت نظا م مون منت ہونے سے ہمیشہ مبتل ہی رہ ہے۔ بر دوا نہ اقبل ان دینے کی نا در روزگا دیا دگا رفالہ آگھ وفتوں ہیں بطو میس بروار سے ہنتہ مال ہی ہوگی۔ ناہم سب نیابی ان برہ کواس کے لوے کو انتک رنگ تهیں گا در بادحوادث کے جموشے اس کے استعمال اور عزم است دگی میں فرہ ہمرفرق میں دونا کہنے میں کا میانیس ہوسکے ہم اس کا منعمی زیادہ تو فیج کے سافد بیان کر کھنے کی صلاحیت خود میں نہیں پانے مش مشہو ہے کھ سبانی بنی کا محمد بانی بنی کے مسلم ان کے اس کے مرب کے مسائد بیان کر کھنے کی صلاحیت خود میں نہیں پانے مش مشہو ہے کھ سبانی بنی کے مسلم ان کی سائد ہیا کہ میں کا ناسم مصانے کا ا

موسٹل کے مرچار کونوں میں عسلی اے اور پا خاسنے ہیں۔ پاخاسنے پہلے بھل دن سے ونت بعد دیستے تھے۔

كيونكريش كعبابرمي مبيتالنحلاكا وجروباتي تغام كرجيس إد فتخفيف بوني يهاركا دروازه مردنت كمدار ماسيع رہ در اضی میں بینائل کی می سے باعث بیت الخلار کالیونلات م بوشل کے دہ خوں کومعلم کی کرا تھا۔ اسحد للديس اب الن يم جا نغزاكى ممكته طلبه كه وماغ تدريس محفوظ بوسكة بين كالبحك ال بيروني مين الغلاول كا ندوى دیدارول پرنمایت عجیب و نوییب ن<u>قشے سخم و شخت</u>ے رجنبین کیعکر بیرونی اصحاب وا رابعلوم اسلامیہ سکے ندرندان نوحیدی فن مصوری اورنقشکشی و دادیئے بغیر حن بیں رہ سکتے تنعے ساتھ ہی نسری طلب امورکی مزید نوضيح كييل*غ نما يتنفصع ولميغ عبا دان اور پاكيزه وپرچ*سبتدا شعار درد ديوارميت الخلا پركنده مينغوش نصے چن سے ان مصعنفين مفكرين اور شواسك كام حضرات سے ووق ادب اور خان شوك بورا بورانقشد المحمول تفكمنيكر روجاً الحا . فن من تراشى كا يعيد ا وروا إلى بمون الماباكسى ا ورجد كم طف بوشك ا ورمس لينايد الألكم اورصاجد لم تضارت برب مخرو ماز نها . يعبب بات نعى كه يهك بهل بيط كي نساني لول ك حالت بيت الخلافي بمترمين بنعي موخوالذكريك فرش وعبره ير توفينيا تل كاجطري وبئوا بن كرانها ديكن اس عمل صالح ك جندال المهيت اول الذكريس محسس نعيس كيجا تى تقى بهرخسلى في جيس دوعد و جاهيا ل يا بانى ك جُرام براس مشكر "بيس جهيد بانی سے بعرب رہنے ہیں - بانی نکالے کیلے فول باکسی دوسرے برتن کی ضرورت کا احساس ایمی نک اللہ کے تمى بندے كوئىسى بۇلاتھا غلىظا درىلىدكۇنەك يالوش تىكىسى الدېركى يانى بىنىكلىنى سىنىكال ليا جاناتھا اور استنبا با ومول فد مح كام آنا نفا حو كدبيت الخلامي وميك مرسسة فغود تعد الإليان بوطل بيا يعظم المحاسة ك جكر من يانى سيم من فالدين الدين كوي كوي منكول كى بيرونى سطح سرسبزاود ليسلار تنى بحساني الول كافرش مينك كا بنام وسع - ليكن برمي بجائعهوا واكرته والمرته الم عصليد واد اور مهد لا الما والا الما والى المروني بمنست كذائى ادف مبانات كفنوورو بودول كماس النفي وجد سينفى البكن فرش كا برهليكس المعلم ا و اس کی ریزش کا لازمی منیجمعلوم موا عفا جبو کدایک فرسے کالج کے دمدد ارطلبرسے برنوفع رکھنا تورکر قابل بروانست نهيس كروه سبت الخلاككام غسلفانون سے ليت ہوسے ليفت عصرون اور ديگرا صحاب كى زندگى كو معرض خطرس الدالن كاموجب بينس سكے . ليميس ميز شرنط موشل جناب بي- في صاحب كي وات بابكات بر بزار فخرونا رہے جنگی سی بیم اور ان نعما كوششول في ن تمام خوبيون كورك ايك كريك ووركيا-اور أيك مجودست برسٹل کو بن دلائی - سمیں ان سے اصلاحی بروگرام بربورا بورا اعتمادا در معروسہ ہے- اوراگرافسال الله سے مرمد تعاون کی توقع ہوتی نو دہ سکناتہ ہمسل کو مرلحاظ سے والعام کے تمام ہوسٹنوں سے انشاءالعظمواور بكك درجه كاكرد كما أيس سن برسل كراس برحاب الضعيف العرى كرا وجود حوسا وكى اوصفائى أسسى بالى مانى سے مع ممالى عمردلعزى برمبر للنالاف كى لگا ارادك اسل جدوجد كالمرسى ؟

بوش کے جنوب عفر بی کو نے میں ایک پول کو ایسے جس کے متوازی اور تھے کیسا تھ ایک رسی بندھ ہے۔ اس رسی کانچلاسرا ایک بھری سی امٹیاتی نما بوری کے مندکی آئے بندھ ہے۔ بوری سیدو نگ کے کورے کیٹرے کی بن ہج تی ہے جس کے اندر لکو ای اور ایک باس بھری ہوتی ہے نسٹ اُر "کے ایام میں باٹندگان بوشل کیٹے پینی ایک ملے کی میت کی میت کی بہت کو بہت کا بیک دائی گرفت ہے تنوندا فوجوط با تعلی ایک دائی گرفت سے تنوندا فوجوط با تعلی اور البرزشکن کو کی تحقید مشق بنتی ہے واس نوالے بول اور اکا کہ اگرا ہے اور کی کا اکمواڑ ہے ہے وہ سے وہ سے کے ارک کا اکمواڑ ہے ہے۔ اس نوالے بول اور اکا کا کھی ہوتا ہے نحوب چہل بھی اور کھی گھی وہی ہے یہ سیدرسیاں بندھی ہوتی ہوتا ہے نحوب چہل بھی اور گھی گھی وہی ہے یہ خصوصیت اور کی کھی میٹی ہے اور خصوصیت اور کی کھی کو بھی کہا ہوتی کہ اس میں میں اور کھی گھی وہی ہے ب

العاطر برسل من الكرائي المنافر المناف

پیراوار - بدراده تربرسانی مندکول مجمول بعوزول عمرون بیرون کورون مانبول بمیمول به محصوندرد المجمول با محصوند و به محصوندرد المجمول المحتمورد و به بعض به فیسر ماجان کاخال سیم که بدان شوم شنال بسی بهت پائه مستند بهت بات می بهت بات به مامل اس الرف اسمی بست محتمق و نقش کی فرورت به - نبا تا آنی اور معدنی بیدا وار کیچیاسات سال کسب به فرر ما به مامل دیاست و بیکند بوش ایک اشر مای جارش بی کام به فرر من به محمول این مامل دیاست و بیمن فرز برست می لوگ اسم می بهند دوش بی کارت بین مرکب به موسل موسی مامل دیاست بر سر مغربی علامت موسی مند و مادی مادی می منتری ملامت می مدید برست معربی ملامت می موسی می منتری معدبی مهند و معربی مهند و مادی می مدید و برست معربی ملامت می مدید و معربی ملامت می موسی می مدید و معربی می مدید و مد

ندہ معلوم رہے سکانٹریٹ کا ہو، کلب ہوتے ہی راہ ایجوٹ دیٹر سے ایٹ معدا کا ایک ایک میں مرتب سکے ہی ۔ اُن ۔ دیکھٹا اس نا کل کا سی تک کیے اواسونا ہے ۔ انسانگلیڈ

مسلمانوں کی ہندیب ونمدن کا گھوارہ ہے ۔ چو کہ مہندووا رقامین کو گواہمی شامل ہے اور وقصول کی تیہ کم پرب سنت اور اور کی زندیت آئیں میں بہوش کو العملا نہیں بہوشل میں بین الاقوای نغرا کی بہدامہوا ایک قدرتی اور اور زمی اور ہے۔ بہاں کے باشی ہے اس کے بہر وشکر گھل مل کوریتے والے بھے دواوارا وروست الغرف میں پنجراور وصات کے اردیت آبادی کا خاب صدم شکر کے خوا مین کا عضر رہا ہے ۔ اس کی توقیع بار می گفارت ہے ۔ ایک فقال سے ۔ عرض بہرشل کی میصور ہا ہے ۔ اس کا ایک بھیب النوع گفارت ہے ۔ ایک فالعلی کی طور پر ہمال سے معمام المور ہوسکتے ہیں مشابلہ ہم کسی اور پہلس سے ہوسکتے ہوں چین آب المالی ایک کے EDUC ATION آزادی افکارسے ایک فقیم فرور وراز ہر ہوا ہے ۔ بھی اگریش رکے بور کھی ہوں جین آگریش دیے بور کے اور پہلس سے ہوسکتے ہوں جین آگریش دیے بور کے اور پہلس سے ہوسکتے ہوں جین آگریش دی ہوسکتے ہوں جین آگریش دیے دیو کہ کا اور پر ہما ہوسکتے ہوں جین آگریش دی ہوسکتے ہیں ۔ بیو کھاس وقت اوق ت طالعہا () STU DY میں مورس نماز با ہما عدن پڑستے دیر ہوسکتے ہیں۔ بیو کھاس وقت اوق ت طالعہا () HOUR کے بھرستی درستے ہیں۔ بیو کھاس وقت اوق ت طالعہا () HOUR کے بھرستی درستے ہیں۔ بیو کھاس وقت اوق ت طالعہا ہوں کے ہوسکت ہوسکتے ہوں۔

بامشدگان برش امن بریس برا ملی مجرا و مسلی گرین آبس بین مجت اور پیادسے دستے میں - بی مجت اور پیادسے دستے میں - بی مجت اور پیادسے دستے میں - تاہم معا لمه بعض اوغات شمر کی کاموجب بنجا کا ہے جس کی دجر سے معد و نے چند جو تیال حبیث میں آئی میں - تاہم معا لمه و مدوران کر پہنچ نمیں ہا کا اور بسا اوغات میں جو فرجی ایک اور بسا اوغات میں جو میں اور بسا اوغات میں بات کے اور بسا اوغات میں ب

مسیدکند بوشل گزشته میزدین ایام می کافی بول چکاہیے۔ ناہم امبی مزید تبدیل کی ضودت ہے۔ اس سے بھی خاہ دیکھتے میں اور کتنے میں کہ

ع - خال ك بعدشا بداس عن بي بيرب ارات ك !

ستخرم به میں اس بات کا اعتراف کرنا پر تاہیے کہ بوسٹل خدکور دارالعلوم کے ارتقار بدر عناصر میں سے ایک اس عنور سے اس کی بابت جو کو سطور ما فوق میں اشارہ کیا گیا ہے معنی مجت اور ہے انتقاری کا ایک شائبہ نک بھی موجود منیں سے مانتخت عرض کیا گیا ہے ۔ اس میں شکا بت اور نفرت وطنارت کا ایک شائبہ نک بھی موجود منیں سے مسلم میں گئی مازم میت بردہ داری ہائے شوق میں اس میں نفال دیمی جے ضبط فغال سمجھا تھا ہیں ! سنسن

شخسن ابن سعیل" رسٹوڈ بنٹ آٹ ایگر کیلیر)

تاقراف

تم کوہماری چاہ نہیں ہم کوہماری چاہ ہے۔ نازونیازمیں اسی طورسے کچھنب اسیے خشك بهونئ بصحبتهم ترائجهكتا بهصب يبذوعكر ضبط ہما راضبط سے آہ ہماری آہ سبے تیرے خوام نازسے، تیرے خیب ال خام سے دنیائے رنگ و بولسی، دنیائے دل تب ہسے موض میں ایکے تھے ہم، موض سے مانچکے ہیں ہم وہ بھی ٹری گاہ تھی، یہ بھی نزی مگا ہ سے سجدةِ فانهُ خدا استجدةِ مسنگ بمنت كرم كونسا وه ثواب سب ؛ كونسا ببرگنب ه سب ؟ ذوق نظب اره خود محونظب اره مرگب كس كى حريم ازهے ؟كس كى بيجب لوه كاه ہے؟ عثقِ خجب ند پاسنبمل دیکھکے راہ اپنی حبل سے ا اخسن خسته گرچه سے فقرمنٹ سخیف حال عِشْ كَى كَانْنَات كابسندهٔ بادث و الما منطورات بی لے -(آنرز)

منارتی بزاندسی

اودم نع الحالی کی جگہ غربت وافلاس بالیمیں لیے گلئے ہے اورار تفاکی منزلیس تنزل میں تبدیل ہم جانی ہیں۔

میں چیز کے تعمیری مدمن عالمسی توم کی تشکیلی منا زل کھی کرنے کو بہت زمانہ ورکا رہوناہے۔ لیکن ایک بی بائل عمادت یا ایک نزتی یا فتہ توم کے مندم کرنے کو تعمیر طاما ہی وفت چاہتے۔ یہ ایک ایسی خینت ہے بی کا کمی ٹال ہمیں صوبر مرحد میں میں میں میں موسوں کے طلباری صحت نما بیت ہی جھی ہو اکرتی تھی ۔ اس کا ایک ثبرت یہ تھا کہ اس زمانے میں صرصوں کا گھیل کے صحت ضرب لیش ہو کی تھی کی کیکن تی میں اس کا ایک ثبرت یہ تھا کہ اس زمانے میں صرصوں کا گھیل کے صنت ضرب لیش ہو کی تھی کیکن تی میں ہو گھیل کے حت ضرب لیش ہو کی تھی کیکن تی میں ہوگئے۔ میں

 موريد بي الكن الموس كم مسلمان لوجوان اس بارس مي بالكل خاموش بيد. اريخ اس حقيقت كا بادبارا عاده كوريم كام من المحرك المدور المعلى الكل خاموش بين الدوب الس بركا بلى الدارام للبي جهاكئ. وحقيم بالكل تباه موكن مي بين حالت مندوست في لما المطلق والمعلى من مندوس الكل تباه موكن من بين حالت مندوست في الدارك حدود كي الوسلال المعلى من المراك موري من من المراك حرك مه يقعلم جدود كدور التناول المراك والمراك و

ده در تعلیم می طالب می آگری با قاعدگی اب اند به ان کرسک توه اس لا بروای کا نیجاس و ت بیکتے کا حب
مه کل کو بجول کا باپ موجائیگا داس سے پیکن نسی موسکنا کردہ لینے بچوں کو بحت اور ندکری کی کا طاق تعلیم مسلک داس
مه کو کو گار کر تیکے بین آبید و درد کے آسے تو بند و نسائے کے بی با ندھے میں دیکن خودان میں سے ایک بولائ مندی ہوتے دیں مال مارے ان نوجان مقرروں کا مواسع ہوگ بول اور رسالوں کو کی طرح جا شرکر ایک نعیدی و
مین جوت دیں مال ممارے ان نوجان مقرروں کا مواسع واد لیتے میں ان کی مثال بعین اس کی صدان سے کہ مینے تقریر تیا درخود میال نفیدہ ۔ بقول شاعر

واعظال کیں مبلوہ برمحراب دمسب رمی کنند بول مجلوت می روند اس کا سے دیگر می کنند

كى خى قررا بىرى جى مى كى خى الات كانلماركا اورخولى دلى يدان برىقىن دركى اى كودى كالىنكى تزاوي -جىتك نوچانى دى يولى كى ميرى بىدانبوقى تى ئائمكن ب- زبانى جى خىچ مفيد تابت بونے كى بجاسے الى نقعان بېنائى بى قىلى كى كايت يىنلا بركرتى بىر كى داكى باعل انسان كى يىت مُراثر ئواكرتى ب

ایک فعی لیف اور کو ایمی ا بالغ تماکسی فقیر کے پاس اس غرض سے گیا کہ ننا پروہ نفیرما حب کی معبوت سے محتقہ نوشی کی بری مادت جہوڑوں نفیر کی ایک بہت کے بعد کا ایک بہت کے بات کے بات کی بہت کے ایسے زم کر اسے کراہے کہ اسے اس وقت اس بے کے ایسے زم کر لی ماس لاکے کے باپنے دو سرے دن فقیرسے پر بوجیا کہ اپنے بطے ی دائیے ہوں میں دفیوت کروں میں دفیوت کے بات بیا میں وقت اس میں اس وقت ایک جو دکم میں خود اس عادت بدمیں گرفتار تمار مجمعے لے نسیم نسکر نے بیل

در فران می اور می اسی اصول کے توسیمیں جا ہتے رخودا چھاخلاق کا نوز بنیں اور میرکسیں جاکرا درول کو بھی وخل نوسیوت کرنے سے الم بول :

المرسطيعان

من اراف

انوکھی مسٹ ائیں دل میں بسائیں نئی مورتوں سے بیمٹ درسجائیں

یر طفی ای می ایمی میداودی گھٹائیں بہت آج اکسار ہی ہیں نفسائیں

گناہوں کی دُنیاسے اُکناہوں کی کہیں چل کے اِک اور بستی بسائیں

ہراک جاکے ندکرے ہوئے ہیں مجھے نے اڑی ہیں جنوٹ کی ہوائیں

کسی ن خودی میں الابیے تھے نعمے ابھی گوننجتی میں انہی کی صدائیں

ہماری کہانی بڑی محتقب رہے جوسننا نہا ہیں انہیں کیا متنامیں نابیع پوٹرا ہولاس

غربيب كسان

بین پونفائی رات گزر می تعی مرادی کا مات پرایک گرایسکوت طاری نفا گلابی جائرے کی اُ تری پرائیں برست بیسی زهین سے مس بوکر کچوالین بیروند مرکئی تعیس کر مرزی کے ادسے خون منجد برریا نفا ، چاندنی پیر کھیست پر بردن کی دور حیاجا در بیر جمیل کا فریب دیری نفی ۔ جس بربرہا کی بسیاختد انگھی بلیوں سے لعرس بیدا بوبولا بیے معدوم بوجاتی نفیس جر مرج کسی دو شیرو کے دربری با کی جب بربرہا کی بسیاختد انگھی بلیوں سے لعرص بیدا بوری اور آور نبیال سے چکے فلیس جر مرج کسی دو شیرو کے دربری با کی جب بھی کوروں سے سعلی آب برایک تا طعم سیا بہا ہوگی ہو ۔ نوروز بیال سے چکے بست می و کھی طرح اسے و دار دی مرح اسے و دار دی مرد اس کی مفاوت انوالی ایک تقدیب دیوی طرح اسے و دار دی مرد دار دی مرد بی منازی میں کہا ہے جا کہ بھو داری ہو بھی اس کی دربری تھی اور مرد تی ہی کہا ہے جا کہ بھو داری ہو دربری تھی لیکن نوروز در انوالی اسکی اور کو بھی ہی اسکی اور کو بھی ہی لیکن نوروز دربرا نما تھا کہ سکینسکی آورو کھی ہی منازی میں ہو سکی تا دربری تھی لیکن نوروز دربرا نما تھا کہ سکینسکی آورو کھی ہی نفرمند کی گئیس نہ بی میں نہیں ہو سکی تا دربری تھی لیکن نوروز دربرا نما تھا کہ سکینسکی آورو کھی ہی نفرمند کی گئیس نہیں ہو سکی تاری نہیں ہو سکی تاری ہو دربرا نما تھا کہ سکیست کی اسکی کا مدت کا دربرا ہو تھی نہیں نوروز دربرا نما تھا کہ سکیست کی اسکی کو نماز کی سکی تی دربرا تھی لیکن نوروز دربرا نما تھا کہ سکیسک کے مدت کی سکیس کو بھی نہیں ہو سکی تاری کی دربرا نما تھا کہ سکیس کی تاری کی کھیست کی اسکی کو نماز کی سکیس کے دربرا نماز کی کھیست کی دربرا نما تھا کہ کھیس کے دربرا نماز کی کھیست کی دربرا نماز کی کھیست کی سکیسٹ کی کھیست کی کھیست کی دربرا نماز کی کھیست کی کھیست کی کھیست کی کھیست کی دربرا نماز کی کھیست کی کھیست کی کھیست کی کھیست کی دربرا نماز کی کھیست کی

(4)

كيابيام ليكرا في تعي ؟ •

وروزسکیندگی انسوساک موت برآنو بهارانها که اسه بامشمروز کم شورگی وازساتی دی- به همرکر بام مرکلاتو بیماکه نمرد ارماحب بمدد و بیا دوب شے فصے میں لال بیلے انکمیس کا سے کھوے ہیں -

الممروز في بسن كى موت كى خرسى توامى بغم واندوه كاليك بساره فوط طوا

بر برصانبیت برس با نفول لگاک نیس فین کا مفردار نفصد سے دانت بھتے ہوئے کہا۔ اوروز موج ماتا اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ ا کولے فداکیا نیری و نیامی ایسے اللہ مجی لیتے ہیں بھروزی آنکھوں سے شعلے بر مخت لگے . مشکولگام دواور ندای گدی سے نر بان کینی او نگا اس نے فعید سے بے فابو ہوکر کیا ۔

دیکے کہا ہو اسے گستانی کی اہی منرا دوکھی کا دود صیاد اہمائے " نمبردار نے بیادوں کی طرف کیکے ہوگا د کیکنے ہی خمروز ہر ڈنڈوں کی ہارش ہونے لگی -اس نے مزاحت کی لیکن دو کے مقابلے ہیں ایک اور وہ بی تشہ کہا کر سکتا تھا۔ نوروز بچانے کیلئے بڑھا تو اس بر مبی فونڈے برسنے لگے۔

وونوں کے سرمیٹ مینے ۔خون کے فوارے بچوٹ شکنے مباب بیٹیا ایک ولدوز چینے کے ساتھ بہموش ہوکہ گر بڑے دلدوز چینے کے ساتھ بہموش ہوکہ گر بڑے ۔ نشمر وزکی حررت چینیں مسئکریا ہر نکلی تواس سے بعدوح فرسا منظر نہ ویکھاجا سکا ۔ سیکھوں شاتھ اندھیرا چیا گیا اور دعطرام سے زمین پر گرگئی ؟

غایت الدنوشهروی سال چام

شاعراورندي

> نناء: - معان کرنا مبرے آنے سے نمسین کلیف ہوئی ندی : - نہیں نہیں کچھکلیف نہیں ہوئی -شاع: - ایک بات پرجیوں نٹائرگی ؟

> > ندی: ـ

ن ع در نم خاموش کیول بوگئیں ؟ میں درخواست کرنا کہ میری بات کا جواب دو · د ی در کرد

شاعر: تم اس قدر مُبعد دگت كيول كانى بويك كى تجيع ؟ جيس الامت چيا، سي سي كن بنيس ميرى بيفارى كنم سيح بيم كسن .

ندى: ينم كون مو ؟كول بريشان مو يمسي غم زوول سے مددوى كيول - وال مين محكى تم نناع سونا ؟ -

مبرا ف المستن بواجه اسنو مَين سُكُل لول كه ديست في بول لكن مين مُنگل نسين مِحضَد بيك س كا ايعلوم سس مين ورد سندياب بول ليكن نسين جانتي كيون ا بال ديكيوم برابع النا أجد است آخه و و كيسرت و كنگ -

شاعرت بين كروكيما يحدر بها فرك ج في برجا ندنمودار سُوا وسن تقاب الله ديمي بني مرب الدكوم المرمدي كولم مير مسكرايا بها ندن بورى نقاب الله دى - كاك كاك بادلول فيها ندك كرو بالدكريا واس كسينر برا بك الغزايان تما بها يوم كايا . يكا بك منهم مها كيال الطف لكيم الدفوراً لقاب كميني لى - شاع بعورندى كى طوف موجه موا ا

ت عزدي يرتها دامرازيد ؟

. نمری: - بإل

شاعرام برنشان كيول ہوگيا؟

ندى ، ئايرتىيى دىكەكر

شاعر :- كبون ؟

ندى: كست من و فو فو بنا دسه كا - چاند بهار بست او بهام وكا تما اولس كى مكى ملى ملى ملى الله المين ندى برشيف لكى غير ندى ك من افراق سع سرخ بوك من عصر اب جاند بولاكا بولاندى كريين من انجبها تماندى جوم رئي تى بهاند فدار باروه بهايا درندى سه بوجها. چاندا - بركون بيس ؟

به مه به رق بین *دی: رشاع

چاند ا۔ کیول آئے ہیں

ندى : - درد دل دع كادعوى كرتاب ميرام از نبنا چامناب ميرا افساندسننا چام اس

جاندا ونسين برگرندبنانا

ٹ عرز۔ کیوں'

ما مرجلد كى جلدى النا واغ كوت باف كى كوشف كى داورى كى اورىدى بوائعي كل دوي - ندى ممكى - بيرب نوجى سے كين لكا -

باندا-انسين انبر كزر برانا أبين شاء لوكن سعداتف بون أيدازكو اختاكية بين المجه رسواكرن كوشيس كريكي بين تم الكه

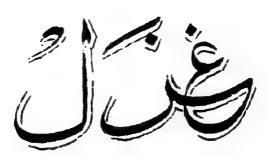
فريب مي ندا أ درسواكردي محد

شا مرك ل برايوسى كمش كيس چاكيس اس في أه مروب كور جبكاليا فيض نتصت ايدا كد ومرد كو الكوار ادكواتا ارست كرا الكوات ارست كو الكوات ارست كورا كوات ارست كورا كورات ارست كورا كورات ارست كورات كورات

بهت دیرنک خاموشی رسی سخت خاموشی - شاعوشی ایمنه آبهته بیندنگا- وه پر مرار باضا- لمنے میں صدائے الله اکبوائی رسب کا تنات لرزگئی- چاندکاچروفق بوگ الدوں نے خوف سے آئی معیس بند کولیں ۔ شاعر چے تکا ۔ کانپا۔ لڑکھڑا یا بسنبعلا اور یہ کہتا بھا آواز کی طرف چلنے لگا۔

سب تبری ی جب تجو کرتے ہیں"

محل سليم لخنز فس اير



بۇراحباب كاشكوه كرون بريكانے سے سے اسور رقابت نہ طلے \ شمع كاراز بذكري كوئى يرولنے سے وكه مريوش ميں بير دل بيہ قابو اپنا مع خود عل کے بیت و بیتی ہے جانسوزی کا 🗸 فلت ناحق کا کلکرتی ہے بروانے سے ویکھے ابرے یہ کب برم صبوحی اپنی \ جھومتے نکے تھے کا شیخ می بنانے سے مام ایناتوہے مبط کئی خمن نوں کا 🕻 تھالی ہو گی کم ظرف کے پیمانے سے نامبوری کی عطا اورکی تلقین شکیب! لا کام فرزانے کا لیتے ہوقا دبوانے سے ذره ذره بناجلوه كهرمسن قديم كياغ فسيمكوب كعيس باتنانے سے ہم کوہے نشنہ بے زنگ سے مطلب اختر



جب بھے لیف غرندہ افارب نہلاد صلاکر قبر کی خاموش ہار کی جس اکبلاچھٹ کے توخورے ہی دقف کے بعد و و در شخص جب الات رہ و کا میرے بھین کے خیال سے بسی زیادہ میب ہماری کرنا تھائے ہوئے کا نا الی ہوئے۔ انکی ڈولونی ٹسکلیٹ کی کو کریٹے وہ نمام خیالات رہ ہوگر ہوئے جوکہ میں اپنی دنیا میں موجا کرنا تھا کہ میں فداسے کموڈ گاکہ اگر تو فجہ گنٹ کا رکو کرنے شخص کو جو کرنا بھی ہے دراگر صرف کی خینک بند ظو بخت تو بھر کولئی ہمر بانی مورک ۔

ان فرنتوں نے بندروالات بو چفتے بعد لینے ورنی گردوں کو بلند کیا ۔ ان کے اقصافے کے وقت اسی کا واڈا کی کہ اندی اورخت ابھی سے اور وہا کے نامل کو بدل کرے بحد پر آئھیں طوال بھی جرے مذہ سے بالتی انکا کا گئی کہ لے فوائے فوائے فوائے اور انجال کی کہ لے فوائے فوائے اور انجال کی کہ لے فوائے فوائے فوائے اور انجال کا کا کام توجو پرج کم مبرا نوصوب اتنا ہی تعلیہ بے بینے وینا بیس نجست سب کے اپنی مجت کو شعور شکل میں بینی کی اجا کے سات ون کی مماست ہے ۔ بحایک سے اپنے آ بکوس تا کہ بیس میں ایمان کارنگ چھک تا بین ہوئے کہ انگل ان کا کہ انگل ان کی مجدیدوں کی ٹیل انکوں برج نہیں آسمان کارنگ چھک تا تعانی کہ بینی ویک میں انہوں کا رکھ چھک تا تعانی کہ بینی ویک بینی انہوں کا رنگ چھک تا تعانی کہ بینی ویک بینی انہوں کے دور انہوں کے دور کا موروز کی موروز کی کہ کو کہ موروز کی کوروز کی کوروز کی کوروز کی کاروز کی موروز کی کوروز کی کاروز کی کاروز کی کاروز کی کاروز کی موروز کی کاروز کاروز کاروز کاروز کی کاروز کی کاروز کاروز کاروز کاروز کاروز کارو

چند خوں کیا۔ میں اپنی ماکت بھول گیا - است ہی میں خرآئ کردہ مرگیا ۔ وہ کون ؟ اضطراب میں روئی سے مندسے محل گیا۔ جواب طا نیر خاوند دو اس بوگئی ۔ وہ دونا چا ہتی تنی مگر دو نہ سکتی تنی - اس کی کمٹ میں اس کی سرمیلی آئکمیوں سے کناروں پرآنسو سے نسو شیس سے والے میسے دنوں کی میٹی یا دیے موتی ۔ چیلئے اور شرواتے ہوئے گرے ۔ میں اسی اک میں تما انکو ہا تھوں ہاتھ کیا اور خواک محتصور میں ب

> مصطفے کمال جوہر میکنڈایہ

يعنى المحددة ا معاد مانونه بی انفانه مارون اور به بی انفانه ىردى سى توميىت توب چەھى دغە د نوبى ترقى جرد. الجيم من اليم الميم المي بستون تتخطاب كورخوركه غواميضه دفلك كردش 11 دبالغانوتعليم صاحبواتحمدادولي 0 14 فضل حليم شاكراتته دنيكىبدله يوغزل اخترمنيرمجودح لاحول ولاقوة د بې شانې ک داول كال بوطالبعلم 44 ولمنه ذادو كمنه

كورنى خارى

د کرموهغه ؛ وردی حهتیانی چه مونو و در ده قسمانسم مسودی بودی کری وی او مجسبه عیب مخبالات موذهر نظین کری و و لکه دخوب لید لا ووجه تایر شوخ رنگ شد گیبه مخبالات موذه و نظین کری و و لکه دخوب لید لا ووجه تایر شوخ رنگ شد که و نهد و که دو و به سرم پورته کرومننگ ددوی کمه در و العلام بود که به بید خبرا و نسین و تکورونی بد بوشو او طالب علمان لکه دستی دارها نود کالج به جبس داغونی شول اود کالج هغه سنا تشته سرکونه جه عادفی طورسره شار شوی و و اوسی بیا و دان شو - دها دیشکال باد د نووهی باغونه بیاسرسبز او به کلونو آباد د نبری دو در الی باغونه بیاسرسبز او به غاړی د نارنج و به پی د اسی نظاره ورکوی تکه چه پیاده فوج د چاسلامئی ته ولاروی - غاړی د نارنج و به پی د الیاروی کمونو د بیا سرکونه بیا د و نوی که بیا د و نوری کالونو به نسبت بیه دیروخ بود کښ نوی نوی معلوم بری غاولی د کالی مواوس د قول نه و د نیا که نوی نوی معلوم بری خود د د و نیا د والیس - اسی د کالی مواوس د قول نه و نوی نوی او الیس - اسی د کالی سونو بوانستی دی جه د دو کی په بوکت مونون هغه د اربه دوستان او مخوانی د کلاسونو بوانستی دی چه د دو کی په بوکت مونون هغه د اربه دوستان او مخوانی د کلاسونو بوانستی دی و بوکل بیا د طالب العلمانو د نیا تا که د که د بیا د طالب العلمانو به حیات کن و د بیا د طالب العلمانو به حیات کن و د بوکل بیا د طالب العلمانو به حیات کن و د بیک و د به که د بین و د بیا د طالب العلمانو به حیات کن و د بوکل بیا د طالب العلمانو به حیات کال که که د که د که د که د کاله د که کال که که کال که کال که که کال که که که که کال که که کال که که کال که که که کال کال که کال کال

بله تبتی بی جه هاکنان په د زره په مینه خوښ دی د کالج د کوانت او خاتورم هاستل د سکول بټ تو اوغی کوروم هاستل د سکول بټ تو اوغی کورانت او خالورم هاستل او خالورم هاستل او خالورم هاستل او خالورم هاستل او اوسی مونو د ایه فخو سره و کیا کی بایان او تعکال بالا د بیغور نه خلاص شو او اوسی مونو د ایه فخو سره و کیا پی شکوچه اوسی به د دهوی سوساسی جلسه په کامیابی سره کیوری او د حاض بینو تعد ا د به هم کافی وی ح

اكرچه سخكال دخيا بردي پرجيئ نه بيا ډير بدبي غوري وكتني شوليكن بياهم

دانن ددباده مونود خپل نوتوداتلونکویعنی د بی - تی اوالیس ، اسے - وی د طالب علمانود بره طمع لروجیه هغوی به حمونور خوصله افزائی کوی او خپل کان با بوه طرف نه کنوی ک

مونورسده سایی -په اخرکښ مونو دخيبويونين نوی عهده دارانو ته مبارکباد و دکوو اودا تله تعالی ناه د عاغواړو حيه د پروسکنی کال غوند دسکننی کال هم په کاميا کې اوشان ستولايو د عاغواړو حيه د پروسکنی کال غوند دسکننی کال هم په کښوکت انگه اڪ بو شي -

يستون تهخطاب

بل چه نه پروت کے دسے رکے یه معلی بستو اوس چه علام کی کری اقوام در نه نغی بناوا اس ستابدسرباندی صلیب به کاری اوجت بناوا دور هسے دیکے دی پہ ناباندی دلت بینتون لاسردی بہدی بہدی بہدسے ندامہ بہتون خه کری امید تد دالله نه دوحه ت پینتون ؟ خه کری داری بناوا کی خوادی بینتون ؟ فورخیل طن کس غواری زیات خدد لالت بینتون ؟ فورخیل طن کس غواری زیات خدد لالت بینتون ؟ فورخیل وطن کس غواری زیات خدد لالت بینتون ؟ فورخیل و لاک بیاد سے خواد دی شولولذت پینتون کے دنیا اور کورود الله بیاد نون کے دنیا اور کورود میں بینتون کے کہ کورود بیا کی کورود بینتون کی کرود اور اور کی خواد کرود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کی کرود اور اور کی کورود بینتون کے کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کورود بینتون کے کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بینتون کی کورود بینتون کے کہ کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کی کی کورود بیا کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کورود بیا کورود بیا کورود بیا کورود بیا کورود بیا کی کورود بیا کورود کورود بیا کورود بیا کورود کورود

دازادى نشان مەمك كس كوى دوت ك هله غيرت به كرى يه كائے هم بدينه تواو كتے دغلامئي دهزاركالمعوند ندديود محتر كدوى جوندون بدازادى كبريوساعت بسنة هله زخمونه دميوح زرياد اختريه شي روغ كەيە تۇلىھندىشى دوبارەستاسلطنت ئىستوت ئېزېزېزېزېزې د نېزېزېزېزې

اخترمنير مجروح دخلورم كال رزراعت

خير که غواميخه ؟

متون تله دمال دیاره دومره پربو نف دغوام نفوستان خوخو اله نونره خوسک فیل دًا) به کلی کښ د بلند خان نوم ډيروشه موروو - خواوشناه هرځائے د ده اثراورسوځ وو خودمالى حال د طرف نىڭە دومرە سلەنە دو مشل دىرىش جىيادىلە مىزكە ئے وهـ اوبله كوركېل بود سے وو . يوه ئے بود ئے موروه بوتے سلطه اوبینکه شے خامن لونو يا وو. په دے دوموه معبولي امل ن کنودانونسو کن اره ډيره ګواندوه حفود ملند خان بخت مبنه وو حجه خدا کے ورلوہ سیاتند وبله ښکه ورکوے وہ ددے نیاک بختے برددمی دمري خيال سانه - هريشه به كيه اندازه اندازه تكوو - ككه چه هغه نه دامعلومه وه خيه نشه جامه دابائد عيزنه ده حكه يريد عوخت كني مونو كان تنك لنهنه کرو . نومساته به مویوزے لنائیشی - اوبیاکه سیی قینی کووه م به بدنن پتاوبه كيد هماره نه شو -هم داوجه وه سيه په د امان كبر به هم بلندخان سيين سيين دوكي كوزيدو -

رى، دىلندخان مىشرخۇسىڭ دوئىيدادخان كىلىے دو - يە آىلىكىم كال كېنى ئىے خىيە دو-يەسلىم جىياعت كىنى ئىے سىتى وے - مورىسىرە ئى خيال بىيى انسوھ وو -ھے حکمو تے شوے دے -بسی پرزرہ م داار مان دے ۔ بیٹہ یہ سوریالنا کے ختا اووسنم - اوخكا دول شكورته وائنة باسم - مورغويي به عُدْيوكوشش كو چەداموادىكەدسىرەشى ،خوخاوندىكەد بىرتىرىغ دو داتود بىرە بىرىدە ، دوسى چەداموادىكەدسىرەشى ،خوخاوندىكەد بىلەرتەسبوردادوپ ، چەددىكىداد خان الاماشوم دى ، چەوخت كەرئىدى ، نوخەبە بىغىلى ئىكىنىڭ ئىم ، نېكى غويىلى بىردىد لاماشوم دى ، چەوخت كەرئىدى ، نوخەبە بىغىلى ئىكىنى شىم ، نېكى غويىلى بىردىد ئوشىش كوو ،خود خاوندى يەغۇكوم نەئكىدە ، الخود غويىي ئەصىبراونلەشو ، يود دركى كى پەيدە بىرە خاوندا ئەسيادوپ ،

منه می دوونیدا و خان پاؤده ازه دکله دا سی تکیایم حجه دوکیدا دیچه مکلی شو شوندے می شنے شوک بق کے دیوادوے - چونه کنو غیم دوله پکاردے - داارمان به زه فیرته کان سرواوډم - چه د رونیدا د دولے م اوله ایده -

دخاوند بهلاس كېنځ چلم وو - قرقر رئے كول - چه داخبره كوروريده - نود قهره

خاوند کے حیاشی اصور ختے عما غوکوند خوجہ و خوکلہ ممنع کرے کی ۔ چہمانہ سیادا خبرہ اونلہ کے ۔ روئیں اد الادوادہ کوبد نے نہ دے ۔ فدورلہ مسے تورسرے ند من بوانول غوارم ۔ خونلہ دا سے بحیا کہ بختلہ کے ۔ چہ ہم مع خه سے توہودے نخلولے دی ۔ پہرو شرے خزنلہ نہ وے ۔ دابہ شہدی کے اود سے ذم بم اور برہ فوجا جیرو شتیا دیلے دی ۔ چہ اصیل لرہ اشارہ اوک مماصل لرہ کونک ،

نوسرے غرب بیاھیے لید مے نه شی "خاوند چه نبطه بهجوا اولیده - نورو کے خوآی شو - به خپاور توسیوروخپیمانه شو ۔ سرکے خکته کروا و به سوچ شو - چه خه اوکرم - خه ساعت پس کے سرواپورته کرواواولے وہ خاوند ۔ چرند کورهم درته معلوم دے - کنه هوائی خبوے کوے ؟ بنطے حیاد اخبر دواوریده - نودخوشماک نه والوته - او باہ دیر جوش سو

میں میں میں معلوم دے۔ دیولیل خان ناہ غب سرک باہ دے کی کبر خول دے و دعون خاون دیے۔ دیولیل خان ناہ غب سرک باہدے کی کبر خول دے و دعون خاون دیے۔ دھال کے شمیر نیشتہ ۔ دکی مشرد کے ۔ دھغا مشرہ نور مالیں ہے دہ ۔ خداکی کوتہ کہن غمی دکھے ۔ خاکستہ دہ ۔ دہ توران شریف کے پر ترجمہ دیا ہے دی ۔ خط نوستی اولیکلے شی ۔ پر کہوے سمسکی اولیک کا تاریخ کا کہن دی و دیا ہے دی ۔ خط نوستی اولیک کے ساتھ دی ۔ نوزہ سمسکی اولیک کا کہن کو کہن دیوہ میں کہ ستا مسلاح وی ۔ نوزہ مسکی اولیک کا کہن کا کہن دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ سمسکی اولیک کا کہن کے کہن دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کہ ستا مسلاح وی ۔ نوزہ میں کہن کے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دیا ہے دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی کی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی کی دی دی کی دی ۔ نوزہ میں کی دی دی کی کی دی کی دی کی کی دی کی

بدئي سيوس اوكرم -

کدو کے تل نداچوی
بنک ۔ سویہ اِ دھمت ارکد نوخدائے بر وسیلہ بید اکری ۔ خدا نو پورہ یقین دے

چہ پولیل خان دیر بنہ سرے دئے ۔ او بنکہ کے هم دیوہ سیکہ دہ .

ھغوی بر کمہ و نوز نه سوہ بیسہ هم وانحلی ۔ پر خپلوجا موکنی بر کے داکر لا

دااولیکی ۔ بلکہ کہ حکمونو غریبی ورتا معلومات شی ۔ نومونو سرو بہ تحا دید

امدادھ مم اوکوی ۔

ماوند _خدده ـ که چرے دا معدوی ـ نوته ورکولاد تپوس دباره ورشه ـ نوته ورکولاد تپوس دباره ورشه ـ نوته ورکولاد تپوس د باره ورشه ـ نوته ورکولاد تپوس د باره ورشه ورشه مرکولاد تپوس د باره ورشه و نوته و کرده د باره ورشه و کرده د باره و کرده د باره

چەسىلىسىپروگربادىنى ئے وادىدە - نودكودمىپوھنے سوداپوداندكرو - چە د بلندى خان بنى كەت اولىدە - دۈزدواپاسىدە - لاس ئے ودلدودكد - دىولىد خان لودداغىلدادىد خىبوئى بويونى - دے ئے لاس خكل كود - دودعا ئے ورائى اوكرۇ

اوبيابدكن كبن كيناسته -دكورم ارمن مفه خورك إوايه كنه خنكه دلارودكدكره ؟ ميلمنه مخورك إخود دنيام يوائه غموند دردونه دى - ددك نشخلاميكو

میں میں سے خورے ابھو دورہ میں سے عمومہ دردوں دورے معاوصیہ و میں ۔ ددنیا ونے وہارد کے نکسایو کو و کے کلہ یوغے موی کلہ بل غیم -دکوس میرمین -خورے اغیم مل خورہ اوخت لہ تہیلہ ورکوہ -خیل کارتوہے اوباسہ

خه ؛ روئيد ادخان جوردے ؟ سبق خوردائى؟ میلینه - صوحدانی د جونداور سید درم که -جورد کے - سیم جماعت کس سبق وائى - يدداخلوفيسواواويدكايوكنابونوموزرة اوجوده - نورم يسيد اونونه نداد هوكوو - خوان خليدك - دواده كويدن درك ورله كود -وكورم بوم و ديره خلاده - نشكرد ك -خداك دورله ديرجوند وركوى جينكى مو ورلدكت ده مبلمنه -بذكت خورك إجسيك خود يوعدى -خوحه أودنه واكشته شكه خود ورله كوراله ندواولم نيكداشوافه داوئ كورجين بدورله كوم - ريه غواك كبر ورنه روشان وائي خورے زه ناله اهدم ددے مطلب دیاره رافلے ہم - نوزناند خەوىلدابلومونىرغو يەوركولدى -نىرىخىلدىلىدە بوھىكى -دكورم برمن إبوساعت سموه شوه بياوانى ،خاده - زه كيلارسره يردكب صدوم کوم - نونالد به جواب درکوم (پولیل خان او بنیکه نے بھولہ وزی -خل سات خس خس کوی ساکوته تدواننوزی اووائی/ خورے! سننامواد دسره شو -مونوغیله توزنا الداوانحله -اندبدد مره کوم جه ففط یوکا کے دستوروبوں جورہ کے ۔ باقی مونو بہ خیل لورید خیلوجامو كنن دراليكو - دجيعيد وركم دوك بيس دانسك -ميلمنه ددير عفوسمان والوله بيوغوخبو عائر عنور عاوشو دديرونروښكوغوخصم اوخورې شوه - اوڅه ساعت بس د بلنده شكه كورته والسي داغله -خاوند المربوك وركرو - اودواده سيارك شروع شو -جمعه داغله - جينيكوركولا ديركرمه كوماى جورلا شولا - دجاموس ف

پروق وو -ناوئ جوریده به ورلدسومنکزوو -ید کس دو له راغله

اوچفے شوے چه ناوے زرد ولے ترواجو کے ۔وائی چه و واده اسان دے خوتا کہ تول کی کوان دے ، دید مے نازائ وخت کس دناوی مورنا دامی وراد اولی مورنا دامی ورکو لے ۔ د راول فست کے ۔ اور می چه دام دیا وی دو بیان ورکو لے ۔ د ناوے نه لاس او وین کے ۔ اوسی ټول ادیان دریان ولاردی حجه داد کے خه اوکری ۔ دھلک مورخاون ته وے ۔

دهلك مور - وائى ربه توبد إ داخوم وه بعديا اوزورا ورلا بنعه ده - بداخروخت كَ خِير اوخوو له - اوسى دول ندراكوى - وائى جه خه زه وايم هغه بديور كويم كنى فودا ته قومو پرسورى او ترب - لاس موور ته لا منر د س - خمد

دهینے مورد هلک مور تداورم - جهانه سولا دویے نعی صیغی ک عُولی دسیورد ہوکالی ۔ نش جرب له مؤکد کے لود پسے اولیکئے - دخلو پختورو پولوخی شل سیرہ مصری - دیے صیائے

دهدك بدمورسوا وكرزيده - غُواوس د مزكه اواسمان برمين دورند وو دخلاصيد ولارندوه - اخريدسود ولوك رويه راوا خسيت مهرخه شرو اوشو - جيئ خرخه كرم شوه - اوډولي كورته داود مشوه

به کے پخورے - بیابه نے دکتولونہ اسبابونہ غونہ ول - باقی ور زبہ بدکتو سے خمیعے کنی داور بہامووین کے دارہ شناہ شوہ - فردہ بد کنی بد عفر بینے کارہ شناہ شوہ - فردہ بد کا وجودہ خوسوہ در سے بدد هیغے هیئے نہ شو مینے - او بدکور کبن به ورتہ دھر یوبا و بلاور - هودو به ورتہ بدل وے او بد کتل - یونخووری کبن به ورتہ دیرہ دخودہ خوناو سے صبح کوو - خوا خواو به دور خدواو رید ہے - بوہ ورئم دیرہ دخودہ او و تہ - او به دانل معللے کے اوو ہے ۔

فاوے وکاکی اِحْمَد خوید خَدَمَتوزاره اوجوده خومند نه شی دویفکر برشان چدیکم د دسپی پیچپ کبن والد دو به صوا کو بے شی -الخود خد ایک نه ده مهماند

دکورفیومن ددیرے مودے ند چکر بکہ ناسته وه - راسوه شوه بر فولسفے ۔ چک شہ لشرکے اندیه کوم مے لادا خبرے کوے ۔ نه کمونو ویفکه ند کے نو کمونو همور کے خله بستا مور پلارخود ہے خدا کے بہالحرستی کری ند کے روپوسوه تللے راکرے کے ۔ تدخود غوامی مخوبہ شان بدمونو خوشہ شہ ہے۔

دناوے غرب زرہ پرق اوجودہ۔ پہجراشوہ اومور پلار تدکے تورید ہے تورید لے خیرے شروع کرے ۔

داخیوندد بیستنودمعاشونی جوند یونك نودمخدے - كاش كدوى خيلے لوئره خوبندے دغواميخوب شان خوخولوئ شرم اوكرى !!!

عبدالرازق فاروق افغاني داول كالراب

بننجنجنجنجنجنجن

ر د فلك كردش

چەلەھرچائەجەال*ش*وم يؤهى بيكاه نديه صباسوم تولجهان مسيالي كروو خُمادحسن بيّنكان وو شبيه او ورئربديه ارمسان وو هغوني بدوى دجهان نودور هغوئي به وي جهفت كافردي حُماهان سروبههان وه رمعفل كنر بم تننا وه هربسری به خدا ورور وه وردنگل بدیم که اور وه زه بائمال اود پربه حال شوم زه فغتاج اود يوكن كال شوم واربانن مائدية فنك دي تشی بدناسته مهمهندی زهبیزارله دے ژوندون شوم دريبرددلكه مجنون شوم یه فرمادم توسفے کاندی گددوستنان اوکدخیلوان دی

زاوارده كوم كناه شوم روت به ال زهیه خلوترکنی م م خوریه شان د نور وو لله معفل كبن بم يادات وو كدماوك فلانكئ بهادر ديوم اوے فلانکی خوخردی كدماوك دغه دسرا دلا محلس كن م تعريف وو ټول وطن کښيم نوم خور وو شروت كبي هم سرمسنه دُفلك كردش دلاسبه ... فقيرى وكيحكول يدلاسكس كهياران كمأشنايان وو.. أن زه خواراو چيرزبون شوم اشنائه يهبيلتون شوم پەۋرام خلىق خاندى ي هر خوك والى ليوت دسه ..

كەزلاغوارىم ورئۇد ئىشوكى ھىربوتىنىتى لە وسايە بەجھان كىنى زمايشان تە بەنوامە كرے خوك خىلى يە كەخوشمال يىكەزى بىرىپ نوشاكرىد خىل نقدىرى بىر

َ مُعتَّاجَ دبل به جُه ڪريم چه زوستا د درفقيريم

غهفه في المان ديسبوس

كبالغالوتعليم اوبستانه

المقله د صاحبواده محمد ادرلیس پروفیسوداسلامیمکالی مادیر کله پدد عخبره فکرکر عدد - چه شه وحده چرکهونو قوم د نوروقومونو شادید که وجه ده چرکهونو قوم د نوروقومونو شادید در ستودی - شه وجه ده - چه نورقوموند روز په روز نرقی کوی - اوکمونو قوم کله کمکته روان دی - د قومونو د ترق او د زوال دیوے وج کیدے شی - خو که پددے نیجه درسید کیم - چه خمونو د زوال وجه جهالت د - بے علمی ده - مونو که دد نیا نوروقومونو تله اوکورو - نومونو تله به قسمته قوم یو جه د عقل ستو کے موبم پنے وی - دسود درن و دی - مونو هغه بدقسمته قوم یو - هدو تقل ستو کے موبم پنے وی - دسود پر ستو کو ویٹ و کو د عقل پر ستو کو ویٹ و کے دوبر و دی دیو - فرقو می دیو دی دری شوے - نوتر معلی دیوری دی دیو - نوتر معلی دیوری دی دیوری دیوری دیوری دی دیوری دیور

د نیاد پره کوند کی روانده . حمون و درونده مه نورو قومونوسوه سیالی غوادی خوسوال دادی - چه په موجوده حالت کښ مونو د د نیاد ترقی یافت ه قومونوسوه سیالی کو لے دی شواوکدند - هغه صفتونه چه مونو به دسیاله سره سیال ک - په مونو که ند که و نونو همونو که د سیاله سره سیال ک - په مونو که در که در که دونو که و نونو که در که دونو که و نونو که دونو که دونو که و نونو که دونو که د

رجهالت بدتير وكبنى يرومت وى -

ددے دیاں زہ خبی دغفلت پر خوب اور حقوم ته داوایم حیله بین ارشہ - ستر کے اعلا اودىنوروقومونونه عبوت ولغله عموين ديزدوقومونوندد ترقى بدميره ان كبى دوموه رُستومات يو - جدتو قورون - ووزاوشيه يد كان يوندك - نوتوه فديور عبه له سدرستویا لے یو - اویدمونو باند بددامثال تمهیك داخ -جدانكى ملد

يستانه خان تديوغيوتى قوم وائى - د عكس معيني شك نشية - جه دوى غيونسان دى - خوغيوت بيرخوخوقسمهوى - غيوت يدخائى همكيد عشى - اوبے خابدمه يدديوان باند جائيداد بيل همغيوت دى - اود قوم دياره سروركول تهم - فوق مرف دادے - علیہ قوم کان قویا نول پر کائے غیرت دے ، اوید پیران جاسماد مور وكول ب كايه - دُواشان ب كايدغيون يدكائ كه مونو داغيوت أكو - جه مونو ىدىلەھ دىنسان دىزور قومونوسىيال كىكو - كەبەھ كېلىدى . كەبلەھ ئۇكېلى -كەبلە سخاكنى دى - اوكدىد بهادرى كنى - نودابديه خائے غيرت وى - سياسمونو د نودوقو بدفطوكنى هدغ يوتنيان نحكاوه شو - اودغيوت نتيجه بدهد كمهوئن وباده فائده منده البتهشى - مدى دياده دره خيدوسين تنورون واوخوينه والدداعوض كوم رجه بهنه الله وى ـ نودقوم تمام مؤخرے بدد عسلم يد ذريع د نودونو مونو سيال جورائسى -دلته کنی بدد دیروکسد منوی فرده کنی داخیال پیداشی - چه ور واسونوند دو درانگوخونوندخدفائده ده و ياخدفائده كيد عشى دد عيدجواب كنن دوداوايم چەدىلىم خاصلونود مارەنى نوئى عموتىكىلى كادىنى - ئەورۇكى تىر . بىعدىنى اوجھالت حَمونن د ټول قوم موض وے - بدد موجه کدلوئے وی - اوکدواره - د ټولوعلام فروو دے ۔ د کئن هینم شال نیستے - چامونو دیورستوشوی یو -خواس هماهیم نردى لى - يختون يوجوند مى قوم دے - دوئى يدسياسى ميدان كښ هم د ټولوند وستووو - خوجه غيرت مح اكه - نودهند وستان د نوروصوبوند به لكه موده كس مخك

دغه شان دَیک دندام بیرمیدان کنی در منکے کیدے شی ۔ صوف دیمے اوادے سوال دے - بہناون هي صماطرى دے -كدع المعاصلولوط كے أكه - فوتو اراغلى -چەترخوپورى بوكس مىم بىعىلمە بانى ندوى ـ دديروكسانويدزونوكس مداخيال سيداشي -جهواره خويدمدرسوله لارشي - او سبق به اوواکی حوزاکه به خه کئی - دهغی دنعلیم به خه انتظام کیکی - دومره مدی اواستاذان بديوته ندرائي - جهدتول قوم د بعلمودياره كافي شي - داسوال ديو معلُّول سوال دے - حَبون ِ قوم ہ پرغ دیے ۔ موئو سعنہ دوموہ مال نیشتے۔۔ دوډودياره بيلےمىدرسى جوړ ھے گو - اواستاذان آساتو - او د بالغانو دياره بييل انتظام اگو - بىياھىم داخبوە د*ومى*رەكلوائلە ئەدە -چەنخومىرەخكارنكى - دبالغانۇدتىلىم دىاد ندد دودوم در سومنوورت نشانی - اوند د نهخواه دادواستنا دادو که خدمنوور**ت** دے نوهفه دهمت د قوم يروري - اود قوم يرستى منرورت دے - كه يوسے دكلو استادات صاحبات اونورنعيميافت كسسات داإراده اكى ميه مونو خيل فارغو دبالغانودانعليمدياره وفف كوو -كمجر عده في به سسنه كنى بودردمن دره وى اوهغی کبی دفوم پرستی یونسوکے وی - نودا ظاهره کوان کار د بواسائیں ہے شى -بېدځائے دُدت - چەاستنا دان او نۇرىعلىميافت ھىاھىبان خىيل وختاد حمى بے مطلبہ . فضو ہوخبر وضائع کی ۔ھغہ وخت دعبی خلقو تار لیکل ہو خوب کی ۔ نودنوم خوموه خدمت کید سے شی ۔ دے کئی دمی رسے اور استاذ خوش خودمنزه ازی -باقی صرف د قاعدو -دسیاهی اودکاعلی عنی خرخ شه - نودادوموه دیات حرش در سے رچه دیوزمین ارد طاقت شبهروی کیکیچه پردے خیرونود ك - خمباكويه ىسمە حصد خوخ هم مذكيكى - ديو تنووخ نوچاك - تماكولدسكىكند دعهم حاصدولودياره خوخلق لوك لوئة تكليفونهكوى -كدديوخووختوجات يه قفنا شى - نوڅه لويدخېره ده - سياه م کد چرے داسے غرميانان خلق وي - اومنرور بروی - جدهنی دوموه لک خوشه مرنشی زغمید - نودکی سید دسفید بوشانودا

رومى فرض دے - جدیہ بونیك كاركبن خلورشيك الف خوشك دبالغائود تعليم بيرباب كبنى ردقوم صغه مشران رجه صغي قومي خدمت دخيل جوند مقصى جوركونى دے۔ ديوخہ كولے شى - على لديكاردى - جد دخيل وخت كافى حصا دبالغانوبه تعليم وركولوكن خرشى - زهدے مشوانوته دا عوض كول غوارم - جه مرقومی تحریال سعیدید معفے کہن دیے علم وکٹوت وی ، قائم ندشی یا نے کسدے دداشان تعريك مثال دهفي ديوال دع - عدبنيادك يدشكو المغ شوه وى بد د صوحه د سیاسی مشرانودا فوض دی خهدهی دبانغانو تعلیم شد پرفکر اوکی حفی له بکاردی . چدد قوم پرستواوهه در د وخلقو تولی جود یکی ـ اوده فی بدند مه امام خاص كى كى حددهي بالغان برنعليميا فته كول مئوورى كايرتشونوروما جوتومون ندچر معجود تشوی دی - اوندجو دید مے شی حقوموندید ببوتوقون جود تکی - دد مے دباره ورزاد شبیه برخان بوکول یکاردی کمقوموندچه کادکول غوادی . نوهنی دوميددسيادودومضبوطوركوششكوى ويددع وحدزه دااميد لرم سيلاحمونن دقوم مشواك بهصم دقومى تعميه بنياد - دغوام ودنعليم به مصبوط بنيبا وكيكج دلته كبئ زه دامناسب كرم رجديه اسلاميد كالج كئى دبالغانود لعليم دياره جه خولل دیوکوشت شی شوی دے - د هغه ذکراکویم - دخیر ویستونکوند بدا معلومه وی -أرب كال واسديدكالح كن د بالغالو د تعليم دياره يوجماعت جارى شو مص د ص - صغد مخت حَمونُو. داخيال وه عجد دقوم بيرخُوا نا نؤكبَى بدقومى احساس وى - اوهنى بديه ديرى خوشى نى دى كارخيرته لاس واجدى - اودكالج ماليات بيره كان او نور بے علمه كسان بنعليم ببرجامه اواسته كى روك افسوس دے عدكمونو يركوانا لؤكيل هغام چەكىم باند قوموندجوندى كىكى - أودە ئابت شە داود يوكىم كسان د قوم د خدمت دباده تبارشو - حمومن غيال وو -جددغه خوانان بدد كالج دب علمانونداس اأكى اوبيابددمك ببركت كت كنى دعلم مشال بلكى مخوده في مثال دفارسكى دمهم خفته را خفته کے کندیبیدار - پیرمصداتی شو - زه دے اور و خوانانو ته بیا بیام بیلی ک

ودكوم د اوورتد درخواستاكوم -چه دقوم دعلم د تكوتنداه ماتدى - كد دوى دوموه نشی کوك - نودوی نه دقوم پرودی امید کول عبث دی -دبالغانود تعليم احساس تولوقومونو تدشو مدد - اميد دے - جا فاسوكني بدد بروكسا ويدهوى جن كبي (دمهاني كاندى الحبار) ديوجيني مطمونو ند دبالغانو دتعيم بدباره كبن لستىوى د دچين خلق هم حُمونو بدشان بي علمه وو داواس هم نود بره حده پوری وی -خو دور هغی کنی نومی بیداری بیداشوه - اودمشوانوند دا ملك ترقى ممكنه ندده - ددّے غرض دياره كے دبانغانو اودنا بالغانود دوارو تعسليم شروع ددے تحویک امتدایہ دھے شان اوشوہ حجدیوجیسی قوم پوسٹ حجد ھغلہ اخبا دنوبيس هبم وو - داخبا دونوخرخوونكوه ككانوندليكل لوستنل خول شروع كول دے صلکانوچربرکم سبنی ازدہ کہ ۔ نوھ غلہ ازدہ کرے سبنی کے مین دوخوسن و تم اخو مین و خومین وبدے سیاد علی سبتی نوروخیلوخیلوانواوکوانی بانوزنانوند آخو -دد سے اشومانوهلكانويه دويعه تعليم يه خزوكني خورشه - يدد صوحه دد صقسم د د تعليم نوم يه چين كُني و دماشوم أنواستاد انواكتوبك مشمود شه - دد تعويك ابوقسىم دادم - جدما شومان يدمدى سىكنى سىبقى اووائى - نويبركو دونوخوادوشى ادناانولدخیل سبق پدزوروزیر اوائی - پددے زنك دصغی خیل سبق هم دوتشی اوزنائه هدم سبق زدمی ددرے لمریقے یوفائدہ دادہ سپے ماشومات دزنانودکورس كادوبادكنى مداخلت شكوى - خيخ خيل كادكوى اوصلك ودتله خيل سعبق وائى - ياجه المفيح دير الم مشغول وى - نوهدك ترهي يور مع به كوى - چد غويور مع في ندوى از کاری شوے -بدداخبره ده -چرکمونو دملك پرشان ديين خيج هم داويوس ره دیره ازاد مناسته باسته ندکوی مکه استادان چرے خوانان سری وقع - فوسیا بدو خخونعليم نامعكن شوم وو - كه جوم حكمونين وملك زنائه تعم وحينيا نؤجل شروع کی ۔ نو دجھالت بردوکبی بر لوئے ہوئے سودی اشی ۔ اواخر کرمے نکرے اہم

ندر بوھ ديالغا اوهغي شی ۔ پ خویهکی فودمنوه ايات حرم اکے۔تی عملهماص ا - نوځه ا

ع مجدد

دوئ دواخیال ندکوی - چه پد دوئی باند دسبق وخت تیر شوے دے - دعلم حاصلوں دی دواخیال ندکوی - چه پد دوئی باند دسبق وخت تیر شوے دے - دعلم حاصلوں د بارہ دووئی ندرور محر ندگوری - او ندور و رولان نجو تد دروئی پر تعلیم د تیول تیر کھنے کورک مختصوہ دہ - پد کھ کورک بن چه مورد ه بندارہ او تعلیم فافت ہ وی - دھفی کور جو ندون در بنیا دموجوندون وی - چه کم خانے کین خصے جا سے دی - نوصفہ کور د د ندوی - نوصفہ کور

در آری پداخوکش زه سیاخپل قوم ته داعرض کوم - چه مبید ارشی - اود عسلم پدرن دارگان دو دو کدی .

دُنيكي بل ا

نیکی کول پردئیاکنی پومهترین کاردے - داوبسیارانوقول دے - جه نیکی اوکوه او دریاب تد فی وارته وه - پرحقیقت سوه که غورا وکوے شی - نوسوے بد په دے نتیجه اورسی - چه دشیا نیکی نوبدی دریاب تد فی وارته وه - پرحقیقت سوه که غورا وکوے شی - نوسوے بد په دی داو و دریال اورسی - چه دینکی دندگله شی بدی راد و خود اخیال ده غوی نو و بره حده پورے غلط دے - مهکن ده - چه یوخومتالونه داسی موجودوی - بیکن دائے عامه داده - چه نیکی ده پخوازمانه کبن و ان چه خواد دانه که دی است و انقل کیکی - چه پخوازمانه کبن یوباد دستاه ده مهدنی قائل دی - چنا پخدیو قصه داسی وانقل کیکی - چه پخوازمانه کبن یوباد دستاه دو - پورځوک که وو - چه دیو نیک ده او وه - دستاه نوره او وه او ده دو او سخوه کی کوله - بودور که باد شاه خبر شده - او په دے ناوان دیوخفه شده - او شکه واده کی کوله - بودر که باد شاه خبر شده - او په دے ناوان دیوخفه شده - او شکه موره کی ملک بدن و که - شکه واده مایوسی سوه دغو بت به نیت دوان مشه - او شکه موره بیسی پو بنبار ند او دسی بر خود کری پدنلاشی کبنی و و - اوسود اکو پیشی شده مدیونوکر حاجت و و چنا نخید دنوکری شواک کی که که ل - شواک طرف دا دو - سود اکو نده هم دیونوکر حاجت و و چنا نخید دنوکری شواک کی که که ل - شواک طرف دا دو - سود اکو و رود سود اکو ورته وی - چه کال

لنس برم درند بوخد مت ميبنيكي - هغه برتهكوى - باتى ټول كال وزكاركوزه - ممينا به سسوست گود ا شرط فبول کرو – د سود کودا کار ود - چه نوکوب کی اوسانه - نوا كال يسى به فى خدى مت تدوراند كه مخدمت دا وو - جد غوابه فى د شار بد كهو حلاله کړه - اود هغه څومن کېنې به ئی نوکوسن که - اواوبه ئیګن ۵ - پدد سے کہنی به يوما د فالم دلفے ۔ ادھغہ خومن سرہ د سری ہدئی اوچت کے کولا ۔ اوپدیوغن پی ہد کے جہ ہے اللهاد تكه وه كيسوده - جديد سعه به في اووهد دنوسر عبر نزنه واووت-سود اکربه لاد اود غوندی دو مخانه بی نوکونه او اراورکه - چد صوخوموه بعل وحواصر ددى غن ئى بەسسومىوددى - لان ئى داجادوكە - چنا ئىچە لۈكوبېد كىكىم تعمير اوكه - اوتهول لغل وجواهويه فى خكته سوداكولد راكزاركره - يس دهيغ لدبدنوكو دراکوزید، ونسپتنه اوکره - نوسوداکویه حواب و دکه سید راکوزید ه ماهمکن دی ئنانورډ پودونوه پردے اومان موه شوی دی - چادونا چادنوگوید مولځ تدغا ره لينبوده اويوغوود يح بيس بهموننده -سوداكويدمالامال كودندرا دوان شه- اود مخکیئی دیاره بدئی دیؤکر تلاش کوئو - کال نهریشیه - اودشهها اده دخد مت وخت را پیج شمعذاده تي د بشياد ندمجم ويوند - اوحسب معمول عمل كي ورسولا اوكد - هوكل حيله مارغه څومن اوچنهکړه - اوپدغوه ئي کيښوده -نوبدينجه ئي اووهله - اوسمعواد تويدرا ووت . سخ كود عره ويخ ندلار - اوشعهزاده تدكي اوار وركد - جدخه مومى مورا جادونی کره - نه معزاده دحکم تعمیل او که - اوبیس د هغ ندی د و *اکوز*ین و درخواست اوكه رجواب وزنه حسب معمول وركريء شور شهيؤ اده غيال اوكه رجه هسي ه مرك دے - دانشه لاند دے درباب تد اودانكه اوسمت ازمائى اوكولا - نيت ك اوكداو راويدنكل معندمهيان جدده في يالنهكركوه وبوجالديدمورت كبن دده ديجاً دياروجمع شول - اوركي يم كد ـ دمهيانوبادشاه يدخان سوركد -شمعزاده اووم -چەمدا وسى نىشكى نداوباسى -چىداغېدخىشكى نداو باسىلى شو دانغاق داسى اونشلە -ج دے سیا دستوداکر سازند رانے اویدسوداکریلینی شه - سوداکوندییوانده - دهفه

فويقين دو - چەمى بىروى -چنانچەورننىك اووے سىدنوكرى ئىكوى دى وى ولى ئىكو دنوکری شوائط کے کوے شو - کال ہوشو - اودعمل وخت دائے - د سادنہ جعس فواحلاله كرع شوه واوشمعواده تدبيرد معكبن دننونود پاره اوويل شوو شمعواده لاعلى ظاهوه كره - اوسوداكرندكى دغوف ييشى كوبودياره درخواست اوكد - سودكر مُونديسيشى كره - اوينيله يهكنى منوت - شهزاده موقع سيامونده - غرمن كى غونده کرہ ۔ اووی کندلہ ۔ مارغا وائے ۔ اوخومن کی سرہ دسوداکواوحتہ کرہ - دعنی لدسوئى جديد ببغه اووهله . نوسوداكونوا رااووت . شهواده دغنر ئى دو يخ الماواز ودكه - چدخنه صومى دا تهول داجا دوكه - سود ككود حكم لعميل آوكه - اوسيائى دراكوريدو دیاره ددخواست اوکه - شمعزاده ورنداووه - جدد پرکوانان دی سباه کرد دی -ولته به بندى - تدهم اوس دامزه اوتعكد - سود كرچادوناچادد خدا كى يه كروم بو كره - دسود كر خير خبره شوه - هغه صمد سود كرد ظلمونون ديرة سكروه-منام نى دا اوكىزله -جدشى خاده سوه واده اوكرى - شمعزاده سره واده شوه - سوداكردومة مال جمع كرے وو - جدد بادشاها و خزانى كى مخكب ھينے وى ـ ننمعزاده يوقسم بادشا و ، اوسطاوت یی شروع که دشهمزاده پلارجیدداشهموت واوریده ، نوددوستی فيال كى بيداشه - اوشمعزاده سره كى ديدل أوغوستل . شدهواده كى سلام تدلار اويد تعظيم شده و او تهول قصده في ورتد بيان كوه حجد دا صوغه دمعمولي ليكي جوا ده کی او خوناهم ملك بدركرے ووم - اوسود اكوهم دمارغ انوخوراك كرے وم خدائى تەمنظورە ىدوه داوھىغىمىيان كى خمامىد تدراولىكى دىدىياسىرەمادىرە معمونی نیکی کوے وہ - بلادی دیوخوشھالدشو - اودخوکے بدسھاوت کی افوین اووے -چنا بچه نامته شوه - چدد نېکئ موه ورکيد مئنى حاله دراوچانه پس :-دنیکنی کوندبنده به دنیا کشب دنوی دارد انسان پرکبر می طهردا صرمومن کک دد سے کارہ مغیو د سے دنيكئ ميوه خوكرده هسم جزاكس عبهب بعبغبغبغ ففل مليم دديم كال -

يؤغزل

وله ظمه دشكرالله محمندى

آس په کوبه بریکی نوس زاغان که ترینه شدم د بقاپد بور روان چه ترلی شی په کورکښی چه بهایات خله بیا پرچ رمه وی غریب چوپان د هغه سری نه خوك به وی نادان د د نیانه هسی تله کانه ی یاس ان جه قبول د زلیخی کی کرو زندان جه قبول د زلیخی کی کرو زندان بیاخبر نه وی د کمان او د جهان . . . که براه وی د کمان او د جهان خد درست جهان وارو بیامو ند و فیل کاکی په کورستان داسی د شر به دای هم ستا په کان داسی د شر به دای هم ستا په کان به کلشن باندم بیا را غدو خزا ن دم واد جولئی به بیا کوره از دی که استوکنه دانسان به هانه اوشی چه به خبیله دلیوه خولی له ورد دوره می چه به سبینه کیره خیال کاندی دجونو لکه خاور می داوبو به مخکنی دروی موشه دیوسف د بروشنوه بلن ۲ به رخمونو باند مالکه م دور یکی معشوقه چه دعاشق په رضاد روی معشوقه چه دعاشق په رضاد روی که دبلا را فکه نیکه و وهغه خه شو ته دهغه بلادی خوشم بکاردی به دنباکس فله خرسه ه خوشم بکاردی به دنباکس فله خرسه ه خوشم بکاردی به دنباکس فله خرسه ه خوشم بکاردی به دنباکس

آئے شُاکو بت جراکرہ دعالمہ جهد خبر درباند اندان

منجنجنجنب

"لاحول لاقع"

(مرلحية)

د کالچربرانستی کید و او کمهونو د کلوند درانلو څنورصه شپه وه - لاهغیسے کی خیال دهنگانود دره نه او نه او - د شپی د اوکد و تواوی کوبوند پسی مونود اسی مساتری شو چه کټ کښېرونوسولا د د نیاومافیدهاله ناخېره شو ـ

لاستوکی موندوی ورغلے یعنی خما دلغیال وه چه کنی ده اوس په خوب نئوت اوم چه ناصابه په هماستل کنی ده اوس په خوب نئوت اوم چه ناصابه په هماستل کنی خما که دهاوشو - دخوبه فورا په هیست کنی بیداد شوم داول خوم خیال او چه کنی دوس حما که که ده - بیکن بیاخیال داغے چه دمونو کذاروند خوب داست معلومی - ولے چددا در صارحات به کائے داست معلومی و دد دواز و دما تولوند دازی -

ېسى ده پېند داباندى دوزه اولکيده - ولے چه ماخيال اوکه حچرج رته غله معاسندى ته داستونى د دودورند مانتوى - اکوچه کومى ډيوه سخته وه حفوز ر فررم برساني پر کان داوا چوله - اوځان م سله اونغځته حجريوه کئى که نورځاق غله توني نواود توي حوزه خوبه پې شدم د ههم حصفه متل داباني تابت کيده و حيد که ده چه شرم د دورني نوستو کئى پيتى توي چه ده کنه ماخوبه نه وسنى "

ساعت کنی خماید کمره هم در زهار جورشو - بدد دے جعلے ندی شوے وے - الله ساعت کنی خماید کمره هم در زهار جورشو - اود اسی معلومین ه چرتنب الیدی ساعت کنی خماید کورت کورت کا ورکری - او خید م غوندی کری - سیکن سیاه مه خما پیمغو کونوکنی دور د ما تولوا اوازونه واتله - بودرز اواز به زوره او شو - او خما کموه لری شوه - اود خپو کشاوم ترغو که شو - ماکنی چه خدوی به بات وه هفته دهم وجه شو بیاه مما خپلے کوت به غور و لوکنی نور می دهم به ذوره اومند لے - چرزه که خدوری نوبوبه سی - خوزه خوبه بی شم - اوبه دے م صمار ده جمع و در - چرخه کسو کنی دی دوبود سی معمار ده جمع و در - چرخه کسو کنی دی

خْدې- يوخوكتابونددزراعت پېرهغ مونوښه نډپوهيكو- ئوغد بې خه پوه شى -او كايى هـم داسى خالى نشـته ـ خپ ځه دى <u>هغ</u>كښ ياخود سپلمئ د گسلنج د پښے أسكل **جود** دے - ياد سو - هغد بې ځه كوى -

پردے کئی ما تدیوا وازغون می اوشو - او زه کے اوخوز ولم - بیک ماہ م پہنچلورم جھا کئی دروہ ملکو وا دمیدو قصد و پلی و گا - خان م داسے کرو - پرکگر گوئی مردہ است" - بیاد کہوے ورمبند شو - اورز ها ر نورو کہو و طرفت لارو ماہم دغو برونون کموت و اورز ها دنورو کہو و طرفت لارو ماہم دغو برونون کموت و اورون میں معلومیں او می م دو دو د برست ن نرجون و - کتابونو طرفت م دو کا نار نوامانت معلومیں و کو باچا و رسوه چیری هم ما دو و - چرب ستول م نظور بربوت - نوبونو منظوم پر نظور پربوت - نوبونو منظوم پر نظور لائے - خد کو رام چہ دیو بلیت دیا سے یو دوہ سیلے کیچه عون می دونتی کہوت کے دورہ برت کہوت کی دورہ برائی اور ایک ما دوخت دو کا کھول و کا فوا کا اور ایک دورہ برت کہوت کہ دے اور دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کی دورہ کا دورہ کی دورہ کا دورہ کی دورہ کا دورہ کیا کا دورہ کا دورہ کیا کی دورہ کی

اخومابائداد اوکرو - او الوکان م ببرخیل خانے پریخو - و خوداک بدچارت باندی صم د بره غصدواغله - چدیددی کنی هم پدهفته کئی شیز - اووه - وخته الوکان ایکالی اوبيره كانوته هدم د يرغف شوم -چددرى الوكان ورى ورى دكرك كوك شل چہجورجور کی پاخد کری ۔خیرصف روم بی دوزہ داسی پوئے شدہ -چدمایہ کفرہ وسُولا إر

اخترمني رميور دخلورم كال (زراعت) د بى شاتى **خ**اكە

مونو تراوس إدادنيا وه للالمدله شودمبنكوبوئي روات كي تركاكله زيرلسائي خندااوكولايونوسله بلبلان كأشاخوات شوحكما دلسه ادمان ولفلي ووئنه منه وو د اولس حىسكەغونى ددغە دوا دوئى يو كىولى

وره غوتهو به سوكوشى سويا كوله دغه وخت بوراید دوی ولوککید نسو بادمىومىوكرے شائدواړولىوه أولى كروهاديه غاردى شبئم دموغدو و بدخند الشوويل فاخدخانسته كاكرت ناكاه كل مين قبني بدلاس ودئد نزد عاشه خدساعت دغارك هادوو بياشوخاور هغدخاوره فى بلكل ت فوليول ا

حقيقت ئىددىباناتە سان كرو داچلونددچاندوندووای دل

رداول كال يوطالبعلم)

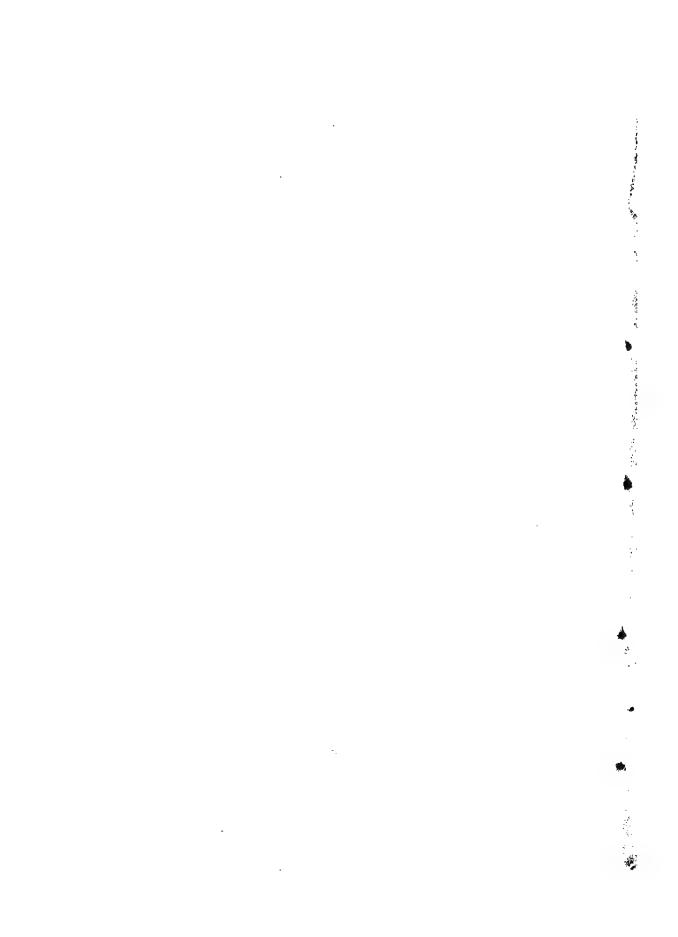
وطنهزادوطنه

لمقلمه دجناب سيب حد

وطنه وادولمنه! ولهنه ذارولهنه! يمهم دك شولينم زركى مغزة شافلم ولمنه ذارولمنه!

غموندستای شوه پدزره باسی انباروطند! ستايكوا وكبن مى وجود شهه تبول بياروطنه! دستالرد دوالم دستاله غصه وغم المستوكوويني الويوم زارم كوكار وطمنها

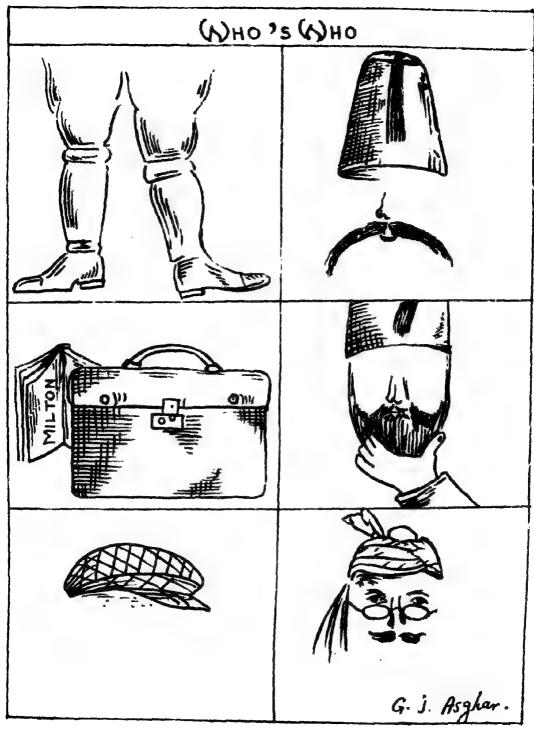
تروى خستن دلوكي نام سنادعوت احترام خلقوصااوماسام كاوه بنائدسلام وطنه زاروطنه! نندى ينهسنا اولاديرهو ديارو لمنه ستاحوائج دی بسیار ستاضووت بی شمار که تدملانهیکه دکار وندتری به زیار ياتى بدنورهم ببرتدشى لهخيل فطاروطت ا ولمنه زار ولمنه! مری کفن ندلری زون کی چین ندلوی تاروسوزن ندلوی خیل اغوستن مدلری ولهنه زا روطمنه! داجنبي بدكالوستادول وسنكار وكلته داجىبى برەنوسىلى ورىكىرى داجىبى داخىلى داردى كاھل ئىشى موادىتى مامىل داردى كاھل ئىشى موادىتى مامىل داردى كاھل داردى كاھل داردى كامىل داردى كامىلىدى داردۇ كىنىدا الزبرى للكاندى كه حفوظوكر مهجفار وطنه المرى نندق دستهاج الحبيت دي واج وخواج ن ضرودت احتياج دريد خواب كدرواج ديسنه وشوى لانبيدالشياد سودستاروطنه وطنه وإروطنه إ ستوكى دى يورندكه بان كروره حال دزمان واره مخلوق دجهان مشغول علم وعوفان وطئه زار وطئه! كامن دستااخته يهجرس اويرقماروطنه لتاندنيلي اقوام بدنخكنس خوايام كمفوادى معفدمقام ببيرسوعت ولغلكام ولمنه ذادو لهنه! عزم وهمت يرمحكني نشته خند وخاطفه ستامحبت بدطمير واجب دشاه وفقيو ستاوداني اتعييل فوض دصغير وكبير وطنه زاروطنه إ خاوندساته لهبردى استصار وطمشه إ دستاساغلى رهبر دى نادرشاه مظفو ستايدخدمت كنى فى قومان كرى خيرس وطنه زاروطنه ١ قدردانی اوکنره دواست شهوباد وطنه ا ستااحتياج وضوود كريم ناعلاج ودنحؤر وعندليب بددستور والنافوياد شهمنظود زه سيرحس "زراه شيونم د شعارولمنه! وطمنه داروطنه ا



IN MEMORIAM

Abdul Manan Wazir
II Year a Promising and
Talented Youth Expired
on 3rd August, 1940.

Deeply Mourned by All.



(7) "I Had A Nightmare" by M. L., I Year.

"....I have a big family and it is with great difficulty that I have my both ends meet. To make the matters worse, my wife is a woman who would find faults with everything. She is a happygo-lucky woman and always wants me to try my fortune elsewhereshe took out her sandle and began to give blows on my bald head so as to remove the hair which had not so far been the target of nature....."

(We piously hope that all this is, as you say. "a nightmare"—and not an actual picture of domestic bliss. If you are single you should beware, if married, repent and think out ways and means of becoming a widower. If, however, you are already a widower, we are quite sure nothing will make you change your state.—Ed.).

(We thought that the age of prehistoric monsters was over! Your 'rhythmical prose' is as freakish as your appearance. Cut out the rhythm next time.—Ed.).

(4) 'On Becoming an Ideal Ghotoo" by A. J., Il Year.

"This pell mell state of affairs, I believe owes its existence, inter-alia, more to the ambiguous nature of the term Ghotoo than to anything else. It is held offensively by the common parlance and more so an invidious task to justify its identity and allot it a space in one of the leading dictionaties."

(Something is rotten in the 'pell mell' state of your brain: It is an 'invidious task' to unravel the identity of your thought in the 'ambiguous nature' of your article. Try again.—Ed.).

(5) "Fencing" by G. M., Il Year (Medical).

"A strange sight it was! The Ustad with his long sandy beard, undistinguishable from his moustaches, strangely uptilted nose, so that one could peer directly into his internal nostrils which were almost choked with nose excretion..."

(We do hope by Ustad you don't mean professor! Your morbid realism is perhaps the result of your having taken up 'medical.' Luxuriate in something other than 'nose excretion'—pah!—Ed.).

(6) "On Kings and Cabbages" or "Professors Treated with More Realism" by A. R. G., IV Year.

"....I have always loved my teachers for their intellectual beauty, but only a few can withstand the ordeal of physical grandeur. Professors are good in their own way; if they are seen from a wrong corner or at the improper occasion they step out of all aesthetic boundaries."

(There is promise in your article but we are afraid the professors may not think it proper to be viewed from the 'wrong corner' and particularly at 'the improper occasion.' Focus your 'realism' at something more 'aesthetic,' say yourself.—Ed.).

There is a kind of writer of whom Dryden wrote:

Drink, swear, and roar, forbear no lewd delight Fit for thy bulk, do anything but write. Eat opium, mingle arsenic in thy drink, Still mayest live, avoiding pen and ink.

But you are not one of this sort. There is hope for you. You can write with impunity. If you persist long enough, who knows through the purging effect of the W.P.B., you may one day sit on the editorial chair.

(1) H. K. B. IV Year.

"These two parties still divide the world, Of those that have and those that want.... م م ال الم كبرة د المراد

....We cannot with one stroke of pen (nor with two, we assure you—Ed.) overhaul the present state of affairs." (Then why waste so much ink and paper—Ed.)...Prosperity shall reign supreme and poverty shall be consigned to the limbo of oblivion never to reappear.....(We do not know so much about the disappearance of poverty but we are quite sure your articles will be consigned to the limbo of oblivion never to appear even in the W.P.B. if you are so darned serious!—Ed.).

(2) S. G. Z., B.Sc. (Agr.).

"Vitamin E: its absence leads to sterility—in male..., in female....while failure of egg production or infertility of eggs in birds.....(Are you a married man?—Ed.)

(3) A Piece of Rhythmical Prose by H...ibne...S (The bonafide Zemindar)

"Examination,
I call upon thee!!!
I have lost all my pith and power; I have been
deprived of my eye-sight.
My ears are gone; my heart beats rapidly.
My colour is yellow; my bone is mallow.
When I sit I look like a monkey,
When I stand I seem to be a donkey.

Examination don't disappoint me!"

romance with the background of the French Revolution: Love made precarious by adventures and hair breadth escapes. Romantic but in a wholesome ve.n. No hysteria.

The Red House Mystery by A. A. Milne. For those who relish creepy horror and hair raising crime with a dash of the detective to bring the evil doers to perdition in the end.

Available in the Penguin series.

For the Senior Students:

The Fountain by Charles Morgan. A post-war study of love, scrious, philosophic and profound. One of the finest books ever written. A long one.

The Short Stories of Guy de Maupassant. Bitter ironical short stories by the greatest French master of that generation. For those who do their reading in 'instalments' and yet want that the book should hold them.

Ends & Means by Aldous Huxley. An encyclopaedic survey of the modern world by one of the most serious and disillusioned minds of to-day. 'A cookery book of reform.' Those with robust appetites need only try.

Vi.

I. H.

W. P. B.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave," so sang the poet. But the immortality of print can only be achieved by young contributors through the W.P.B. If you succeed in being served up 'piecemeal' (with proper sauce, of course) a time might come when you will be roasted 'whole' and put before a famished public. Therefore don't despair, poor rejected suitors! Perseverence can win many a hard heart.

This is what an academic critic would call art for art's sake.

There is a popular adage that great prophets are never honoured in their own country. It does not matter if you do not know him, but he knows you. I have felt several times that Carlyle's heroes are only superficially great. They are not born great. But my hero is a real blue blood. His father won famous nicknames for his versatility. My hero, the lawful descendent and, inheritor of his father's foolishness, is great to his last razor. Once he gave a long lecture on his pedigree. He has tried to prove himself a direct descendent of Don Quixote, the old Spanish Knight-errant. He seems like a Knight except for his Knightly entourage; but when he enters with his professional and poetical finesse about him he reminds me of the Spanish Knight attacking the windmills.

ABDUR RAHIM GHEBA,

IV Year.

Book Page

There is the classic howler about a student who said that he had read Robert Louis Stevenson by Thomas Hardy and another one who asked his teacher after the latter had been eloquently discoursing on Keats, "Sir, what are Keats."

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One of the major faults of the Indian system of education is the undue emphasis laid on 'courses' and examinations. Very few students know what and how to read for pleasure. On this page we shall try to suggest some books for those students, young and old, who would like to throw the bogey of the examination into the background and enter with us the land of 'golden tongued romance.'

For the Junior or Intermediate Students:

Three Men in a Boat by Jerome. K. Jerome. One of the calssics of humorous writing. Especially recommended to those gloomy souls who are perpetually examination-ridden.

A Gentleman of France by Stanley J. Weyman. A thrilling

My hero has all the qualities of Carlyle's heroes. As Dante 'embodied musically the Religion of the Middle Ages'; so my hero embodies "razorically" all the nonsense of his age. When he enters the hostel before dawn equipped with his paraphernalia, many timid souls begin to quiver. Cermany with all its 'ballistics' and camouflaged guns is not so terrible, as he with a razor which was sharpened last summer.

I have great admiration for his thaumaturgic gifts because with a few simple deft touches he can change a man into a different species. His time-worn Colgate, his ancestral razors, and touchme not pair of scissors draw very beautiful geometrical lines on the face of his poor victim.

Once a student who had the good luck of getting only half a dozen cuts remarked to him, "Well, master were you ever in the Survey Department?" He shook his head and yawned a big 'no' in the boy's face. "Then where did you learn these straight lines and dots?" "Just through practice" was the natural reply.

He is a walking newspaper carrying news from one room to another. One day he entered my room at 5 in the morning and shook me out of my bed. Before I could come to myself, he had lathered my face and was ploughing his way on my face with his thick edged weapon. "Have you heard the recent news Baboo Sahib: Germany is on her way to India; and Mishter Gandhi is going to jump into the war." Before I could ask about further news, like a blatant demagogue he let loose more political revelations. In the meanwhile I felt excruciating pain on my left cheek. Good God, he seemed to be performing a major operation. But he dismissed the whole matter by telling me that it was just a little scratch that would heal up before he has finished.

He has always practised classical restraint in his art. He can make you a Baboo within fifteen minutes. Once he made a daring experiment on the present writer and metamorphosed him into something supernatural. Clip-clap and off. "O beautiful, you just look like a standard Baboo." I reviewed myself in the big mirror. "What have you done?" "Sirl I have made you a Baboo." I could not take off my cap for one week because I was afraid to display my "babooism" in shameless nakedness.

Like my three illustrious predecessors in this chair, I too am entertaining the optimistic hope of being the first president to lay the last brick of our new Union Hall. Like Tennyson's famous brook, the construction of the hall seems to go on for ever. But we are quite confident that we shall have the proud privilege of holding our meetings in that splendid hall before long.

Before I close I must express my grateful thanks to all these members of the staff, who have been of immense help to us. I must also request our worthy l'atron, our Treasurer and the members of the staff to give me and my Ministry the benefit of their sage counsel and hearty co-operation. It is my pleasant duty also to thank all those guests who have taken the trouble of coming to our installation ceremony. I thank once more the honourable members of the house for their enthus astic support and assure them of my sincere devotion to duty. As a president I belong to no party. I shall work to the utmost of my capacity to make this Union a success. It shall be a matter of great pride for me if I find, when I vacate this Chair, that the prestige of the Union stands higher than when I occupied it.

MOHD. ASCHAR.

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"The Hero As Barber"

'The Hero as Divinity, the Hero as Prophet, are productions of bygone ages; not to be repeated in the new.' Carlyle was of course right in such a moderate confession. In this age of wish-megood-day we have 'manufactured' a new type of hero who does not speak in the magniloquent vein of Carlyle's heroes but he is not one of the 'inanities' or 'theatricalities' as Carlyle (thank God he is not living) would have called him.

Old anthropologists, such as Frazer, fail to notice the peculiar significance which we attach to a barber in this era of ever-clean faces. I am told (the Editor-in-Chief is responsible for the veracity of this 'lie') that in all totalitarian States the barber is given a very important place in the political sphere. I don't know the reason for that. Presumably it is under some militaristic plan.

'Barbers are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.'

denly be engulfed in a similar turmoil. In times like these the responsibility of the present generation, particularly its youth, is great. We might have to make momentous decisions and fashion the destiny of our country, we might have to make sacrifices. But a word of caution here to the revolutionary, to the hot-headed youth, whose blood might boil at once at the bare mention of slogans like, "fight for freedom," "Independence," "sacrifices," "destiny of India." While admitting that it is the youth of a country that can determine the destiny of a nation, it must also be emphasized that problems of national or international importance are not solved by the thunderous resolutions of the fiery collegians in their debating halls. Blood and thunder speeches thumped out from College platforms are not going to solve any political problems. We may talk big of the sacrifices that we are going to make or are capable of making but to come to brass tacks, what actually can a raw youth of 18 or 20 sacrifice—apart of course from the hard-carned money of his very unrevolutionary parents! Those who sacrifice have something to sacrifice. This, among others, is the strongest argument against the participation of youth in active politics. Ours is a period of preparation, of acquiring knowledge, of developing our characters and our bodies, so that if ever the call for service or sacrifice comes, and come it must, we may by then be the sacred repositaries of courage, determination and vision.

We have a busy session ahead of us. The All-India Debate. it is proposed, should be held earlier than usual, say sometime in January, so that we may be able to attract more teams for our handsome trophy this year. In March, the bogey of the University examinations is too near to allow many speakers to indulge in the luxury of debating. Then we have the trophy for schools, so generously given by K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan. For this again, we hope we shall have the usual keen contest among school hoys, who might one day become the stars of our college debating firmament. We must also thank Mr. Mohd. Salim, E.A.C., who has promised to offer a trophy for the best student speaker in the province, in commemoration of his father Abdul Majid Khan, the late M.L.A. We intend to hold, as usual, three prize debates open only to our college, which may give our speakers encouragement as well as training. As has been the tradition of this Union, well-known speakers and public men, will be invited, whenever convenient, to give us the benefit of their wide experience and to serve as models of good speaking.

may try to emulate and surpass. It must, of course, be said to the credit of these outside speakers, that they come from institutions and towns, where education, in the homes as well as schools and colleges, has been more common and along more enlightened lines, over a much longer period, than in our province. We are still in the process of conquering this handicap and any victories that we achieve, therefore, are all the more creditable for a comparatively young Union like ours. The college authorities, and particularly our English staff, are making every effort to guide and train us in good speaking. The Elocution classes, that have been recently started, aim to give expert technical training in phonetics as well as in the making and delivering of speeches.

It might be unpleasant for some of us to admit that our prenunciation is faulty and that there is great scope for improvement in that direction. But not until we get conscious of this shortcoming of ours, can there be any hope of our making really fine debaters. Not all of us, I admit can aspire to an Oxford accent, but certainly we can try, with the help of our elocution teachers to remove some of the more glaring phonetic lapses from our speech.

During my tenure of office I look forward not only to the improvement in the manner of delivering speeches but also to the matter of those speeches. It is no mere truism to say that the world is passing through one of the most critical periods of its long history. At no other period in the life of man was there greater need for clear thinking and wide-eyed discrimination. Not philosophy but science has put everything in doubt. Morals, politics, social institutions, arts, religions, all are in the melting pot, all are subjects of fierce A philosophy of n'hilistic doubt and meaninglessness is in the air. To all serious thoughtful minds comes the tragic reali zation, "There is nothing left remarkable beneath the visiting moon." Gradual disillusionment and a ruthless devaluation of all values has led the present generation to a Godless, Loveless universe. In a world that is so emptied of values, men are dangerously prone to suggestion, to propaganda. Hence the hard, ferocious theologies of nationalistic and revolutionary idolatory. Hence Hitler and Mussolini and the hell of ruthlessness that is let loose on Europe. Hence also the necessity for circumspection, for clear and bold thinking. There are ominous rumblings of the thunder of war, in Near East and who knows this complacent land of ours may sudese
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Presidential Address

Gentlemen,

It is with deep feelings of thankfulness and gratitude that I address you, the honourable members of this house, for having elected me the President of the Union. I am profoundly conscious of the great honour you have done me in elevating me to this office of great responsibility and dignity. For this, I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart.

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As I look back on the brief but hectic days of our electioneering campaign, there is one unusual feature of it, that strongly reinforces the pride that I take in my success. Never before, as far as I am aware, has the electorate been so unanimous in their enthusiastic and spontaneous support of a President-elect, as they have been of me. This fact is peculiarly gratifying to me, when I think of my relatively quiet and unambitious standing of only one year in this institution. I refer to this distinctive feature of the election, not only because it flatters me, as flatter it does, but because it is a symbol of the impartial and truly democratic nature of the Union and its voters. The Khyber Union, I am proud to say, elects its officebearers not because they are simply figureheads of a party in power, but because they have merit. I thank you again, gentlemen, for reposing your confidence in me. I assure you that I shall try to the utmost of my power and capacity, to deserve this confidence by preserving the great democratic traditions of this Union, and enhancing its prestige in the world of serious and dignified debating.

The purpose of this Union, if I may remind you, is to provide opportunities for practice in public speaking and to promote corporate and social life among the students of the college. During its relatively brief span of life, this Union has already produced speakers and debaters of marked distinction but if it is to come into serious competition with the older college Unions of Lahore and other University towns, we shall have to engender among ourselves a still greater keenness and enthusiasm for correct, forceful and eloquent speaking. The All-India Debates, which we hold every year, bring to our platform fine speakers of all-India fame, whom we

Trophy tournament. Sher, another old captain of our cricket club and a University blue, was included in the team.

Athletics.

Rashid is the new Captain. Prof. Latif the Superintendent, as enthusiastic as ever, is doing his utmost to bring in burly athletes against Edwardes College. We hope to recover the trophy this time. Anwar it is hoped will create one or two new records.

Tennis.

Chuni our tennis wizard has come back again. In Provincial Championships he went as far as the final both at Hazara and at Peshawar. Unfortunately he could not become Frontier's No.1. However with his coming into the college pair we are almost sure of winning back Col. Keen Cup from the Edwardians.

Scouting.

About the Rover Scouts we have heard nothing so far except that Mr. Ramzan has been appointed as a Rover leader!

Hiking.

Our Principal Dr. Malk himself a great hiker started this club last year. During summer vacation the club had a very successful trip to Kashmir with Prof. Zia-ud-Din. It was a twenty days trip and we returned on the 22nd of July to our homes in the plains carrying with us remembrance of comradeship and endurance under difficulties and of the eternal snows of Amar Nath and the great mountains which surround our country, a perpetual challenge to youth and adventure.

We have been promised trips to Swat and Kabul after University examinations by Prof. Zia-ud-Din, the President of the club.

We elsewhere publish a more detailed report of our Kashmir trip by the President.

ALI MOHD.

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time and patience to train the new 'finds.' In the good old days of our college the problem was whom to exclude from the team; during the last two or three years the problem was as to whom to include. Once again we have an army of footballers, the Captain and the Superintendent find it difficult whom to exclude from the team.

Football.

Prof. Muttalib is the new Superintendent and Anwar is once again Captain. During his last captaincy he took us as far as the final of the University. We have already had an easy victory against the Gordonians with nine goals to nil. Against Edwardians we had a tough fight. But we defeated them with two goals to one.

Hockey.

Habibullah is Captain. He has got in his army old veterans like Saif and Aziz. They play regular matches and we have high hopes attached with this team. We hope to go far in the University matches.

Cricket.

The cricketers have Dr. Imdad Husain as their Superintendent, and Hamid Tajik as their Captain. The opening of the B.T. classes was lucky for the club in bringing back last year's Captain. Then we have the Kaka brothers, Balbir and Jagjit as well as Nisar and Shereen. The team has played and won some good matches. Hamid, Balbir and Jagjit went for University trials to Lahore and performed extremely well with the bat and the ball. But for the favouritism in picking up the University team, we are sure our boys were good enough for the University Eleven. This was amply proved when Hamid in one innings and Balbir in the other, were the highest scorers in the Ranji Trophy match at Peshawar between the N.W.F. and the N.I.C.A. We look forward most optimistically to our first University match against the Lyallpur College.

It was a matter of great pride for us that our old cricket Captain, Latif, captained the Provincial team this year in the Ranji

Day Scholar's Association.

A. N. Bedi, IV Year and Ghaus Mohd., IV Year are respectively, the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Association. It was creditable on the part of the Day Scholars to win the Hot Weather Inter-Hostel matches. We expect another great trial of strength in the Winter League Matches.

The Scientific Society.

The Society has once again been put in the capable hands of Professor Mirza Anwer Beg. We cherish every hope that he will infuse a new life in it and that the Society will give a good account of itself this year. It has already started its interesting activities and we had a very instructive as well as interesting talk on A. R. P. by Dr. T. M. Khan. The honourable president entertained the audience by frightening them with explosions and then demonstrating the use of the gas-mask.

The most interesting feature introduced by the Society is the starting of hobby classes in the college which will be of immense use and benefit to the students.

ALTAF HUSAIN.

ROUND THE PLAYGROUNDS.

The autumn term, though generally very dull as far as lecture rooms and debating halls are concerned, provides for the greatest activity and interest in the playgrounds. Every afternoon the beautiful cricket and tennis lawns, the football and hockey grounds and the athletic turf are speckled with smart, active sportsmen who give the college a lively and healthy appearance. The morning mass-drill, after a temporary lull during the month of Ramzan, brings even the book worms out of their rooms to breathe the fresh air for about half an hour. As the various university and inter-collegiate contests are approaching, the Superintendents and Captains of all games are busy giving their teams regular practice. Many of our old veterans have rejoined us, still it requires a lot of

nued this year. We had the privilege of listening to Moulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi last year and the distinguished visitor of this year who has already intimated his kind acceptance of our invitation, is no less a person than Moulana Abul Ula Maudoodi. It is expected that he will address the students some time in January.

In the lest meeting of the society on October 27, a learned discourse in the "Sermons' Scheme," was given by Syed Adeel Akhtar, Principal, Madrisa-tul-Wa'azeen, Lucknow. The subject of the lecture was

تدبوفي القواس

In addition to the usual theology classes we have now afternoon classes in which the more enthusiastic students are taught to specialize in Hadees and Tafseer. Another new feature of the Society is the Saturday evening class to promote the serious and thoughtful study of the Holy Quran in the light of modern knowledge. It is a matter of great pride for the Society that such distinguished personages as Qazi Meer Ahmad Sahib and Mr. M. A. Soofi, are showing a keen interest in these classes. Our thanks are particularly due to Qazi Sahib, the patron of this class, for participating in these discussions and stimulating further interest. It is an index of the work of our College Dean, that he should try to promote such intelligent interest and study of our Holy Book.

Oriental Society.

Following are the office-bearers of the Society.

Vice-President-M. A. Nasir, VI Year.

Secretary-S. Sulaiman, II Year.

Asstt. Secretary-Salah-ud-Din, II Year.

The Society proposes to hold a big Mushaira in Urdu and Fashto, at which the well-known poets of the Province will also be invited and prizes will be given. It is also proposed to hold "Farshi Mushaira," a poetical symposium in the true Oriental manner, where all present sit on a carpet instead of chairs.

So much so that some of them made a mention even of their having been 'Secretary of the Tutorial Group 1934-35', 'Secretary of the Hostel Literary League 1937-38' and 'President of the Hostel Dramatic Club 1939-40' which, no doubt, made a serious appeal to the hearts of not a few.

Khyber Union.

Mr. Mohd. Asghar, VI Year was elected as President with an overwhelming majority and deserved the homage paid to him by his voters. The Vice-President, Mr. Mohd. Afzal, IV Year was elected in very much the same way as the President. The only election for which there was a keen contest was that of Secretaryship. Mr. Altaf Husain, IV Year, though elected, had only a majority of 27 votes, while in all other cases the majority was no less than 100.

We congratulate heartily the newly elected Ministry. It has a very crowded session ahead, and we hope that the President with the help of the Cabinet would prove equal to the great task.

[The Presidential address is printed elsewhere in this issue.]

Khyber Athaeneum.

Mr. Mohay-ud-Din, VI Year, has been elected as the Vice-President and Mr. Ijaz Hussain as the Secretary. They have already demonstrated their efficiency and co-operation. They have chalked out a busy programme for the session by arranging a series of lectures to be given by many learned scholars. Provision has been made for the entertainment of its members by holding a few "Socials" during the session. Mian Fazle Rehman is to be congratulated on his expert sense of showmanship.

Majlis-i-Islamiyat.

in an election held on October 9, 1940, Mushtaq Ahmad, il Year was elected the Secretary. The practice of the past year of inviting the learned theologians of India to this college, is being conti-

exhibited considerable virtuosity and though we were promised that he would make us dream, the audience was obviously in no dreaming mood.

"Kamra No. 5" by Imtiaz Ali Taj was a great success, partly because it was in Hindustani and partly because it aimed, like all light comedies with a blend of farce in them, at entertainment pure and simple. Professor M. F. Rahman acquitted himself admirably as the harassed doctor of the lunatic asylum. The difficult role of the Insurance Agent was sustained with distinction by Burhan, while Barkat (Actor), Mushtaq (Hakim) and Inayatullah (Editor) also deserve the need of praise.

Our best wishes to the Islamia College Dramatic Club!

M. A. LATIF

College Elections.

The thrill of the University matches was great, but that of the College elections was greater. The students had been looking forward to the happy days of Annual Elections throughout the summer vacation, and were comparing notes as regards the relative merits of the aspiring and the deserving candidates long before the opening of the college. At last the long-looked-for days came with their usual excitement and bustle.

The candidates, as usual, were much too cautious and on their guard against missing saluting any of the firstees and thus incur his displeasure and lose a vote. An amazing degree of party discipline and organisation was witnessed this year. Localism or the regional consideration was conspicuous by its absence. These whose hobby it was to make a collection of the various handbills of different candidates met with greater success and were exceedingly encouraged this year. There were no less than 11 candidates for the Cabinet membership of the Khyber Union. Next year, we expect a still larger number of the first year availing of this golden opportunity of making themselves important and preparing a ground for the progressive realization of their hopes and aspirations in the college.

An interesting feature of the election this year was the fantastic array of qualifications on the hand-bills of many a candidate.

Class I, in the premier institution of Northern India. We heartily congratulate Prof. Latif for having been chosen against such stiff competition. But we cannot help recording the great loss that we have suffered in losing a professor of Mr. Latif's ability and personal charm. We wish Professor Latif the best of luck and hope that he will not fail to visit his old college now and then.

G. J. ASGHAR.

A Mixed Dramatic Grill.

After nearly two months' strenuous training, Dr. Imdad Husain and his Dramatic Club staged two one-act plays in English and Hindustani respectively. It behoves the critic to be indulgent in his appraisal of amateur theatricals, and this notice will, I hope, be found to err more on the side of generosity than carping criticism or cynical understatement.

The English play—"The Last War" by Neil Grant—was literally food for serious thought but it seems to have proved a little too much for the mental digestion of the audience which consisting mostly of students, failed to see the point behind the allegorical representation of a theme of such immediate relevance to our distracted world as war. Those of us who were disposed to assimilate the play found our enjoyment utterly ruined by the exasperating chatter of small school boys. Why were they even allowed to come near the hall? This is a question that I have been asking myself in vain ever since. I hope Dr. Imdad Husain has learnt his painful lesson, though at the cost of what might have been a moving play. What a pity!

The lion's share of the honours should go to Dr. Imdad Husain himself. He gave a faultless rendering of the bewildered, wornout, disillusioned cockney soldier, and his make-up was all that could be desired. Among the students, Rahim (Serpent) and Shirin (Angel) rose well above the level of mediocrity, and both spoke their lines extremely well. The Horse (Abdul Ali) neighed realistically enough but I wish his memory had not been prodded so often by the prompter.

The play was followed by an agreeable musical interlude when Manzoor Ahsan entertained the audience with a violin recital. He

and we are sure many a slacker had a 'stinker' from his people as a result of Mid Term test reports.

Elecution Class.

Among the many new schemes for improving the standard of this college, we have had the Elocution Classes, started last year. It is more and more being realized that good pronunciation of this very difficult language, English, is an invaluable asset to a student's personality. In our age of hasty judgments, people are usually judged by their pronunciation. The advent of some new members of the staff has made the student-world pronunciation-conscious. Professors Timur, Imdad Husain, M. A. Latif and A. L. Farooqi have been trying to train up all those enthusiastic students who aim to become good speakers and debaters. It is a healthy sign for the College Union that it has established a liaison with the Elocution classes.

The Staff.

It has been a session of surprises so far as the staff is concerned. Prof. Ahmad Ali Sadiq Quraishi has gone on three months leave to see if the climate of Kalat suits him. We miss him from our midst but wish him every success in his new job. We had hardly recovered from this surprise when the news came that our two new acquisitions, professors Makhdoomi and Farooqi had been offered the Headmastership of the Central Model School, Lahore and the Principalship of the Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi, respectively. Both these gentlemen had endeared themselves to us in a surprisingly short time and we shall be genuinely sorry to lose them. But as they are going to better jobs, we cannot blame them for leaving us. We hope they will have as pleasant memories of this college, as we shall have of them.

As we were going to the press the news came that we had been deprived by fate (in the shape of the Government College, Lahore) of one of our best and smartest teachers, Prof. M. A. Latif. It is a matter of pride for our institution that an old boy and a professor of our college has been chosen for this prize job of P.E.S.

is one of the patrons of the college. A grand Tea party was given in his honour in the Principal's lawn. Many distinguished personages of the province were present at the occasion. The Begum was entertained by the ladies of the college. The Nawab went round the college and viewed it with great appreciation.

Lecture on Air Raid Precaution.

Mr. Tollinton gave an informative talk on A R. P. on November 16. The lecture was well attended and the significant nature of the subject greatly interested the boys.

Lecture on Diatetics.

Dr. Abdul Majid, M.B., B.S., a distinguished medical expert gave a lecture on 'Diatetics.' His human and comprehensive grasp of the subject rendered it quite interesting. The question of 'what to eat' is not so puzzling as the problem of 'how to eat'. But the learned doctor gave certain practical hints which can be very useful. This lecture is one of that ambitious series which has been recently started. The question of general health is gaining considerable importance in the college.

The Tutorial System.

At the instigation of the Principal there have been some modifications of the Tutorial System. To establish a closer contact between the Tutors and their wards, the tutors have been instructed to meet each member of their group at least once a month at their own residence and by tactful encouragement of mutual familiarity, it is expected that the tutor will be able to know more of his ward, his finances, his home environment, his ambition in life and so on. These meetings, of course, will be in addition to those held on Sunday mornings. Some Tutors have already taken their groups out on excursions and some more are planning picnics and outings.

The parents and the guardians of the wards are being kept informed about the progress of the students in studies and games

To tackle this difficult question a Committee has been appointed under the presidentship of Kamal Yar Jang of Hyderabad, Deccan. We are not in a position to say anything about the rest of its tour but as far as its activities in our college were concerned we can give a fair idea. The Committee took its evidence from several professors of our college, including Prof. Timur, the Dean Sahib, Hafiz Osman and others, on the 19th of October. The Committee had already issued an inordinately long questionnaire and in their evidence struck perhaps a bit too closely to it. Prof. Timur, who as we all know, has some very clear cut notions on education, wanted to drag the Committee into a discussion of general principles which it is said, they refused to do. We hope anyhow that the Committee was able to get some useful information from our institution.

Lt.-Colonel Campbell's Visit.

Lt.-Colonel W. F. Campbell, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the College. The Principal Dr. O. H. Malik took him round the college buildings, science laboratories and playgrounds. He greatly admired the general cleanliness and watched our college teams playing in their respective grounds.

Mr. Wheatley's Lecture on Phonetics.

Mr. Wheatley, a well-known phonetician and one time a professor of Elocution paid a visit to our college and gave an illuminating and amusing lecture on "The Essentials of Good Speaking." As our Elocution teachers have already whipped up an enthusiasm in the college about matters of pronunciation, Mr. Wheatley's lecture was well received. Those of our professors who 'know' said that although Mr. Wheatley's own accent was at places slightly 'cockney', he proved himself to be a good reciter and mimic. His rendering of the Seven Ages Speech from "As You Like It" was particularly good.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's Visit,

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur accompanied by H. H. the Begum visited the college on the 23rd October. The worthy Nawab

the feeling which attacks every new-comer. Any how we wish them good speed and may they prove worthy sons of the college!

B. T.

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Many extensions have been made in the college activities. The demand for properly trained teachers which had continued unabated for a long time, can now be satisfied in our own prevince. The first B.T. and S.A.V. classes have been opened. An additional staff is appointed to work out the scheme successfully. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the indefatigable energies of the Principal and the sincere co-operation of the staff have culminated in the carrying out of a very ambitious scheme.

The Kamal Yar Jung Educational Committee.

The long years of intellectual slavery have so perfectly drugged our moral and national sensibilities that we have never been able to avoid the seemingly imminent destruction. For the cultural and educational growth of any country, it is necessary that a perfect scheme should be prepared before any line of action is chosen. Sir Sved Ahmad Khan who could diagnose the disease of the Muslim community worked out an educational scheme for imparting western education to Muslim youth. At that time there was no idea of importing 'westernization' lock, stock and barrel, but now we have reached a critical point which is bewilderingly difficult. We ask in wonder what should be the aim of education? What should be the educational curriculum which can save us and our Islamic culture from the sinister shadow of self-destructive materialism? But there comes no reply except the vociferous demand for a complete reorientation. Reorientation, yes, good; but what sort of reorien-And alas there is no reply except the multiplication of diverse schemes which are either begotten of stagnated theology or blind nationalism. Our educationists lose themselves and their heads too, in a heap of chimeras and impracticable schemes.

We can certainly add coals to a fire but lighting of a new fire is always a serious business. We who are already moving through the eddies and swirls of a vague national idea have got into a new fit. The crux of all higher education is to deprovincialise it. But if we impart education on the basis of communal distinction, I am afraid, we are cutting the roots of a tree whose branches we are trying to preserve. Any such attempt would be suicidal to our national solidarity.

College Notes

The curtain is up and once more we are surrounded by the same academic atmosphere with its austerity and grave silence. We went out in an holidaying mood, and we have come back, if not graver, at least burdened with some responsibility. Before we could exonerate ourselves from the possible charge of boyish levity, the mid-winter tests met us half way. In the vacations, we had been reading lessons from the 'vernal wood' or hearing 'sermons in the running-brook', or at least eating mangoes in some shady orchard; but this Wordsworthian pretext for idleness is no more a useful instrument to escape the examinations which are so indispensible. The lackadaisical happy-go-lucky chap who might have looked at his books—'a mighty bloodless substitute for life'—with indifference during the vacation is again full of academic sing-song and H₂() policy.

'We dissect to murder' and we read to fail.

College Admissions.

As in the month of May some "suits" and "Chadars" had come to seek admission, similarly when the college reopened on the 1st October we had more new-comers for the III Year class and M.A. This time our college has been able to attract many intelligent academicians and sportsmen. It has become almost an editorial tradition to play literary pranks with those who run away from their homes and come to the college to 'lose their souls in the blissful smotherings'; but this time we accord them a more agreeable welcome. This time a new-comer who had just escaped 'from the pelting of the pitiless storm' made a very virulent speech against the humorous charge of some of the boys and after a very masterly display of oratory heaved a sigh like Hassan the camel-driver,

'And curs'd the hour, and curs'd the luckless day,
When first from Shiraz walls they bent their way.

Some of you would call it nostalgia. It is not so. Presumably it is

Charivaria

Professors Makhdoomi and Farooqi came to this province, to look at the Khyber Pass. Since they can't see it now, they are going back.

The college authorities are very loth to provide water to Prof. Latif at Burj Hari Singh because they are afraid of causing serious unemployment conditions among the ass-community.*

Dr. Imdad Husain's new house is reaching completion. It is whispered that it will give him more favourable conditions for composing an "Elegy on the College Churchyard," than he has hitherto possessed.

Professor Ashraf's impression of the college is that it has low roofs and still lower doors. We refer him to Mirza Anwar Beg.

Why are staff tennis lawns so worn out and patchy? Due to the friction caused by the old balls.

Master Sandhe Khan, we hear, has declined to preside at the lecture which Sh. Timur proposes to give on "Non-Violence in Football or If you are kicked on one shin offer the other."

No indignant father whipped out his revolver on seeing our last dramatic show with the 'mixed' cast. Some call it progress, others lack of self-respect.

Dr. Malik is indefatigable—like his horse.

I. H.

W

^{*}NOTE.—The actual member of this community, referred to here, is a female of serviceable middle age. Prof. Latif, we hear, is auctioning it to the highest bidder, before leaving.—Ed.

only by the students in the universities and colleges who will be the future leaders of the nation. In every sphere of life our country is to create new things, make discoveries and add to the world heritage of literature and art. Creativeness is the sign of life.

It is a misfortune that up till now all students' federations in this country have been affiliated to one or the other of the political organisations. I consider that my conception of a students' union or a federation be put forth. When all is said, a students' union can have only an academic attitude to all such problems which confront the youth of to day. By an academic attitude I mean an attitude in which we try our best to evaluate the various processes going on around us, the various claims put forward by the different political and social organisations of our country and then to pronounce an unbiassed judgment upon them. Beyond that we cannot go. We can only acquaint ourselves as best we can with the struggle that our country men are carrying on for a change in Indian life. It is an irony of fate that under the prevailing conditions Indian students cannot render any practical help. I think that it falls to our political leaders to change the conditions if they want to be sure of the students' support.

Educational conferences in this country are not as frequent as they ought to be. Students' movement in every country is the index of the awakened spirit in the youth. These movements should get the maximum amount of encouragement because "self-conscious youth will not only act but will also dream; will not only destroy, but will also build. It will succeed where even you may fail—it will create for you a new India and a free India—out of the Failures, Trials, and experiences of the past."*

ALI MOHD.,

IV Year.



^{*}You are cordially invited to read the Editorial carefully.—Ed,

a convenient weapon to combat the college authorities. Complete democracy in an educational institution is not possible because this implies an equality between the ruler and the ruled. Without discipline I would consider my education incomplete. The teachers are in the place of parents to us, who look after our physical, moral and spiritual well-being. Our resorting to strikes like industrial workers in a factory means the rejection of this relationship. This does not mean suppression of opinion and expression but it does mean a little bit of check on the freedom of our actions. Curbing the students' all round growth is not a wise policy. Nationalism must be cultivated because it is a virtue, but the students should not enter active politics; they should remain only interested observers. Zeal in young man is an admirable thing but it should not turn into 'hot-headed enthusiasm' as the old men call it.

Mr. Gandhi in his reply to the Rangoon students said, "If you want to become patriots, real patriots and protectors of the weak, espousers of the cause of the poor and the oppressed, purify your hearts first." This message and advice is equally good for us in India. Piety and learning must go together. The strength of soul and character counts in every department of life, much more so in the lives of those students who are to be the future administrators of this country. To-day our entire environment is polluted and it is really difficult to keep ourselves out of this pollution. Learning is not possible unless we possess a pious soul. In fact indifference to piety is attended with heinous vices that make man unhappy and miserable.

Students in India represent an eternal youth, and idealism. The mission of youth is to create a new world order. Everywhere there is a cry for a way out of this present muddle, ideas of a world federation of nations are in the air but no country can place a better example before the war-sick world than India. Our country is a museum of many communities. Communal problem has assumed vast proportions. It is high time for the old reactionary leaders to retire so that the young may put their heads together and find a solution for the problem which could not be settled by them in half a century.

India's aim to-day is two-fold; firstly, to strive for its own political, social and economic emancipation and secondly, to contribute to world civilization and culture. This can be brought about

In India nationalism has roused the creative faculties and it is in the best traditions of India's history to check modern aggression and claim its due and proud position in the comity of nations.

We are writhing under foreign domination, our minds in the universities are constantly moulded to suit the prevailing conditions and a slavish mentality is nourished in us. In spite of all this the consciousness of this yoke and an innate craving for freedom—which is the song of the soul—is there. It is the happy sign of the time because the only criterion of our fitness for freedom is the will to be free:

جو مو دوق يقين پيدا تو که جائے جن زنجيوين -

The students of this country are to be the standard-bearers of the struggle for freedom. When we leave our colleges and universities we will be called upon to enter public-life and lead the masses of country. One thing is common to many students. During their academic career they entertain noble impulses but on the completion of studies these get dried up. The apparent reason for this is the problem of bread and butter which looms large before every one. This has got to be faced in spite of difficulties.

It is a matter of common observation that sexual perversions are not unusual amongst our students. Every educationist can understand the play of sex in the development of an individual's personality. "Sex is a physical as well as an emotional and intellectual activity. When it takes the form of a physical addiction, it is then that sex is evil. Addiction cannot be destroyed by satiation but tends if indulged to something more than a mere habit," says Alduous Huxley in Ends and Means. Under these circumstances is it not essential that sex education should be imparted to the young students when they reach the age of 16 or 17 years? I think that by sublimating the sex of the young, sexual perversion might be prevented. The conquest of lust is of vital importance for the individual. Without it the piety and the inner strength cannot be possible. Sex urge is a fine and noble thing. There is nothing to be ashamed of. But sex should not be allowed to rule over us. We cannot be true workers in the struggle for the attainment of independence unless we make the highest endeavour of our lives to overcome it.

The spirit of trade-unionism is daily increasing its sway over the students in the universities. Of late they have found in strikes As a matter of fact I feel convinced that it is only the educated unemployed who can be the cause of an Indian Revolution. So many times has it been proved by the curbing of the revolutionary activities of the masses, more especially of the Indian youth, at the hands of Mr. Gandhi and his henchmen. Students need no more be pawns in the hands of political leaders and should, by realizing their own strength, throw in their lot to fill the wide gap between the favoured few and the starving millions of this vast sub-continent.

The attitude of the youth towards religion is greatly shocking. It is but essential that an atmosphere of secepticism should pervade especially in the present day collapse of international morality. Most of us are already drifting in the stream of modern irreligiousness and some are in a hesitating mood. Being young and raw we can always be led astray by the atheistic current of the west, where religion is always a changing thing like the dogmas of science. "Religion will not regain its old power until it can face a change in the same spirit as does science,"—This is the western conception of religion. The sinister 'isms' of modern times have blinded us to the ultimate reality and this is a sure and helpless drift towards the final destruction, though the world has already reached the very brink of it. "Man frequently wills his own hurt, his own injury, his own debasement, his own destruction."

Now when the world is undergoing an ordeal never seen before, nationalism is condemned in good faith from all quarters because it has failed to give to humanity what is most desired—peace. I would be the last person to defend the narrow aggressive nationalism of western total tarian or democratic countries. To them country is the greatest of all new gods:

But nationalism, in so far as it stands for a nation's own development and freedom without interferring with others, has nothing in it to be despised. As a matter of painful historical fact the garb of nationalism has been used to commit the most heinous crimes against mankind. But this should not make us discard nationalism as something hostile to human nature. Our young students in the universities have to guard against a vain cry of internationalism. Culture and art is a common heritage of the nations but it would be the retardation of these to bring forth a monotonous unity in them. I believe that it is only through diversity that unity manifests itself.

Bradley who assumed a sit-on-the-fence attitude during the debate rises and makes a speech in Professor Moulton's Inductive method of criticism. He also said something about his own method which I can hardly recount.

Shakespeare chuckled like his own Jacques and said "there is the rub."

The German critics were given no opportunity to speak, because Shakespeare, quite contrary to his habit, admitted his ignorance of German language.

Suddenly the invisible orchestra breaks into a mad jazz. The face of Shakespeare began to assume a preternatural transformation. The spirits began to vanish one by one. The orchestra gave an organ note, and lo the room was as empty as before:

We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep.

JEE-JAY ASCHAR.

W

Whither Indian Students?

It is desirable to lift our eyes for a moment from the grim realities of the present, which are harassing humanity, and attempt to scan the future that looms before the students of this country. We have now reached a stage when students are to play a more important part, in the struggle of our country, against reactionary forces. There are certain difficulties which are facing the students of various universities and colleges in India. The very first thing they are to go into, and find a solution for, is the present higher education which has culminated in nothing but wide spread unemployment and has crippled the physical and mental health of those who had the misfortune to go through it. It is said that 'education is not a panacea for all our ills and is not always the bringer of happiness' but it remains to be proved whether such higher education is justified when there is so much of wastage.

Carlyle sits down, lest the high dignataries of State send him to prison, as Warwickshire Squire persecuted Shakespeare for deer-stealing.

A young American critic who was sitting silent all the time, finds an opportunity for pushing in his psychological thesis. He speaks: "I think Master Shakespeare had a tendency to Kleptomania. If he had lived in the age of Freud and Adler, they would have proved his obsession for stealing. He pillaged poor Townshend, North and all those who fell in his way. In order to escape the police he ran away to London to steal in the name of art. In the end I would advise 'Mr. Bard', 'the myriad-minded Shakespeare' to get psycho-analysed."

The elder critics could never bear such a critical heresy. Even Shakespeare who had been hearing all this with great prophetic resignation burst into a tirade of Falstaffian abuses:

"Away, you starveling, you elfskin, you dried neat's tongue, bulls pizzle, you stockfish,—O for breath to utter what is like thee!—you tailor's yard, you sheath, you bow case, you Vile standing tuck, you superfluous letter, Z....."

All the critics thank 'Shakespeare the greatest of Intellects', for defending himself so neatly and so strongly. The American professor is asked to offer an unconditional apology or to leave the house. The matter is settled and the impudent professor is sent out.

Shakespeare thanks them for taking such a parliamentary action against the man who had tried to analyse his little mind.

"Well," Shakespeare gets up with a certain want of manner, "I want to ask you certain questions. Why do you say that Hamlet had certain fits of sanity during his lunacy and vice versa? I am told that Mr. Lytton Stratchey has tried to inflict the ennui of a retired Anglo-Indian officer on my head. It is all a lie. I was always an energetic fella' with terrible good digestion. I have digested a lot of murders and rapes without much physical fatigue. Another of you has tried to read Oed pus Complex into my Denmark Prince. He was a good prince, only I wanted him to murder his uncle and mother. This is all what you have made a fuss about."

me in your liking (suddenly he fails into a mood of his habitual soliloguy) 'To a nunnery go!'

All.—(with surprised looks) What, another soliloguy? It is going to be a good pastime for instructors of Elocution and college professors (with apologies to the Elocution class and my teachers) who sing these 'lunes' to their wives in their curtain lectures.

(Shakespeare comes to his self again)

"Gentlemen excuse me for these occasional aberrations to which I am so seriously prone. These fits of insanity are like tragic interludes in my life. The service and loyalty I owe to your criticism is great. Only I have left to say, more is my due, than more than all can pay."

Carlyle rises to answer the address (He is Victorian to his last button. The prophethood which was so generously inflicted upon him by his admirers is writ large on his face.) He begins:

"Sir, Italy produced the one world-voice; we English had the honour of producing the other, and you are that voice." (Cheers) "Here I say, is an English King, whom no time or chance, Parliament or combination of parliaments can dethrone! This King is Shakespeare." (The critics murmer something to one another. One of them tells the other that this speech is highly inflammatory. This comes under the law, because Shakespeare never belonged to the Hanovarian line).

The Sage of Chelsea is inflamed. He begins to pour at a terrific speed all sorts of ejaculations, personifications and metaphorical tirades. At last he is pacified through the good office of Sir Leslie Stephen and Coleridge. He resumes his speech.

"Indian Empire or no Indian Empire; we cannot do without Shakespeare! Indian Empire will go at any rate, some day; but this Shakespeare does not go, he lasts for ever unto us; we cannot give up our Shakespeare. (The non-official group gives hearty cheers, but Lord Macaulay resents such an un-British sentiment of renouncing the Indian Empire. He moves a vote of censure against Carlyle for thinking seditiously).

2004

'the innocent sleep,

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care.

Bradley: "Yes a capital feat. Professor Pollard's contributions in this connection are admirable. He fights wonderfully with Shakespeare's pirates whom Shakespeare could'nt fight during his life time."

A Critical Heretic: "Alas! Shakespeare was such a coward. He could never kill Claudius in the third Act because he could not gather up sufficient courage. 'O infirmity, thy name is genius!'"

While the critics were busy in such a polemical debate, Shakespeare disturbed by the noise yawned in the Elizabethan fashion and began to harangue loudly:

"Sleep no more:

Macbeth does murder sleep, the innocent sleep."

The critics, who were busy in a dialectical mood heard this heavenly voice, and all of them unconsciously spoke out.

He wakes.

Do you see this? Look on him, look his lips, Look there, look there.

All the critics bow down and then retire to their seats which they were occupying. Shakespeare smiles in a self-laudatory manner. There is a nebulous halo of prophetic-madness round his bald head. His beard long and unkempt, because he could'nt meet a barber before his recent resuscitation. He raises his head with great literary affectation and addresses the congregation of the spirits.

"Gentlemen, men must endure Their going hence even as their coming hither, Ripeness in all."

"Without any further strictures on the human futility I must tell you that if I want the glib and oily art, to speak and purpose not. Since recently some unchaste action and dishonoured steps of some of the critics have deprived me of your grace and favour. But even for want of that, for which I am richer. A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue, that I am glad I have not, though not to have it, hath lost

All of a sudden there is a supernatural light in the room. An invisible orchestra begins to play music.

'I come Graymalkin
Paddock calls anon;
Fair is foul, and foul is fair
Hover through the fog and filthy air.'

Shakespeare is startled. He sits alert in the sofa and begins to talk loudly: "O these filthy witches; my weird sisters. How it is that my characters have come to life? I only meant them to make an agreeable prophecy to Macbeth. Why do they come here from 'the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns' to raise such an infernal Pandemenium?"

The spirits begin to dance a modern waltz in accompaniment with a Gilbert and Sullivan tune and sing in chorus:

The weird sisters, hand in hand Posters of the sea and land Thus do go, about, about Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine And thrice again, to make up nine Peace, the Charm's wound up.

Shakespeare like a frightened girl hears all this 'elocution contest'. Soon he is brought to his normal self when he hears the flutter of wings. He heaves a sigh of relief and falls in the mood of soliloguy, 'to be or not to be; and bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.' (He goes to sleep during the soliloguy.)

In the meanwhile ghosts of Shakespearean critics headed by Bradley enter the room. They find Shakespeare sleeping, but taking it a mere feigning begin to talk loudly.

Carlyle: "Let us not disturb Shakespeare—'Shakespeare, wide, placid, far-seeing, as the sun!"

Coleridge: "O the great Bard! 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.' How he loved sleep. Master Bradley did you read the correct text of his famous apostrophe to sleep. Folio gives the better text:

In the end it must be acknowledged that every one of us enjoyed the trip "fully" and both during moments of enjoyment and difficulty our students exhibited a remarkable spirit of restraint. Wherever they went they left behind an impression of high culture and correct training. They availed themselves fully of the educative opportunities afforded by the trip. I am especially grateful to them for their consideration to me.

ZIA-UD-DIN.

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"Shakespeare Meets his critics" (An extravaganza)

[The appalling outpourings of Shakespearean criticism are enough to benumb the wits of any student who undertakes to face it seriously. The present skit is a representation of the dream which I had when I went to sleep with Bradley's Shakespearean Tragedy on my breast.]

A room is dimly lighted. In the left corner sits Shakespeare dressed in the traditional manner. His looks are Hamlet-like, introspective; his eyes are vacillating from one object to another. It seems that the modern furniture which is so different from the Elizabethan is responsible for his mental agony. He heaves a learned sigh and begins to hum in an appropriately dramatic manner these lugubrious lines:

'The time is out of joint. O cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right.'

He retains the melancholy introspective looks. (Perhaps suffering from constipation.) In the meanwhile his self has undergone a sudden change. He chuckles like a trained actor with the sneer of Eddie Cantor.

"Ugh, ugh! my good Jove they have deified me for those foolish Jeremiads of Hamlet and the magniloquent buffooneries of my royal sires."

staved in Major Hadows' guest house which was hired by Chacha.

Next day we visited Hadows' carpet factory, Karan Singh woollen mills and Khadi-bandar's hand-looms. On the 17th we visited the State silk factory where all the processes of preparing silk yarn from cacoon's were shown and explained to us. Next day we proceeded to Gulmarg which is a favourite resort of Englishmen as Pahalgam is those of Indians. The bus took us to Tangmarg at an altitude of 7,000 feet. From there we proceeded, some on horse back and some on foot, through the pine forest to Gulmarg. From there we went to Khillenmarg, 3 miles further at an altitude of 11,000 feet. After lunch we returned and reached Srinagar while it was still time for a bit of shopping. The dealers of eatables found in us very good customers and hailed us whenever we passed by. But those who dealt in other goods found us indifferent and difficult customers. Once Akhtar met a wood carver who was selling a tray under the cover of night to hide the blemishes of the piece. The man wanted Re. 1-4-0 but Akhtar offered annas 12 to which he agreed too readily. Akhtar withdrew his offer and renewed it with annas 10. diminishing process was continued until the tray was purchased for annas 8.

The next morning we left Srinagar and took leave from Chacha who had been so useful to us. The driver of the 'bus was a surly and wild Sikh with whom it was difficult to deal. By evening we reached Murree and deciding to stay there for two nights we left the 'bus. In the morning we went to Pindi point and as we were sitting at a beauty spot enjoying the scenery we saw a relative of Prof. Anwar Beg who was living within a stone's throw. Immediately we went to see Mirza Sahib and we were all happy to meet and he invited us cordially to tea in the afternoon. After a few skirmishes of ceremony we accepted the invitation and took our leave. Then some went to do skating in a hall and the others to watch the sport. In the afternoon we went to Mirza Sahib and over a cup of tea he told us about his adventures with British kiddies who, the little imps, invaded his orchard. We in our turn told him how we had walked and ate and enjoyed. After tea we went to Kashmir point and saw all that we could do at Murree.

On the morning of the 21st we left for 'Pindi and reached there in time for the 10 o'clock 'bus bound for Peshawar. At Hasanabdal the party broke up and people proceeded to their respective destinations.

road to Amar Nath was broken at places for the first two miles and during the 3rd mile we had to walk on snow with water flowing beneath. By 10 we were at the Amar Nath cave. The cave is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims at the time of the full moon in August, when the water dripping from the roof of the cave freezes into pillars and is worshipped by the pilgrims as Shiva. The pigeons living in the cave are also regarded sacred and are considered "Shiv's Parbatis." At the time of our visit the dripping water was not condensing into ice.

After a little bit of skating on the snow we left while the Hindus who had come over there were bathing in the ice-cold water to fulfil an essential condition of their pilgrimage. We were back to Panchtorni by 11 o'clock and after lunch started for Wanjan. It was still early in the day and we thought we could reach Chandanwari the same evening. By 3 o'clock we reached the highest point and amid a shelter made by rain-coats we lighted the stove and tea was ready after a struggle of 11/2 hours. Now it was late and we thought of breaking the journey at Wanjan. But Bairam who had taken a short cut reached Wanjan at 3 o'clock and sent the luggage When we reached Wanjan at about 6 o'clock we found it a busy place full of tents of pilgrims who had now poured in to reach Amar Nath in time for the full moon. We searched for our tents but were told by a Hindu gentleman that they had been sent down to Chandanwari. Hastily we pressed forward only too glad to be saved from spending a night at 12,000 feet. By dusk we were all in our tents at Chandanwari drinking warm milk to recoup our energy after a hike of 25 miles. The next day's job was easy enough and we reached Pahalgam at 11 and pitched our tents in Chacha's plot.

On the 15th we had to leave for Srinagar. A 'bus was arranged to take us first to Achchabal and Verinag and then to Srinagar. After leaving Pahalgam by 8 o'clock we halted at Islamabad to purchase Gabbas. Five miles' drive brought us to Achchabal. The garden here is magnificent and superior to Nishat and Shalamar in that the water emerges from a spring within the garden and the supply is perpetual. We visited the trout hatchery but Jehangir's Hamam was closed to visitors. After lunch we returned to Islamabad and went on the Jammu road for 25 miles. We reached Verinag, the source of the river Jhelum by 2 o'clock. We stayed in the Verinag garden for 3 hours. By evening we reached Srinagar and

store for us. At one o'clock we were up again revived with rest and the tea. Immediately we came to the terribly steep ascent of Pissu: a rise of 1,500 feet in 1½ mile. Sweating thoroughly with the blaze of the afternoon sun in the back and resting awhile, I could hear voices saying, "Our parents have sent us to Kashmir, the earthly Paradise, and we are here toiling up this ascent." After an hour and a half we cleared the 'Pissu Ghati' and the cries of Pissu Conquered could be heard now.

After this the scenery changed entirely: the thick pine forests gave place to grassy meadows filled with sweet scents and blossoming profusely with wild flowers of numerous varieties. The stream was foaming and roaring in the rapids of a gorge 1,500 feet deep, the flanks of which were studded with straggling 'Bhoj pattar' trees. On either sides of us rose lofty, precipitous mountains well above the snow line. In a balmy atmosphere with the sun shut off by the clouds our fatigue vanished and we pressed forth merrily, till late in the afternoon we sighted the Shishnag lake. It is an expanse of pure water 3 miles in circumference with a rich azure colour. At 5 we reached Wanian with the slim Ali in the lead and fell to the meal which was ready for us. Though we were physically tired after having climbed 5,000 feet in 16 miles, but were all satisfied that the labours of the day were quite justified by the wonderful sights we had seen. Our environs were sublime and only seeing, as they say, is believing.

Next day we started after breakfast and in the kaleidoscopic changes of our surroundings we travelled for 3 miles up an ascent attaining 14,000 feet. Snow was lying in profusion and lively members ate it with 'gur' thus enjoying natural ice-cream. Then we glided down a descent of 5 miles to Panchtorni. By noon we reached there and put up in a shed which had been cleaned by some previous visitor. Imagine with what an appetite when we reached there and also imagine our horror on finding that what Bairam was all the way calling a fully cooked meal, was no more than raw meat. But buz went the stove and tea was ready before we were settled and two cups of tea for each of us and a heap of rusks satisfied our appetite for the nonce. Meanwhile Bairam started his work but the soft wood gave very little heat and it was almost evening when we got a meal.

For the next day four more riding horses were arranged to make the ascents to Amar Nath and back to Wanjan easy. The

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for the hair of Prophet Mohammad, (Peace be on him), Nasim Bagh; the favourite camping ground for visitors, and Shalamar and Nishat, the famous Mughal gardens.

Next day we saw the museum and went down the river Jhelum to see the seven bridges and the weir. At Zaina Kadal, the fourth bridge, we saw the ancient Jumma mosque with its huge one-piece wooden pillars. Then we attended the convocation at the Partab College and listened to the illuminating address delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Next day was a Sunday and we spent the entire day in the Mughal gardens among the throng of visitors and the flowing fountains. We visited Harvan, Nishat and Shalamar in turn and spent a happy hour or two at each place.

On the 7th of July after having exhausted all the beauty spots and attractions of Srinagar we left in a 'bus for Pahalgam, at a distance of 60 miles on an altitude of 7,000 feet. There we stayed in a hotel called 'Plaza'. Pahalgam is a lovely place with its extensive meadowy plateaus and its bracing pine-laden air. The two Liddar streams impart life to the landscape. We stopped at Pahalgam for three days and enjoyed many a ride on the ponies in first rate avenues towards Kolahai and Bai Saran. At Bai Saran we stayed for about 3 hours and enjoyed life to its fullest extent: we took snap-shots, sang together in chorus, played a 'kabbedi' match and rolled on the velvety grass as if mad with joy.

At Pahalgam we met Chacha Yunus, an old boy of the College, and took tea with him one afternoon.

The trip to Amar Nath was a bit of serious hiking with its problems of pack ponies, provisions and tents. We engaged six pack ponies to carry our beddings, etc. and one riding pony for cases of emergency. We got a generous amount of meat and a few chickens. A trunk was filled with rusks and a bag of flour. We sent the servant with provisions and tents one day in advance, so that he may have everything ready for us at our next halting place.

On the morning of the 11th July we marched forth, a party of 11 young and strong men, in high spirits in the best possible weather. The road to Chandanwari, the first stage, rises, but slowly, along a branch of the Liddar. By 11 o'clock we reached Chandanwari covering a distance of 8 miles and rising 2,000 feet above Pahalgam. Here we rested and took a light lunch of tea and rusks as a heavy meal would have made us unfit for the ascents yet in

A Trip to Kashmir

Account of a trip to Kashmir in July in which the following members of the Hiking club took part:—

Akhtar Ali Shah, Burhan-ud-Din, Ali Mohd., Sarbiland, Abdul Hakim, Arjan Das, Sardar Hussain, Mushtag Hussain, Mukamal Shah, Faiz Mohd. with Bairam as the servant.

In the afternoon of 3rd July I had to face eight hungry youngmen at my house at Abbottabad. Their hunger was, however, soon satisfied when they took their tea and regained their spirits sufficiently to go out to see the interesting places of Abbottabad. A heavy rain caught them and they were back by the evening with wet rain-coats. After dinner, they went to a circus which was stationed at such a short distance from my house that its band exercised an irresistible attraction on them. Shortly after they had gone, the remaining two members of the party arrived, thus completing a party of ten students, the servant and myself.

Next morning at 7-30 we started towards Srinagar in a 'bus with a skilful driver. Most of us enjoyed the scenery but some were overpowered by giddiness due to the circuitous road, Ali being the worst victim. At Ghari Habibullah, which is 34 miles from Abbottabad, we had a wash in the Kunkar, called "Nain Sukh" or the soother of the eyes, by Nur Jehan. At Ram Kot we entered the Kashmir State and paid the road toll and after crossing another mountain we arrived at Muzafarabad. At Domel, 55 miles from Abbottabad, we made a long halt to pay the State toll and took our lunch. From Domel the road goes along the bank of the river Jhelum upto Baramula for about 75 miles with high mountains on either side.

It is a real pleasure to travel along the road from Baramula to Srinagar as it forms the most beautiful avenue of tall poplars. We reached Srinagar at 5-30 and engaged a house-boat named "Shining Flower" for our stay in Srinagar.

The first thing we did next morning was to climb the Shankracharia hill with its small ancient temple at the top. It gives a clear view of Srinagar, the Dal and the Mughal gardens lying on its skirts. In the afternoon we engaged two shikaras (light boats) and rowed into the Dal making the entire circuit. We visited Hazratbal known

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If scientists carry out their threats and stop work for a period of twenty years man may have a little time in which to accustom himself to his new and ever-changing environment. But as even scientists have to live, eat, dress and support families, this is not likely, for with them no work means no pay, and a strike would bring no sympathy or trade union relief.

One alternative then remains—that is, for the scientist to take off his cap and gown or his overalls, and enter business in place of the businessman who has made such a mess of things. Let the chemist and the physcist, the economist, the psychologist and the botanist leave their laboratories and enter the office and the workshop. Let those who understand and appreciate science administer its benefits in the right proportion to man's receptivity. Let him oust the spoilers and put into motion and control the machinery he has made and given to an unappreciative world. Let him operate the power he has created and harness the forces he has liberated for the greatest common good of all humanity instead of for the chosen few.

Man is a creative animal, creation is activity. If man cannot satisfy his creative instinct he becomes degenerate. Despite all fears to the contrary, however, we seem to have absorbed the necessity for human progress and the day may not be far distant when all our partisans—our capitalists, our socialists and communists, our artists and poets, dreamers and realists—will unite themselves under the banner of ascertained fact until such times when their beliefs and illusions and doubts shall be sorted out and fully replaced by scientific truth. In that only lies the salvation of humanity. Our present intolerance, carelessness and indifference will lead us only to destruction by the continued misapplication of that which has been innocently developed for the greatest common good.

M. MUSHTAQ AHMAD.

Science Our Only Salvation.

That the scientist is our only salvation sounds like a paradox. Yet it is a fact Hitherto most of our efforts have been directed to bettering the lot of what we already had. We always had implements of destruction The science of war with its long range guns and poison gas, was only a development. We always had communication. The radio and telegraph was only a development, We always had something for the cure of ills. Surgery, anaesthesia again were only developments. With few exceptions, such as, for example, the principle of magnetic induction, from which so much has been developed in facilitating communication, we have developed rather than discovered. Mcanwhile we have to grant that there would be no science at all, were it not for the fact that their progress has been built upon one ascertained fact following a previously ascertained fact. The inspirational factor is here a minus quantity.

Imagine how we should all benefit if science could establish, scientifically, that warfare is a futile and useless activity. Imagine what would it be like to live in a world in which science had established the fact that crime, hate, lust, greed and fear are inhuman and easily eliminated. Would it not be a delightful world to live in when science has developed sociology and eugenics as it has already developed chemistry and mechanics?

Under the present conditions it is a far off dream. Our first battle is to rescue science from the clutches of its exploiters. Upto the present it has fallen into the wrong hands and the developments which have been made have directly benefited only a favoured few. Scientists are notoriously poor men and unworldly Indeed nearly all of the men who have been responsible for the most revolutionary developments in various branches of science are, if not very poor, at least poorer than any average businessman would never let himself become, except through trade depression. In the hands of men not fitted to handle the forces entrusted to their care, science has failed in its intent to benefit humanity, and has only made us unhappy, destructive and Exploitation must be supplanted by skilled and judicious administration.

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In other walks of life we can see the seed of similar advancement, particularly in agriculture, wherein science has made possible the tremendous increase in the food-producing resources of countries by fertilisation and production of new varieties. To my mind the demand for a wider place in the sun, by countries like Cermany, Italy and Japan based on the complaint that the homeland is too narrow, that the people are undergoing social strangulation because surplus population has no place to emigrate, that an unproductive soil cannot feed, clothe and shelter in decency the swarming masses, is unjustified.

Before any swords were unsheathed, it should have been ascertained whether a nation that is complaining of inadequate resources, which it must compensate by tresspass upon the resources of others, is making adequate use of the resources that it has, whether the native soil which is alleged to be too poor to support even at a low level of comfort the millions who press upon it, might not really be capable of supporting three times as many millions at a level of comfort twice as high. By the science of agriculture the food producing capacity of the world has risen far above what would require to maintain every living inhabitant of the earth in more than comfort, and for such a reason many have been led to decry Malthus, and to comment on his inability to foresee the enormous expansion of the means of production since his time.

In commerce science has built fortunes for manufacturers out of waste products.

But in spite of all this man's life is too scientific to be happy. He adopts the aid of complicated labour-saving machinery, and yet lacks the knowledge to make it work for his ultimate good. He produces enough food to more than feed every one on earth, and yet can't regulate the distribution and so save thousands a year from death by starvation. He has his car and does not know where to go with it. He has radio and only gets bored, forgetting, too, that therein lies one of the greatest potential sources of education.

We still have our slums. We still see thousands of women and children die from preventable diseases every year. We still have our great army of unemployed wandering hopelessly and hungry in all our big cities. We still have pain and disease and death. In the face of all this it is a hard task to plead the defence of the discoveries of science.

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Science is a long tale of destruction, of misuse, of unjustifiable exploitation. In the hands of its discoverers and creators it has become a double-edged sword which, though it may defend with one edge, will destroy with the other. We have liberated forces we do not understand. We have acted like children playing with a steam turbine. It has been intensely interesting—a wonderful game—but how to control the wheels we have set in motion is the question.

Let me quote the words of a scientific man of world-wide repute, the late E. E. Slosson. He said "The last few years have made it manifest that in our civilisation the mechanical forces have got ahead of the moral forces. Man is mounted upon a bigger horse than he can ride. The physical forces have evidently been developed so far beyond the political and social forces as to constitute a menace to civilisation. Science has endowed man with the powers of supermen, but his mind remains human, all human. He is like a pauper come into a fortune, a labourer who has been made the boss of the shop, a private promoted to the command of a regiment, a slave made the master of slaves. Man has had no training for the huge responsibilities now thrust upon him. This new command of time and space, this mastery of unknown forces, this entrance into untried fields...all these are too much for the modern man."

The Case for Defence.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture and take up the case for defence. The greatest benefit to humanity has come from the science of healing, the one science in which there is no repercussion, and even this branch to a great extent developed out of our war and destruction. A hundred years ago more soldiers' graves were filled by disease than by the gun and the sword. So that men might be spared to kill and be killed, governments supported researches which eventually led to the almost complete extermination of such dreaded diseases as tetanus, cholera, typhus, dysentery, malaria and plague. In the wiping out of disease this past century of scientific research has accomplished more than twenty centuries of groping. Surgery has been brought to a high state of perfection, and anaesthetics have removed for ever the horrors of the old time operating theatres. Many of the diseases which once meant certain death can now be cured in a very short space of time and with little inconvenience to the sufferer.

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tempting bonuses to persuade women to bear more and more children, as is happening in Germany and Italy, for the more people modern war is likely to kill and maim the more are wanted to take their place as cannon fodder.

To substantiate this, let us look at the mortality figures of previous wars. It is recorded that in all the great wars between 1790 and 1913 the numbers of men killed only slightly exceeded five and a half millions—in a space of 123 years. While in the four years of the great war 10,873,577 men laid down their lives. Such is one of the phases of the advancement of science.

Everything about us has been changed by scientific improvements, by cheap luxuries, by organised vice. But nothing has been done to change human nature; and, poor man, still a contemporary of the peoples of Babylon, from the point of view of time, stands confused and helpless at the mercy of a change of environment which he fails to understand. It is asking too much of human nature to expect it to adjust itself in the space of a few generations to conditions which are foreign and sometimes, unnatural. On the other hand humanity has misapplied our greatest discoveries by allowing commercialism to make dead sea fruit of the seed and flowering of Scientific mass-production, machinery, Science. high-pressure salesmanship and distribution has brought about a state of economic chaos such as has never been equalled, with the result that people starve in the midst of plenty, and gluts of foodstuffs and manufactured products are "cornered" while whole nations face famine and destitution. Yet the world contrary to some opinions, is capable of supporting in comfort many times its present population.

Bertrand Russell in one of his recent public speeches said "I have come to have very profound and deep-rooted doubts whether Science as practised at present by the human race will ever do anything to make the world a better and happier place to live in or will ever stop contributing to our general misery." To suggest that Science may possibly destroy the inhabitants of this planet is not to propound an improbability. We have so far been successful enough in harnessing forces composed of elements we understand and can handle. But these powers also comprise forces we do not understand and we cannot tell what may happen when some laboratory worker will create a Frankenstein which will get out of control and run amok.

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The question at issue is: can humanity stand the strain? Is not science defeating its own ends? Are we to look ahead to a universal chaos or to a world transformed and made beautiful for all who inhabit it?

Scientists have often asked these questions of each other and some have gone so far as to suggest a stop-work movement for a number of years so that humanity may have time to adjust itself to the discoveries being made in every sphere of human activity.

We have reached a stage when we must ask, has science been a benefit to humanity or a curse? Shall we look forward to the time when the world will become habitable for all its children, and every land flowing with milk and honey, or shall we anticipate chaos and confusion or even the release of forces which may not only shatter this tiny planet of ours, but also throw the whole universe out of joint?

Science set out to be of service to mankind, to make the great forces of nature slaves for the service of man. But in serving man it had brought into use powers and forces which have destroyed as much as they have helped.

All progress is destructive as well as constructive and science is no exception.

Which is now predominant—destruction or construction? Let us briefly review the destructive side.

Science the Destroyer.

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It cannot be disputed that science has done more for the development of war than all the cynicism of the diplomats, than all the greed of the financiers of the great capitals and all the blunderings of self-seeking politicians. Modern war has brought greater slaughter and destruction than was ever dreamt of before. It was science that invented the long-range guns like Big Bertha, the torpedo bombs, incendiary bombs, delayed action bombs, submarines, flying fortresses, magnetic mines, depth charges, the armour-piercing bullet, poison gases and flame throwers. Science has even eliminated the necessity for a high physical standard among soldiers and so indirectly gives the race a helping hand on the road to decadence. To keep up the supply the wagers of war must offer every inducement and

some proverbially loud laughter, on the tip of some familiarly caustic tongue, or as likely as not, in the sanctuary of your own young heart.

I. H.

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Will Science destroy Humanity?

Science tries to reach back to beginnings but it can never reach the beginning. For if we picture a scientific beginning, that is something simple in the way of matter and energy and mind, it is always open to some one to ask, but what was there before that? If the answer be: there was nothing before that except Itself, then we are saying that we can picture what is Everlasting, which is far too daring a thing to say. If the answer be that before what we can picture there was a simpler something that we cannot picture, then we are confessing that we have not got back to the beginning. Thus science, as science does not speak about the beginning, nor about the end either. Science is nothing but statement of truth found out. When well digested it is nothing but good sense and reason.

As in so many of our cultural subjects, we must go back to the ancient Greeks for the origins of Science. They in their wisdom looked upon it as study of the forces of nature with a view to utilising them for the greatest benefit of humanity.

From those times to the present day is a far cry to us, who reckon time in ratio to the human span of life, and the progress of science was, until about a century ago slow and laboured. Indeed during the past hundred years more progress has been made scientifically than in the previous twenty centuries, but to science twenty centuries is only an evening gone. In the face of all there is to be known about the universe, the scientist is but a child. We have claimed that we are only now seeing the first faint glimmer of the light. Perhaps it would be truer to say that what we see is but the faint glow of the reflection of that light. Nevertheless it is true that the scientific discoveries of the past century or two have entirely revolutionised the environment of the human race.

about the importance of subject in writing. The merit of any piece of writing does not depend upon the greatness of its subject. It is not necessary that good articles can only be written on subjects like Truth and Justice, the Moral Uplift of India, the Reform of Humanity and the like. A good article can be written on the common sparrow and a bad one on Justifying the ways of God to Man. It is the treatment or the approach to a subject that counts, the style and not so much the subject. For a college magazine particularly serious subjects, written about in a pontificial manner, produce dull unreadable articles. For moral and social improvement a reader can go to other sources than a college magazine. A college magazine worth its name must be (pray mark!) a good mirror of the activities of the college, a record of its day to day life. preoccupying themselves with the problems of life and death, the contributors of a college magazine should observe the life around them in a critical and if possible a humorous manner. They should express their gaiety, their lightheartedness and their joy of living in their writings, rather than moan and lament like senile old men. There is nothing like humour, we assure you, to lighten the burden of life, even of a war-ridden life like ours. Laughter is a true disinfectant for all sentimentalities and pedantries and hypocrisies. Laugh, debunk and prick the bubbles of humbug around you, is our advice. Live wholesomely, richly and fearlessly and echo it in your writings. Make a Rabelais and a Shakespeare your guide and not the finicky, life-fearing, grovelling Mrs. Grundy.

The atricles of a college magazine must have above all, that elusive thing called 'local colour'—the unmistakable individual quality of one particular institution that belongs to no other. Islamia College, Peshawar has a distinctive life of its own. It should be the occupation of the contributors to the KHYBER, to feel that life, that soul of the institution and give it a 'local habitation and a name' in their articles. In what exactly that soul lies, what is the recipe of it, we cannot tell you. It lies, who knows, in the minarets and the domes of the mosque silhoutted against the sleeping Khyber hills; in the haunting smell of the lemon blossoms in spring; in the playing fields with their stress of young muscles; in hostels with their indolent 'chilms' spreading their aroma around; in the endlessly droning lectures of the professors, day in and day out. Who can tell where it lies this elusive subtle soul! It is for you to hunt it out, whether it be hidden in the beard of your teacher or poised on top of a famous moustache, under the hoofs of a well-known horse, in

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That howsoever people fast and pray
The flesh is frail, and so the soul undone:
What men call gallantry and gods adultery
Is much more common where the climate's sultry"

Similarly most so-called spirituality lies in a defeatist escape from life, a kind of kill-joy-ism. We don't mean to suggest that there is no genuine morality or genuine spirituality. There is, but that brand is so rare that it cannot with any feeling of conviction form the basis of an article by an under-graduate of 20. What we want to discourage is hypocrisy, sham, humbug. Certainly there are other things besides morality and spirituality which the young feel more genuinely and keenly. And one of these, I hear you say, is love. Yes, certainly love, but again not the brand that one comes across so frequently in magazines, particularly Urdu magazines. A treacly, whining kind of anaemic feeling, that is not the result of any passionate personal feeling but the second hand essence of some third rate vulgar love story. Their experience is merely "Platonic" but they have read of some lover "sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad made to his mistress's eyebrow." Of course it is quite excusable for young adolescents, particularly in our repressed surroundings, to be struck with the epidemic of such calf love, but to revel in it and spread the contagion of it among healthier sorts is nothing short of criminal. Again, dear reader, don't run away with the idea that we are dry as dust worshippers of cold reason, whose soul has not been uplifted with the miracle of romantic love. Far from it.

> We "could a tale unfold whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood; Make thy two eyes, like stars start from their spheres."

and so on. But as the ghost in Hamlet adds "this eternal blazon must not be to ears of fiesh and blood." Ivioreover through sheer respect for the editorial chair; we refrain from such wistful reminiscences.

We notice at this stage signs of exasperation on your handsome face, reader. Literature, politics, religion, morality is taboo, you ask, then what on earth is one to write upon? We sympathise with your difficulties; we even pity you. But we must also warn you that you are labouring under a common misconception

to call a spade at least a spade. A modern sensibility is, or ought to be, sincere, if necessary, brutally sincere. It must moreover be ironical, humorous, rational, sceptical, witty complex and profound. It ought not merely to accept, but question and wonder and reject. It must destroy to build anew. It is in a mood like this that we approach the hard editorial chair and sit in front of the piled heap of nonsense, not merely accepting but questioning and wondering and mostly rejecting

For a previous number of the magazine the contributions were invited in the following words: "Articles on subjects of literary, educational, historical, social, moral or spiritual interest...will be welcome." This notice holds good but with certain important qualifications. 'Literary' articles are good if they are not shamelessly 'lifted' and plagiarised from other books Much of literary criticism. unfortunately is just a playing about with cliches and platitudes. there is nothing fresh or personal about a literary article it had better Some similar qualifications must apply also to not be written. articles which purport to be 'educational, historical or social.' The trouble is that in an article that intends to be serious, the writer can very conveniently hide his lack of originality behind stock phrases and common-place ideas. What is uttered solemnly and pedantically as truth or fact, is no more than a pale copy of somebody else's truth, somebody else's fact. Serious writing at least with the young, encourages this kind of intellectual dishonesty.

Articles of moral or spiritual interest we regard with equal suspicion. Morality and spirituality in India are more often vague mysterious goddesses, hiding behind their shimmering veils, the ugly features of man's two worst enemies—Grundyism and Charlatanism. They are cloaks for ignorance and superstition and hence the mortal enemies of true knowledge. What many people consider morality is a convenient sanction for what is narrowly selfish, or at best the result of fear. It is frequently forgotten that much of our so-called morality is geographical and merely the outcome of a particular kind of climate and environment. Byron in Don Juan says wittily, but truly:

"Tis a sad thing, I cannot choose but say, And all the fault of that indecent sun,. Who cannot leave alone our helpless clay, But will keep baking, broiling, burning on,



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EDITORIAL

Prof. Ahmad Ali Qureshi has left us (we hope temporarily) to court princely favours at Kalat. We wish him the best of luck in this romantic venture and take the reins of editorial office in hand with feelings which can most aptly be described as 'mixed.' That editorship is no bed of roses, or a bed of any sort at all, that the responsibilities it imposes on human shoulders are onerous if not obnoxious, has been the refrain of many an editorial. In fact some martyred editors have gone so far as to claim that Shakespeare if not Prince Hamlet had had some editorship thrust upon him in some life or the other. How else, they argue, can one explain the authentic note of anguish in such phrases as "to grunt and sweat under a weary life." Volumes could be written to support this tempting hypothesis. But through sheer sense of dignity, we refrain. It is so easy to whine, so comfortable to moan. To moan and whine is to be ridiculous, romantic. And we are not romantic.

"What are you then?" may the reader ask at this point with pardonable curiosity. "Wait dear reader", we answer in our most gracious manner. That is exactly what we are going to reveal to you.

If we believed in hoodwinking the reader in the modernistic jargon we would answer superiorly that we are the "modern sensibility." But we are honest, at least we wish to be, we wish

A Company of the Comp . . • † .

THE KHYBER ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR



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وفارو فلسن برقار قوم افغال فع عرف مندكا كمندل كالدين بيال فع



24(2)

اللي 1900

دارالعلوم اسلاميه منرصد بشاور

فائب صلى يو مخداحس *شا*ل دوم مد مدر برعبد الرحن شاهال بایم پرونیسر محدرسی خان کلیم افغانی

	نبر ا سو		مئی هیمونیه		40	جلدا
			صاحب معنمون			برفار
	•		صاحب معنمون پروقببسر محمد موسیٰ خال کمکیم افغا بی	ت	مثلذرا	,
	۳		مخداحس -سال دوم	١	انهمارا	۲
		ئ.	پر دفیبسرا حمطی سادن قرلیننی ویم یه کنی کی - ایل - ایل	لمام نعليم	مجوزه ل	۳
	150	· -	منجبیدا درخان-سال سوم (دبی-ابس-سی)	ا کا بلاث	انسات	~
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خرببر شذرات

کار کی کی کھول کی میں کنٹی نظر نواز ہے۔ کل تک بنسن (۲۴ N5 ۱۱) اس بی سے زندگی کی مختلف تصویریں دیکھا کرنا تھا ، آج ہم نے اُرخ دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ دنجین کا سامان اس بی ہمیشہ سے رہا ہے۔ نب کا اور کا مثنون تھا اب عینکوں کا عشق ہے ، نب صحت کی طرف دھیان تھا اب نفاست پر زور ہے ، نب سادہ اور اُ جہا دیاس لیست نفا ا سے عرف اب اُور برٹ " مہنا مرقوب ہے ، نب سیروشکار نفرزی نجھ ا ب سیما اور بال روم میں دل میدا با جا تا ہے ، کھر زبادہ فرق نونیس ، اونہی ورا ذندگی کے دلیف بہو پر نو قر زبادہ ہے۔ اور کہوں تہ ہو آخر نہ درب نے فدم آ کے را ھا باہے ، انسان کو تر تی ہوئی ہوئی ہے۔

بیاتی آپ جانتی بی کہ شیر ممنوعہ و ندگی سے ہرمور پرہے۔ اُدمی اسے المجانی ہوئی نظروں سے دیکھنتاہے
بہلی وزنے کی ہمن نہیں پرائی۔ حدا کی بیٹی ساتھ ہو تو بہمشکل حل ہوجاتی ہے۔ جنانچہ اب اسے ہردور ہرساتھ
دیکھنے کا فیصلہ کرلیا گیا ہے۔ اب کہیں بھی شجر ممنوعہ نہیں رہے گا۔ عالی اور عربی کے ہاں میں وعشق کی ہستالی مشکل اور نشری طلب نعیس - اب نشاع کے داردان نالی کو اینے ہی واردان کی دیشتی میں وہوا جائے گا۔
بیلے وجنوں ہم سبنی ہو بہلے ہیں - اب دیوارولیتنان بھل الف کھنے کی بچائے عکس دُی دوست گول کم کے ان شدید سنے کا میں

بیکی کا نیجی کی کورلی سے بہیں جو دوسرا منظر دکھائی دے رہا ہے وہ پہلے سے کہیں زیادہ اہم اور ولجب بہت افران ذات کی کا حدید بد لئے اُسٹے ہیں۔ کلیاڑی اود کوال دیکر نہیں ، ما فراط سونے کرنے الا فاؤٹن ہیں سنجا ہے ،
امارت کا جہرہ انہیں وا فعاد نظر آیا ہے۔ وہ اس برسیا ہی پھیرو بنا جا ہتے ہیں۔ فاقنہ مست مزوور کی رکو ں میں مروف کی بیکی دکھائی وی ہے۔ وہ اس برسیا ہی پھیرو بنا جا ہتے ہیں۔ فاقنہ مست مزوور کی رکو اللہ میں مروف کی کہا خرورت و مرم ونا ذک بازووں سے ان کی انعان ہے۔ فضا بی فیضے کو نی دہے ہیں۔ اور اور کلہاؤی کی کہا ضرورت و مرم ونا ذک بازووں سے ان کا کید نعان ہے۔ فضا بی فیضے کو نی دہے ہیں۔ اور ان کے بیجے سے کوئی یہ گئاتا میر اسٹائی و بنا ہے ۔

نہ خور آٹھے گانہ ملوارات سے بہ بازوم سے آزمائے ہیں۔ مگر ذیوان ہیں کرصفی منز طاس پر آئے والے سنہری دکور کے خاکے بنائے چلے جادہ ہیں۔ کو با اُن کا کام خاکے ہی بنا تاہے -ان خاکوں ہیں زنگ بھرتے والے اور آئیں گے ،ان دنگوں کو حوادت و بنے والے اور ، اس حمادت کی حرکت میں ید لنے والے اور ، اس حرکت کو نصادم میں لانے والے اور - خاکے ، دنگ، حمادت، تعمادم - یا خ زبینے ہیں-ادراس کھڑکی سے نظر آنے دائے فرتوان پیلے ہی آبیتے پر پہنچ کر وجد ہیں آرہے ہیں- مگران کا قصولہ ہی از نہیں ۔ ایجل تما کہ کفتی کا مہم ہے۔ مک بین فاقہ کشی اسی فاکہ کشی ہی سے تو دود مروکی-اور بھرم انجراط سیسنے کا نہب ان کا لوچ کیوں نہ سہار نبتا۔ واٹر میں سے اس نہ بیں کننی طاقت ہے۔ انگلسندان کا لوچا اور کو تک اس کی کبشت پرہے۔ اسی لئے تو کوال اور کلماڑی کی صرورت محسوس تک نہیں ہوتی ہ

روس لدال اور كلها الى كا فائل ب، ده كبون دنك بناف دكاء ده اورنگ كساته سل كوجى ملاف الله

ت المجرور المال سے آیکا علامہ اتبال کما کرنے نصع باتی ہے اہمی دنگ مرے فون جگریں کا کھولی سے نظر آنے دالے نوجوان اس دنیا وسی فسم کے نکلیف دہ دنگ کو بہند نہیں کرسکتے ، نہند بہنے ماء اللحم نے ان سے جگر کا فعل شبیک کر دیا ہے ۔

بندكرد وكحواكى إ

م ہم ک

انهرام بامري وين

وہ دنیا کی نفرت بعری نگاہوں سے جان بچانا جا بنا تفار بواس کے لئے برسنے ہر لے بروں سے کم فرنوبس وه ما دادست كدر را نفا - بلكراس مال بس كذا دام را نفا- جب اجنى تكابرل سي اس كي نظر بن مكاني نفس -كودل ب ابك دروا نكروند به أست سرجم كالمنع يرجي وركرد بنا غفاء ان نبرو ل كي ناب اس بس نه في - اور آخر جب اسے اس مرہ کے اندر وافل ہونے کے لئے رحکبل دبا آبا۔ واس کی انکھوں کے سامنے بالک ایک نى د ندى فى يس كائس بيك سي تغرب نهم وانعاس زندى سد وفطى بيكان نعام وابن آب كواس كوسول لاوله مجنثا تعادبيكن أح ببلي باراست دمى زندكى اختنيادكرت يرمجبودكباجار كانفاج بسير أسع سخنت نفرت نعی سے اُس کی انگھوں نے اس نشگ اندھیرے کروبی او کمامنظر دہا جس کی او کھنی اور کھی ہوئی دفعاد اللہ المعن تھے لوگ او ملمدر ہے تھے۔اوران کے جروں پر ابلے بینظم کی واب مبزل کاوٹ ابك الوكلي ميديت الى تمايان في يعضيراك اورغلبط لباس بن كيف زر دد ماليح بيني الضاء ورخدا حاف ان کے دل کن ساہنوں میں و صلے بوٹ نعے - وہ شابدانسانی صفاحت سے عاری تھے ۔ اورشابداسی وجہ سے وہ کسی السے کام برجبور مو گئے ہوں گے بیس کاعمل بہ ہے۔ باکسی السلط سے ماح ل سے انر سن ان كى دما غى طاننون كوئمى السفي دهارسي بربها ديا بوكا - جس كابرانجام كسى أغاز سيمنعلى أوخرود بروكا ادرية أغازان كى كو فى كارسستنانى مى بيوكى سد فبدرونهي أونهيس بيوسكنى -- جند بلندفه فلهول في أسي اجا تك نظرى بجبرتم برجير كروبار بهال ابك اور بى منظر تفا - جند يه فكري عالم سدي نباذ ارفئ ناش کی دنیا س محو، بے افتنیار فیقے بند کردہے تھے العق رئی دارس وں میں مجبا تک سے جرے شرادت امیر انظريب العظيمول المع المرهمولي ما من ان مح يلي سامان فهفه المي . اوريد يدم المن فيفع المبيريكسي سننگلاخ زمین برکوئی لوئی بو بی گاڑی کمسینی جارہی مرب-آسے اس جگه سے بیدے بی نفرت فی -ا دراس کی محلیٰی نگائی بھی اس کے نفرت کے عدما بن کومزید انجھادتے کے لئے کا فی نفیس اور بھی نفرت فر عذہ ول س لئے إبك كوفي مبيه ورباء أمس كارنج وغم مر محظه برطناجار بانفا- اور بول محسيس مونا نفا- كوبا ايب ممائل يزيد گرفتادی کی مالت بر میٹی بھٹی نگاموں کسے دیکے رہا مور

کن فدرغم انگیز تغیب بر گھڑیاں سے جس یامت کا اُسے دہم دگمان بی نہیں ہوسکننا نفا۔ وہی بین آئی۔ اور اُس دنیا نے جس نے دی ہوئی نفیدں۔ اُسے آرام دسکون کے ماحول سے آتھا کر کس اُس دنیا نے جس نے جس اُسی آئی۔ اور اُسے آتا میں بہت کا اور جسے وہ سوسائٹی کا گذری دنیا جس کی نگا ہوں کے ساستے نفی۔ اور جسے وہ سوسائٹی کا گذر اور منفقتی حقد معینا نفا۔ جس کی بدائر سے سادی دنیا بھا گذا جا آتا جا ان جہدا ہو اُسے اُس کی نفیا کا ایک فرد ہونے ہمینند بھاگا کرنا نفا۔ بیکن آج وہ ان بدائول میں گھرا ہوا نفا۔ نہیں سے بلکہ اس کا وجود تورید اور بارگیا نفا۔ اس کے دنیا واسے اس سے بھی بھا سے نفر میں کرنے بلکے اور اسے

حقیر جانتی ہوئے نگاہوں ک نفرت ہو ذہر پر سلتے تھے دہ بہن کہا وہ وافعی سوسائٹی کا پہے انتفق حقد تھا۔ پا
اسے خواہ مخواہ اس مطرا تلہ بی شامل کر دیا گیا تھا۔ حقیقت بیں وہ اس مقام سے بہت دو دفعا۔ وہ کس طرح
ایسے آپ کو اس نعفن میں شامل کرنے لگنا۔ جیکہ سادے حقائق اس کی ہمجموں کے سامنے سے بے نقاب تھے
اسے ہریات کا علم تھا۔ بہن یا و بود علم ہونے کے اُسے بہتی نہیں دیا گیا تھا۔ کہ وہ سادی ہی با بنی بیش کر دے
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اگرائے زبان بلائے کا حق صاصل ہی ہو تا و بھی اصلے جمعوثا سمجھ کرنظرا نداز کر دینا ایک معولی با بنی بیش کر دے
بہنواہ مخواہ جھوٹا سمجھ نا ہے انعمالی بنی بہل ہے انعمالی بخواہ کی اُسے و بیائے انعمالی کی نوشندی ہو گا آ ہ
سمانی ابتا سروونوں یا نفوں بین تھام لہا۔ اُس کا دماغ گھوم رہا تھا۔ اور دل بی ان اور نیجے اوگوں کے
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خلاف نفرت کا دائرہ وسیع ہو تا جار ہا تھا۔ ان ہی خیالات بیس محقالہ ایک توارث اُسے جو تا کو اور ہوں کے مسائے اور کی تعارف کو دور ہیں تاہو اور کا انکام ساتھ دو شرخ آ تکھیں گھوم اپنی تعارف کو دور ہیں تاہو اور ایس تھا ہوگا۔ اور داس چہرے پر مصنوعی ہمدر دی اس نے قرارت فرارت میں گھوت سے
اُسے ان آنکھوں ہیں خرارت و بی محسوس ہوئی۔ اور داس چہرے پر مصنوعی ہمدر دی اس نے قرارت فرارت سے
مسائی انہو ایک اور اور میں مورک اور دوراس چہرے پر مصنوعی ہمدر دی اس نے قرارت فرارت سے
مسائی از اوراد کی اوراد میں مورک اور دوراد سے پر میں میں کو دوراد کی میا سے دوراد کا میں کھور کے میا سے دوراد کی میا ہوگا ہے۔

المجلى الحساس المواسك الماص كبول المون على إلى السنة بهر مواكم الكليد المالية الله المست المجرد المحال المون المو

"ا جھانو چدی کی آپ نے"۔ ایک نے المقد بڑ معاکر کہا۔ تو آب رہے ہمارے سانھی " " اجی گھرا بینے نہیں " ایک اور کھنے لگا ۔ کوئی برا اجرم نونہیں ۔ یس نظرین نے ہی آپ کو اس معید مند میں پینسایا ہوگا۔ اور آپ نے اپنی معاش کی ناوش ہی گھے اتھوں جوری کر لی ہوگا۔ بھلاجرم کیسا ہوا" مبى كيمه مجهد مجهد من بيش أبا فعائد اوراب أو بهال رونى ملتى هم - اود اكريا مرته ملى تو بيرسهى - كبول جى "؟ پيم جند فسفت أضف - اور جب شور كيم د بن لكا - نوكريم سف نز د بدى ليج مي يكي كفف كي جراً من كي -" جى - منبس سن ميں بازار كي ابك دكان نقا "

"ارسے ٹوکیا ہڑا۔کسی امبرگھرسے نہیں ٹوکوئی بھاری میکان ہی سہی"۔ ایک نے آسے آ دھے فقرے پہ ی ٹوک دیا۔

اجی آپ گھرائے کبوں جا رہے ہیں ۔ نئی عبدہ ہے اس سے ؛ خبر لواب عادی ہوجا ئیں گے ۔ ہم جو رہے اس سے ساتھی ۔ اور آپ میدے ہمادے ؟

"جي ال صرور - جمارے سانفي عبى -اور . . . ميرا مطاب بے ساگرو بھى "

بنت منت ابسب، تف نگ سے الے کھاون سے کمبل کمبلاجار ہا تھا۔ بہ و گرفتناداس اول سے کمبل کمبلاجار ہا تھا۔ بہ و گرفتناداس اول سے سے کا ند تھا۔ اور بہ بیگا بی بن ان سے التے وجر نفیج بک تھی۔ اور اس منسی مدانی بین دواس کو شت ما تول سے ما نوس کر دہے نہے ۔

عجیب بات تھی۔ اُس نے اس تفاد فانے بس طوعلی کی طرح آواز ملند کرنا جاہی ۔ ببکن کون تھا سنے والا ہو وہ اُن الله علی اور کوکس طرح تما ہاں کرنا۔ وہ آوساری ونبا کو اپنی ہی عبنک سے دیکھنے کے عادی ٹیھے ۔ واقعی بیدا آدکھی دنبیا تھی ۔ جسے آس کا اُن مجید کے عادی ٹیھے ۔ واقعی بیدا آدکھی دنبیا باراس کے سامنے بیا نفاب ہوئے تھے۔ جسے آس کا اُن مجنوں عبرا داخ جیلے سے تفاصر نما۔ ان ہی جبالات بیں ڈویلے ہوئے اس کی نظری و در سلا خوب سے بامرا بکر جبل پرجا بڑیں۔ اجانک تبری طرح جبیتی اور آبادی کے مکا تو بیل ورب گئی۔ جند مند شول کے بعد اباب مندی سی جان بنجوں میں لئے آئر کے اُر اُن آئر نے اُر اُن کے درختوں کی اور میں جو بیل اپنی مرخی کے بوزے ناج دیا ہے۔ سے ایس کا مرا بک بید اباب مندی سی جان بنجوں میں لئے آئری کے درختوں کی اور میں جب کئی ۔ آہ یہ طالم دنبا " ، ، ، ، سرو آ ہ کے ساتھ آس کا سرح جب کئی ۔ اُن جد سے ناج دیا ۔

انسؤول سے وہ اپنے دلی مالات منتقل کرنے رہے ۔ ایک عم مبرسکون طاری نعا- اور بہی کبغیرست طاری بی رہی ۔ گر باسطے سمندے بنجے موجیں آو چل رہی ہیں ۔ بہلی کر فی رکاوٹ انبیں لبند ہوتے نبیس دینی۔ "كباكروكي اب ؟ " خركيم في ديك ول سي إجها - اوراس في سيكة ليعيس جواب وبا "" بو تفييت من ميوكا . . . ؟ كريم عنبط كاوامن تعام كرفاموش ديا- اور ييروبي سكوت تعا-"دنبا بے گناموں کوسز ادبنی ہے یا فاموش سطح پر مجمر حیند موجوں سے سنور بہا کیا ۔ دلمند سے گناہ رولسن جها ليني مع واورو ، اسطرح كركون دوسرافنا مكارفراد دبا ماكردر ديمري دندكي كدارف برمجبور كباما ناب - الى كلى بلكول برسي السوكيس كرا به أدار بيج قاك بل مم برور بع تعدا دراس كى كانيني برنى أوار فصاور مين مزيد عم افزاني كردين فعي --" كوني ادركام مونا جس مي عرت تو برماد نه ہونی . . . مصارم میں جائیں ایسی دلیان کی محرر باں ، جوعز سن پر بے دہم و کمان لاتھ وال دبنی مبراهدد كادكونى نبين بسير اسط زمين كاوبر من السلط المين كارب كونى نهبل ١٠٠٠ ور٠٠٠ ور ٠٠٠ مبرك نطف ١٠٠٠ نوكبا ١٠٠٠ كرديكا ١٠٠٠ ب كون ٠٠٠٠ ؟ مسسكبون بن أس كي آواز ألجه ربي تنبي -اسي حالت بين ينط كو كور بن أشحا أكسي كي نظرون سيبينى ، بل كمائ برسة وسين كى ورول س دوين بركتى -كريم ف نظر بن مثاب وبكن ابك حذاب المنابل السيم بعي سائفه بي بعاك جانب برمجيد وكرد بانفا - مكر برمحسوس برونا نفا كوبا المدنا ميواب بوش مسلامون س عكراكروابس اوف رياب مست خدا جائداس عم أفرين ليح مبركبون انتاسور تفاكر سخت وليى بيج سي نعداس فسارے ماحل كوسرا يا افسردگى من نيدبل كرك دكه دبا تعا-

سورج کی نیز وسنوخ کرنیں سال خوں سے گزر کرنا دیک کمرہ کودکشت کرنے مگیں۔ کئی سمساکر آ مکعیں ملنے ببداد ہورہے محصے - اورکئی زرد ڈھا نیچے ابھی نک غلیظ کملوں بس لیٹے موخواب نصے - اوران کے ملکے خوالے ان کی زندگی کے آخری سائن محسوس ہونے نصے سے کریم بھی بیاد ہوا - اوراب ٹواس کا بلبل مؤب چیمار کا تھا۔

" ركيمو لوبار إاب أو فوب جهما راسيد مما دا طيل"

" تؤكبون نرجيها في اكب في جماني ليت بوف جواب دبا-

"سيكن حبب بيط ببل ببخرے بي بندكيا تفا - أوكس فلدا وراس اور فالمون بواكرنا تفاك

مدنواس دفنت نیا نبدی نفارا وراب لوقفس کواس طوبل مدت کے بعد کھیدنسال ہی تعدد کرنے لگا ہے ۔ کریم اینے مبلے کیوے درست کرنا اُتھا۔ابک ٹواب آلود ایکٹوائ کی۔

"ارت كربون !" أست دوست بلار بي نفع" ا دهرا دُ لُو - درا دل بهلابين - ابعى كا نده بي ببلجه أشعا . سارا دون مشقت كرنا موكى "

سب کونے میں اکھے ہوئے۔ اور نامل کی دنیا میں وربغے گے۔ پھر وہی منظر نھا۔ ایک ملی سی طرب ان اکٹرے ہوئے تاروں میں ہے ہنگام مشور پریدا کر دبتی سے ارب کر مجوں است ست کبیں ہوں؟ "ای مصست کماں؟ بازی تعینی تو یات رہی ہے۔ اور مقابل سے ایک نے زورسے بتا کی بینے اس کے ایک نے اور سے بتا کی بینے اور کرم نے فرمنی نظروں سے و بیسے ہوئے ہوا ۔ او خور بیت و بیسے ہوئے ہوا ۔ اور کرم نے فرمنی نظروں سے و بیسے ہوئے ہوا ۔ اور کی اس اور کرم نے فرمنی نظروں سے و بیسے ہوئے ہوا ۔ ویا ۔ اور فرمنی جیتیں گے آب! او خور بیت دیکھے ؟

المعوري ديرخاموشي جماني رسي-

"ارے - ایک بنتاکمان غائب ہے - کون چرہے؟ بناؤ نوسب اپ بنتے - اور بنام کیا جہارہ م

"اماں سے ہم نمہارے پورٹو تھوڈی ہے ہی ہیں ۔ کریم نیزی سے بتنا نکال کر گھٹنوں میں وبائے لگا۔
یس نہمارے ہی باس نوجے ؛ وہ نیزی سے اُٹھا۔ اس کے با نفیہ ترکستی بتنا چھین کر کھنے لگا۔
"ہے با ضیس بہ بنگم ، پتنا و بجھتے ہی کمرے کی فضاؤں ہیں اولیجے اولیخے نفنوں کا منزور گو نیج اُٹھا۔
"جالاک ہے اب ہمارا شاگرو ۔ ایک نے ڈورسے نہی کی دینتے ہوئے اُسے کہا مینسی کی ۔ ایک مسلسل منسسی ۔ انتے بیں لوہے کا دروا ڈو بھینے ہوئے گھلا۔ ایک افسرے با نفری جند کا غذات نہے ۔ سب منجسس نگاہوں سے اُس کی طرف و بھینے گئے ۔ بینے با نفول سے نور سخود لؤ حک دیے تھے ۔ کہ مے نام جندا مکا مات نہے ۔ کہ اب اچانک چند واٹس کے مل جانے کی وجہ سے کرم بے فصور تنا من ہو اُبیا ہے۔
اس لئے اُرج سنام اُسے را کر دیا جائیگا ؟

ا کا کریم زور سے منسا و نیا و کجھے آج - آج ایک سال کی سرائے یا مشقت کے بعد بے تصور تابت ، موکیا ہوں ۔ " موکیا ہوں ۔۔۔ ادر آج نشام آزاد ہوجا دُن گا ۔۔ کا کا ۔ ہی ہی ہی ہے "

ایمی ایمی اس کاجسم لوسیدی رنجروں سے جدا بڑا تھا۔ اور اب پھراس کی کلائبوں کے گروموٹی کو بال لبنی بوری نجیس سے وہ نہا بہت بدیائی سے بازار کے جہن وسط سے گزر رہا نھا۔ گربا کو بی قابل سنائٹ کام مرانجام دبابو سے برند فضس سے ما ڈیس ہوچکا نھا۔ اسسے طوبل عرصہ کے بدد گھونسلا تصور کرنے دگا تھا۔ بھلا جدائی اسے کب گوارائی کسی بھاری جبب کو ملکا کرنے کی کومشش اسے پھراہی ہی مفل کی طرف لئے جا رہی نعی اور جانے اس کے لئے آج بھی یات کیموں یا عب مسرت تھی۔ وہ گزر ہا تھا۔ یہ عم و فکر۔ اور مؤک کے کنا رے ایک تھے۔ وہ گزر دہ فتا کے بیا نہ بھیلائے ، ہا تہ جبیلائے ایک صدا ہے گرود د بلند کر دہی تھی۔ اس کے بجر سے کے کھنڈ ر کسی ایمی تھے۔ اور اس کے پاس ہی کمزود وفا آزان بچہ اوں دور ہا تھا۔ گوباکسی خواں ذوہ درخت کی سوکی ٹمنی برا بک مغموم برتارہ اپنی خمکیس صداؤں سے دلخوات کی کرز ہا ہو۔ بیکن وہ اسی طرح بی ایک سے گزر دیا نفار بل فکر وہم سے اسے آئے بیا وہی نہیں تھا۔ اس کی وہ اس کی وہ اسی طرح اس کے بائی سے گزر دیا نفار بل فکر وہم سے اسے آئے باؤ وہی نہیں تھا۔ اس کی وہ اسی کو ایک ایک وہ اسی دوران نفا۔ بیا کی سے گزر دیا نفار بل فکر وہم سے اسے آئے بیا وہی نہیں تھا۔ اس کی وہ ان کی حسیّات پر گوبا ایک میں داروں سے ایک سے گزر دیا تھا۔ دیا اسی دی ایک سے دوران نوا دیا تھا۔ دیا کہ میں داروں کی دیا تھا۔ دوران کی دیا تھا تھا۔ سے ایک سے گزر دیا تھا۔ اس کی دمانی دیا تھا۔ دوران نوار کی دیا تھا تھا۔ سے ایک سے گزر دیا تھا۔ اسی دمانی دردند دردند کی در انسان دمانی دردند کی دردند کی در انسان دمانی دمانی دردند کی دردند کی

مي و في المعلم

على نارسى ، نوى روابات ، مربى اعتفادات ، معاشرتى كيفبات اوريغرافيانى مالات كالمحمومي اتر افراد وَم كوص ساني من دهال دينام -اسكاتام نهذيب مع -مرزوم ابني بي تهذيب كوبمنزن نهذيب سبحنى ہے۔ اور مرمکن وربعے سے اس کی ہم اور امتبادی خصوصیات کو برفرادر کمنا چامنی ہے۔ ببک مختلف نہتر بوں مے درمیان ونشا فرنشا نصا دم می مرحا تاہے۔ جب ابب فرم کسی دوسری قوم کے غلبہ ونسالط بس آ جاتی ہے ومفتوح وم بيد و نانع وم كي نهذب كامرطرح سيمقابد كرتى ب- ادرا بني ردائتي تهذيب عامما بال بہلوؤں کو فائم رکھنے کی کوسٹش کرتی ہے۔ سبکن کچر عرصہ کی محکوی تے بعد اپنی تمام مساعی کو ناکام بوتے وبجدكم إس برابب مابيس كاعالم طارى بوجاتا به اوروه فود ابنى نهدب وتمدل سع ببرادم والمناني پھر آ مسننہ آ مسننہ اپنی تمام روسن اور من اور من خصوصبات کونوک کرے نئی نہذیب سے ناریک ترین بہاؤوں كو اتفانباد كريتي بيد اوراسد ابك عظهم الشان اورفايل فخر كادمًا مدسنها ركرف مكنى بديكن بجد مدمن كم اللخ نجريه كالساء ددان نهذبهو سطح عاس ومدائب برنظر غائر والنا كا مرددت محسوس موتى ب ادریالآخرنظرات مگناہے کہ اپنی نہتیب بھی خربوں سے خالی ترخمی-۱دراجتی نہ دبی کے داکش نظارے فربب نگاه سے زیادہ وفیون نہیں رکھنے تھے۔اس کے زم نٹی نہذیب کی کورا نرنقلب سے بازا کرعہابہ كرستند كى طرف وشف لكنى ب دبيس زمانه حال كالزائنا كمرابر جكام وناب كداس كامنتا نامكن مو جا نا ہے۔ دونوں نہذیبوں سے باہمی اختلاط اورامنزاج سے ایک سی قسم کا ندن طهور بزیر مؤنا ہے۔ بوایک طرف نو دولون کی خصوصیات کا حامل مرو نام اور دوسری طرف برمیشن مجدوی دولون سے مختلف ب ہے است مکا ازمغربی نہا بیب وتمدن سے نصاوم کا مندوسنا فی تعلیم بر بورا - انگریزی مملداری سے على من وسنان من عام تعليم ولو يول اور سند أول كم لا تصول من في - بوعمو ما مسجدول اور مندرول من تعليم دباكرتے تھے۔ ان سے منتبول اور بائد شالاوں میں جماعت بندى نبيل مونى تفى- نہ كوئى رحيط بروت يه اور ساحرى لى جانى لنى - سرطالب علم بدات ود ابب جماء ت مونا نفا - اور اسعاس كى فأبليت اوراستعداد مح مطابق سبق دما مانا نفا - مننب سے ابندای تغلیم ماصل کر لینے سے بعد موته ارطالبعلم خاص فاص علوم کی مکبل کے ایے معہور علماء کے باس جا کرکسب قبطن کیا کرنے تھے۔سندیکی بل علوم مراجم كن خصيل من كان عرصد عرف كريين اورفاضل استادك وعلى معبارك امتفان بس إورا انز في برطاكر في الحي الكريزا بيض مراه ابك نيخ فتم كانمدن اورابك نيا نظام تعليم لائے- ابندا بين مهندوستنا بيون اور معدومتا مسلمانوں نے اجنی نظام کی برزود مخالفت کی اور اپنے مشرقی طرز تعلیم کی بابندی پرمرد ہے جن طبقوں ف مخربی علوم کی حصیل مغربی زبان کے وربع مغربی طربع سے مشروع کی تھی۔ ان کی وصلہ افزائی حکومت ، - معن سا روا الشف مدا معرف كالكارامطين أو الكرامات كرامان سي شارم كراماد الم

کی طرف سے ہوتی نظر آئی ۔ او کچیوصہ کے بعد مغربی معاشرت کی اندھاد معند نفل کی جانے لگی۔ اورجب اس کے معنوب سے بعد مغربی معاشرت کی اندھاد معند بنائے گئی۔ مغرب اورمشرق کی کے معنوب کی بیٹ میں اس کی بیٹ میں ایس کی بیٹ میں ایس کی بیٹ میں ایس کی بیٹ کو گئے در اس کی بو آخری صورت ہوگی۔ اسکی نہدت کو گئی فعلی بیش کو گئے تہیں کی جاسکتی ہ

مكران توم في بعي ابن إمل الجراحة بإلم صح فدم المعابا ادر شروع شروع بن عربي ادر سنسكرين معدس سے ہی کام لینے کی اسٹ ش کی ۔ بیکن جب فارسی کو سرکاری علالتی زیان کے دریجے سے مٹا دباگیا ۔ فر حفینفت کے جرے سے نقاب اٹھ کیا - اور موا کا اُر ماف طور سے نظرانے نگا -اس کے بعد مغری علوم و فنون كوا تكريزى زيان بين بونها المع عاف كابن وبست كبالبار من دام من موجوده طرز نعليم كى بنبادر كمي ئى ئىنىدارىي عرصد كاندر نىن سركارى بونبورسلىيان فائم بيوكئيس-ادربدست سى انگرېزى سكول اور كالج كمل كي . بغايراس وفنت عاكون كامفعدب نفأكم ارباب حكومت كى زبان جانب وال لوگ وفتروں اور عدالمنوں میں کام کرنے کے لئے کانی نعداد میں اور کم خریج پر مل جائیں - مدارس کی مگرانی اورانتظام سے کئے ماشان میں مراکمین کا نفرریو ۱-اس کی سفارس بر مورنسٹ و ندتے بہلی مرانید ابندائی تعلیم سے مسادف کے لئے روبیہ مباکرے کا قرص اپنے ذمدلبار مبنی نافری اور اعلی نعیم سے منعلق برقبصلہ مرا کر صرف ایک سرکادی با فی سکول مرضلع میں جادی بہاجائے۔ اور صرف ایک سرکادی کا لیے مرصوبے میں۔ مزىد بسكول اودكائ غيرسركادى مرايد سے كموے جائيں -سكن الله بن بجرابك مرانيہ حكومت في ابنى اس بالبسى كا علان كياكم ابندا في تعليم كي زنى و توسيع كنمام اخرا جائ خوا مرسركاري سي والمع مليك سبكناس مع بعدى ابندائ تعليم عام تدموسى - رئتاد ترقى ملى يے عدست دي . مسر كو كھلے نے سنان سك بعدى ابندائى تعليم عام تدموس مندب مالک کی طرح ابنی رعا باکی آنے والی نسلوں سے مرفردواحد کو کم از کم برا کمری سے درجے مک نعلیم دبنا ابنا فرض سجے - اورا سندائی تعبیم کوعام اور لازمی اورمونت کردسینے کی ایک سم گیر تخویز نباد کرے اس پر بل المانجرهمارد المدكرة كيغرض اسه سأدع بالتج كرواد دويكى والدفع معفوظ كرسك باخواد وادمنظورنو نهرسى ببكيناس كى وجهسه إندائي نعليم كى المهبت ما مران نعليم كم محدو ولينف معن مكل كرعوام الناس سے سامنے آگئی۔ اور حکومت سے یادیا واسے عام کردیتے کامطا دید کیا جانے دگا۔ سا اور میں اور مجرسلا الله يم مل محكومت كى طرت سع ابندانى تعليم كى فرسيع كى وعدے سئے سئے - بيكس جب عك الماك يركامديدا بن نفاذ يدير نه بهوا- ابندا في تغليم أجري بنا دبين كاكوني انتظام نه موسكاه سلا 1 من می سیاسی اصلاحات کے مانخت مجانس واض وانین کے در دالے فلیم ف ابنے اپنے صوبہ کے لئے لازمی ایندائی نعلیم کے قالون منظور کرائے ۔ بیکن ان برعمل کسی صوبہ میں می کمل طور سے اب تک نمیس می ان بیان ان میں کا بنجہ بیر ہے کہ اب تک در ب ایک در بات کی خربیب سیدوسنیائی غربیب استری مطاهدة كالونند الما الميا بكث كي وسعموبهات كورائدا فتبادات مل سفة بي - بين به

افنبارات مجے طورسے استعمال نہیں کے ماسکتے۔ جب نک مجے فلم کے وگ منتخب ہو کر جانس آبین ساند میں نہ ای اُبس تاکہ ان میں سے فابلیت اورصلا جبت رکھنے والے وزیر مفرر مہر کیس ۔ ان مجانس کے لئے مجمع ما سندوں کا اُن خاب ووٹروں کے ہاتی میں ہے۔ ووٹر اگر خود نا تو اندہ اور حالات کر دو پیش سے بے جربیں تو وہ تما سندوں کے انتخاب میں بقید اُفلطی کر بیٹھیں گے۔ اسی سئے وزیا بھر کے متمدن ممالک بیں ووٹروں کا نعلیمیا فئنہ ہر تاجیوری کومن کی کا میب بی کے لئے نہا بیت خوری تصور کیا جا تاہے۔ اب مبدوستان کے ساتھ لوائی کے بعد اردی سے وعدے کئے گئے ہیں۔ اس سئے اسمبلیوں کے افتیارات میں مزید نو سیم مرکی ۔ اور رائے دست کان کی دمہ وادی اور براھ جائی ۔ اس سئے بغینا ابتد ای تغلیم کے عام اور لاڑ می کرد بنے کا وفت ایکیا۔ ہے ،

كالمالة من في اعدادات كالقاد ميوا- اور ما المائد من حكومت مند في ابك مركزي منتاور في إوراد عام تعلیم کی اصلاح وزق کے لئے مناسب نجاویر بین کرنے کے فائم کہا۔اس اور فرنے آرسی بیان ا س عرض سعم عرب كروة تعليم مندرجه وبل شعبول كمنعلق ابنى داسلة بعيل كرب (1) ابتدائى بنبادى نعلیم (۲) نعلیم یا لذال ۱۳) بیجول کی صحبت (۲) عارس کی تعمیر (۵) شجلسی خدمت (۲) معلمین کا انتخاب نريبين وملا أمرات (ع) افسران معاسم كنت مكا انتخاب و نفريد (مر) صنعتى ننجاد تى اورفني نعلم ال سدب كبيبين كى دبور أبن مركزى بورؤ ك ساحت بين بيوس واور ورف الكبيون كى الحاوير كالخاوير كالخلاصراور POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA ك الم سك ابك نناس كى صورت من شالع كى بن - سندوسنان كى ناديخ بن تعليمي اصلاح والرقى ك سلع اليى ومدكين المحاويز بيط كمين بين نهب كي تبس بورو كي محدث اور وسعب نظرا ورنجاد بزكي جامعبت دافعي قابل دادہیں ۔ بور و کی سفادستوں کا خلاصہ بہ ہے کہ ١١ ، جھ سے جودہ برس نک سے تمام لوکوں اور لوک بوں کے كي مفت اورلاز مي بنبيا دي نعليم كا انتظام كبا حاف - نغليم ما دري زيان مبن دي حاك - اوراس كي بنباد بجوں کے عملی مبدان طب کو مذنظر رکھی ایکام کروا درسیا صوا کے اعلول برفائم کی جائے۔ بچو برس مسے کم عمر سے بیون کے لئے زمری مدارس فام کے عامیں مین میں قطیم دینے دانی است انیاں موں (بو) مائی سکولوں میں وا قله ااسال كي عمرون بو- اورميعا وتعبيم جير سال ميو- لبكن ان سكولون مين عرف وسي طالب علم واظل كفي جائين جوا وسط سے زبادہ فابلبت لنصف موں - لائ سكول دوسم سے موں اكبير مك بعني فالف على ا رئيكنبكل اجنى صنعنى - تأكر بيرى مين فيسم كي صلاحبست بود اسى فسم كيم سكول مي داخل موسكيس ١٣١) ينبور في من دا فلسكى شرا نطب ترميم كى جائے -اور حرت دين طلباكا يون من داخل كي جائي -بو ونبوسٹی ندنیم سے استفارہ کرنے کی املیت رکھتے ہوں ، غربب لبکن منتی طلبا کی املا د وطالعت وسے کر ى جائے _ الرمبارب جاعنب مسوخ كردى جائيں - اور وگرى ماصل كرنے كے لئے مدت تعليم نين سال مور وركرى با تنته ملدا كے لئے على ادر على تحقيقات كا فاص سند وبست كباجائے رمم ، حبّك سے بعد ہر نے والی صنعتی ادر تنجارتی ترنی کے بیش نظران بچوں کوجن کا مبحان طبع عملی کام کی طرف ہر ۔ صنعتی متجارتی اور

نداعتی العلیم دینے کا استظام وسیع بیمانے برکہا مائے مدیت اقبلیم ابندائی صنعتی باحرفی باتجار فی سکولوں میں دوسال المنكنيك إلى سكولول مي جدسال ورويلوما ماصل كرف كے الت مزيد نين سال بود اور كام روسان میلوکو رباده توجه اور البهبت دی جائے (در انجابم بالغال کو انتی می البهبت دی والے جنتی بنیاری تعلیم کو انتی می البهبت دی والے جنتی بنیادی تعلیم کو انتی می البهبت براے بیست دع کی بنیادی تعلیم کو انتام بالغ آبادی کو حفیقی صنون برافطیمیا فقد مناسخ کی جهم میست براے بیمانے پرست مردع کی بنیادی تعلیم کو انتقام کا معلیم کو انتقام کا دی کو حفیقی صنون برافطیمیا فقد مناسخ کی جمهم میست براے بیمانے پرست مردع کی چاہے۔عروری مونو خبرسر کاری اداروں اور إو نبودسٹيوں كے طلبات اس كام بين امداد في جاسف اور ربالج استبها ورامو فون وعبره كا استعمال كباحاكة وكنب خاف جارى كف جائين - اور وزون ممك كنابي، رسائے اور اخبارات شائع كئے جائيں - (4) برفسم كے مدارس كے لئے معلمين كا انتخاب نها بين احتباط سے كيا جائے -ان كى تخوا بول ميں معقول احداث كئے عاليہ -ان كى تربيت سے لئے نے شرینگ کا بچ اورسکول کھو نے جا بیں - جن بی تعلیم مفت ہو۔ اور غریب طلباء کو دظا اُسف نے حالیں رہے اور علی ہے در اور علی ہے کا ایک سلسلہ دے اطالب علموں کی نن کا در صبح فنو و نما کی حقاظت سے لئے طبی معاشوں اور علاج کا ایک سلسلہ جارى كباجائ صحن اورصفاني ، غذا اور إن شاك اورورش ادر نفر بح كم منعلن مناسب تجاويز افنيار كى جائيس- ١٨) جن بيج ن مين كوني خاص حيهماني كمزوري با د ماغي نقص مهو ان تى تعليم كاخاص بندولسن كبيا جائے ، و، لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں سے وار میں سمدری - فیاعنی ، اعدادیا سمی ، اور مجالسی فرائص سے خیالات وجديات كي نشوونماكر في الح مناسب نفريجي اورسماجي مننا عل مبيّا كي جائيل- بيول كي عمرك مطابی کیبل کود کمیتی یا فری اسکاو فنگ و زراما ۱۰ مداد با بهی ۱۰ میلاح دببات و قبره جیسه مناغل کو سنظمطر لقد بدوسعمت دی جائے۔ (١٠) ملازمرت تلاش کرنے والوں کی امداد سے لئے خاص ادارے ناکم كية جائين - (١١) برقهم كي نعليم كي نكراني اور انتظام سي يئ قابل ، مخلص اور مهدد وافسر منخاب سية عائيس-اوران كى امراً وسم من المول بوروادر وسلوك سكول كبيتيان مقردى عائين و يه ب ابك مختصر ساجر به اس دمكش اور سين تنصو بركاجو إدر وسن البيت مجرزه تظام العليم كالبيل كي ب بعض مباستدان بواس فسم سے بلند بانگ وعدوں ٹی ابغا مونے رکھنے سے واکر نہیں۔ اسے فرنستر بہنظر مجھنے ہیں۔ کھادگ جن کی دائے میں گذمنند سو ڈیڑھ سو پرس سے دوران بن نعلیم کی دفناد نرنی نہا بن مابوس تن رہی ہے۔ بکدم کروٹروں انسالوں کوفواندہ بنادینے کی تجادیز کوشک وسنب کی نگاہ سے وكيف بي رجن ما بران بعليم ونعلبي معامل مدبي بيديد مكومت سي سخل ادريد اعتناى كي شكايب دي ج - وه كروادول دو بانعلم مرفرج كروبين كي بخويز كومحص ابب اببا ول توش كن فواب تعدد كرن ببل جوكمي منزمندة الجيرند مردكا - برعكس اس كيميمرين ان تجاويز كا دي فلوص سع بخرا قدم كرن باب ادراتبين جلدسے جلد عملى جامد بيتا ئے جانے كے فوامن متى بين نى الحال برمنيا دير صوف ايك فا کے کی جیٹیت رکھتی ہیں۔ نفشہ کی مکبیل سے ائے ان میں صروری نفصیبلات کے انداج کی طرودت اس للے تمام سب كبنبول كى دبورلوں كى بى ا تنتے ہى وسيع بتميائے برا شاعبت برونى جاستے جننى خود بورد کی د پورٹ کی مور سے ،

پور فرسن بندامور ي طرف كاني نويترنين كى - منال امنخانون جيسے اسم تغليمي سلم كوعام طور سے ملكرتے كى كوسف ش تك تہيں كى كئى- بلكم سے زماتہ أشنده كے لئے المقاركما كباہے - مال تكم موجده تعلیم کی ایک پرسعت برای کروری اس کا نظام منفان ہی ہے ۔ مذربی اور اخلاقی نظیم کی نفصیلات سے كونى بمست تهيس كي تمى - مال مك استعام العليم كاجز وخرورى فراد دينا جليك فعيا مسلخى طلياكو وظاكف. وبنے کی اور یا نی سکولوں میں صرف نابل طا اب علموں کے داخلہ کی سفارش کی گئی ہے۔ ببکن بہ شبیں بنا یا کہ یہ انتخاب کن اصواد سے ما تخدت موں تے ۔خصومتا مختلف سکولوں کے لئے کسی منت نرک طران المنفان كى سفارش نبيس كي كئى - ذراجية نعليم كيسئل كوواعن طيد معسلجمان كى كوست شنيس كى كئ ينها دي تعليم ما درى زبان من موكى - باي سكولون من مند وسنناني دربية تعليم مردكا - ادر بونبورسي من الكريزي مان سكول سع بونبورسى بس جان والعطليا سے الع بومفكل ذبان كاس طرح بدا مومائيكى اس كا مجع انداد ہ نہیں سکا بانگیا۔ اورنہ کوئ مل بنا باگیا ہے۔ لوکیوں کی قیلم کے منعلی صرف انتاہی کمد دبناکانی مبحد لبا گیاسے . کہ ان کاندلیم میں او کل عبسی بوگی - حالاتکہ او کیوں کی نعلیم کاسوال سلم طور سے زیادہ الم ادرنانک سے بنطابراد سفاسے الحراعظ مرارج تغلبم مک الوکوں اورلوکبوں کوایک جب فالم وبنے كى مجورت - مالانك سالماً سال كانجريه الل فطريك علط ناست كرج كاست - اعط تعليم على النبول كى عرودمت كااح ماس بونے كے يا و جو دلئى أونبورسال الكو لنے كى كو فى سخوبر بيش نهبىل كى آئى - ترم دينان مع منتى منتنى طليا كو دخل أعت و سے كرم الك غربين مزيد تعليم بانتحقيقات كى غرعن سے بيسيم كاكبين ذكر كباكبا سع ملازمت كادار ع فالم كرف سع بهل مارس كسائه سائه مناسب ببيئه منتخب

کرنے کے متناور تی مرکز جاری کے جانے چا ہیں۔ نبن سال سے چدسان نک کے بچوں کے لئے ترمری ساری کا اجرا جنت دسیع بیمان کا اجرا جنت دسیع بیمان ہوگا ۔ بورڈ نے اپنی نجاوبر موجودہ سیان نظام کو دلفر رکھ کر نیار کی ہیں۔ اگر اس بی انبد ملیاں ہوگئیں فصوصًا مرکز میں۔ نوان تجا دین میں بھی اس کے مطابق تبد ملیاں کرئی پڑیں گی۔ ہر حال و پورٹ بڑے کام کی جبر ہے۔ اور بورڈ نے اسے منافع کرے ایک احمد ملی مام کی جبر ہے۔ اور بورڈ نے اسے منافع کرے ایک احمد ملی مام کی جبر ہے۔

افسان كاباك

مگرکهان نگ آخرایک دن بم کومی غصر آم بی گیا میساسی دفت کرے بس آئے کوف اُ تارکرزُسی بررکھا کبونکه ما بدولت کے کرے سے کھونٹیاں غائب ہیں ۔ اور فیبض کی آسنبنیں چوماکر کلم اور کاغذے کر بیٹھ شکے افسانہ بکھتے ۔

اوراب ببن سوق رہا ہوں کہ جرایا جائے تو کہ ان سے اور کیسے ، ، ، اور پھر جرانا تو گناہ ہے ، ، ، ، کان ہوں ، ، ، کر آپ کہ بین کے کہ بیگناہ کیا بلا ہے ۔ تو لیجئے بین آپ کو بناتا ہوں ، ، ، ، کر آپ کہ بین سے کہ بیگناہ کیا بلا ہے ۔ تو لیجئے بین آپ کو بناتا ہوں گناہ ہے تو اب کا اُلٹ ، ، ، ، آپ اب بھی نہیں سمجھے ۔ انجہا تو بین آپ کو مثال کے در لیے سمجھاتا ہوں اور مثال بھی واشا رائٹد ابسی کہ اس آپ سے دل گی ۔

ا جِمَا تَوْضَ يَجِهُ نبين آبِ عَمِر الْبِيحُ الله نبين به صاب كاسوال بالكل نبين بع -

ان زبر اجمانبال ہے۔ بعنی نیک است ہے۔ با بالفاظ دیگر تواب ہے۔

اورلبسورت دبگرآب اسطرح سوچ سکتے بیں کہ اکب شادی کو بی عصفائب کرویں او

بدر فا تواب اورگناه کا فلسفه گرید مین کهان سے کهان گیا و مجعن اوا قسانه کامتا مے بعنی مرانا ہے گر بھر چرانا لوگناه ہے اور اضائے جرانا اظلاقی کناه توگو بانہیں جرانا چاہیئے ... اجھاتی بونی سمی ایک دفعہ بھر کوسٹ ش کر دیکھتے ہیں۔ شاہد کوئی افسا نہ بعولے بیسکے سے مہمارے و ماغ بین بھی ایکلے۔

ا چھا آوا بک نظام و ... کالج میں بڑھنا ہو ... گرکس کلاس میں ؟ ... نوجلو بی ۔ فی میں برطنا ہو ... کرکس کلاس میں ؟ ... نوجلو بی ۔ فی میں برطنا ہو ... کر سنا ہونے و استاد بعنی ماسٹرین سنے ہوئے ، بین وہ بین درسے کی داے میں بڑھنا ہو ... کر سمی شکھے کھے اچھا ... نو نعبیک ... او بونہیں ... لوگا ابق داے میں بڑھنا ہو ۔ گرکس سال میں ! ... فسط ایر مینزد ہے گا ... او بونہیں ... کی میردکو تو ہے و توف نہیں ہوتا چا ہے ۔ اور یہ فسٹ ایر تو کھے تر بادہ عقامتد نہیں ہونے ۔ اور یہ فسٹ ایر تو کھے تر بادہ عقامتد نہیں میرنے یہ بین نہ ما نین نہ ما نین میرا تو اس بر بودا بودا ایمان ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آب کو بھی وہ فعد مرور خرور مونا چا ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آب کو بھی وہ فعد مرور خرور مرسونا چا ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آب کو بھی وہ فعد مرور خرور مرسونا چا ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آب کو بھی وہ فعد مرور خرور در مرسونا چا ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آب کو بھی وہ فعد مرور خرور در مرسونا چا ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آب کو بھی وہ فعد مرور خرور مرسونا چا ہے ۔ تو ذبعد اربہ ہوا کہ آپ کو بھی وہ فعد میں ورس بات پر ایمان لا یا موں ۔

ا بھاتو وہ فصہ بر سے کہ ہم ایک ون کا بھی کی شمالی سرحد میں ... شمالی تو آب جائے ہی ہی تا ... بعن شمالی کو آب جائے ہی ہی تا ... بعن شمال کی طرف شمالی کے کہ اگر آپ کا بھ کے کھنٹ گھر پرچڑ معکر سور کی طرف منہ کریس تو جوطرف آپ کے بائیں یا تھ کو ہوگی ۔ ہاں تو اس طرف بعن اس سرحد بہم مطرک شت کرر ہے تھے ۔ توکیا دیکھتے ہیں کہراتی یا کی کے مبدان سے درا فا صلے بردولڑ کے میرامطلب ہے

دوفسف ابر كموض بين- ادر لول كومرافشان حرما رسي بين -أ - بار إبر د افنس (DE FENCE) بعي برطى عروري جيزيد اگرها انخ استركبين جين درة جيرك واسن مندوستان رحمله كروس أوسم كمال جائب ستي ب - جمور ووست إلمبس كالح واسف الشفي يعوس تظرات بين وناب عالى! النون في وبينس كإلاا إدا انتظام كردكمات خطئى كالجي اورسوان مي -ا - أَجِها إ إبريان بي كريس في في في فيس ديكها -ب. بيزوياب (ابيف مركى طرف اشاره كرك) داغ والدي كاكام بعدور شرد لفينس (DEFENCE)كا بهجاننا کو نامعمونی کام نعور آسیه و ۱۰۰۰ ایجا نو ده دیجه شرنا ۰۰۰۰ ده (اُنگلی سے مرحوم ابنیوں تم بعظ كى مرزمن كى طرف اشاره كرن بوسك بدمورجيد ما تلعد بهد اكرديشن كا فشكى سي خطره موا وَكَا لِيْ كَا مَام الله وي كواس ورميان والى حكر برا عماكر اس خت ن بس مانى جمواد دباجا بيكا اور ٢٠٠٠ ا كي قاص المنعوفين وكهلادكهلاكريشن كوبيمكا أباجاك محاس مدر ژ به میمون ۲۰۰۰ میمیا ۲۰۰۰ ب - براد جهور د امعی بهوائی حمله سیریجاد کا نظام دیجه و وه (گرست بوت بعظ سے وودكش كي فرف اشاره كرين برك على ١٠٠٠ وه ٠٠٠٠ لان إلى ويي - بدا نبلي ابركرا فعط كن - CI-AIR · CRAFI :) ا رکال ہے یار اب نواب كوابهان لانابى بدان الدرور المن ومطلب اصل بين بديك كواس المسك كوفسط ارتيني م ہناچاہتے ، د . . . گریکس اوکے کو ، میروکو . . . ، ، انسانے سے میروکو . . . ، انسانہ . . . ، بلاث ، إن وه كبا باد ف بن تعسيجا عما ؟ يان عال وين وي وي وي وي وي الم مگر کونساویی براسیم خوس بین بیر فست ابر بس نام لیندی ا نسات کا برات بعول گیا غضب فداكاسادك سادا يلاث من الم

(نیجبب الشدخان)

ر آہنی ارادے

"کینے۔ حوام نوز" فیبکیدار کی کرخت واز فضامیں گو بنی فنریت نے سرا تھایا۔ سائے تعبیبدار کو تبری سے اور سے دور میں فرا نظریتی ادر سے اور سے دور کی طرف برطنے و بکھا۔" تم اوگ حوام کھانے کے عادی ہو گئے ہو ، ، ، ، بس فرا نظریتی ادر بحد دول کی طرح جب کر بم اور کئے ۔ . ، ، حوام خود - اگر انتے ہی آرام طلب تھے تو گھریس آرام سے بہور مین کے دور میں میں اس کے مذہب دانت چکے - وہ غضب ناک ورندے کی جا دور میں اس

ى طرف لبكا يتم مسب كبول رك تئ م و كام كرد - كمبتو! "اودوه سعب مرجمكا كرم رابت ابت كامون بين كامون بين ابت كامون

فنرسن فعق سے کا پیٹے دگا۔ جامزادہ - کلام " وہ ہڑ ہڑا ہا۔ اور فقے سے وائن بہنے کے اس کے سبتے بین مندندی طونانی امروں کی طرح مذو چزر ببیدا ہوگیا۔ جی جایا کہ بجاوڑا اُ مُصاکر ہوا کہ کہا تھیا بدا کے مربر وسے مارے ۔ ہا بہنا ہوا رہم بجر کیا م بین معرد ف ہوگیا تصارف وہ اور صادو و فعد نے کرچا تھا اور کسندر دہرا کہا تھا۔ اسے بوں محسوس ہور یا کھا۔ جیسے سادی مڑک و سادے مزددر فیسکیدار اور اس کا مربر سابہ کرنے والا الشمنون کا بعداری ورضت مربر کہانے کا ابنی سب اُس کے کردگھو منے لگے ہیں۔ مربر سابہ کرنے والا الشمنون میں اس کی بیر حالت و کبھ کرمنے بھی کہا تھا۔ کہ آج کام نہ کرو۔ گروہ کام کیسے نہ کی سانفہوں نے سوبر سے ہی اس کی بیر حالت و کبھ کرمنے بھی کہا تھا۔ کہ آج کام نہ کرو۔ گروہ کام کہیت نہ انسان کو کھا نا کہاں سے ملنا۔ اُس کے سانفہوں کے باس بھی اُوا اُنی گنا اُس کے کہ وہی دور سے انسان کو کھا نا کھلاسکہیں۔ وہ ہڑی مشکل سے کام کرد یا تھا۔ اور ایسے کی درسسنانے کے لیے آئوں کو سب انسان کو کھا نا کھلاسکہیں۔ وہ ہڑی مشکل سے کام جاری رکھنے پر مجبور کر ویتیں۔ گران سب یا توں کو سب سنانے اُس کے منافی سے ذیا ہوں کا جاری در کھنے پر مجبور کر ویتیں۔ گران سب یا توں کو سب سانفہوں کی می معمولی نا کھیں اُ اسے پر دبیتان کردینی تھی۔ مسانفہوں کی می معمولی نا کھیں اُ اس کی بیاں کردینی تھی۔ سانفہوں کی می معمولی نا کھیں اُ کہیں اُسے پر دبیتان کردینی تھی۔

وہ اپنے گاؤں کے مدرسے میں جارجماعنوں تک پراصنا بھی رہا تھا۔ اوراس کا فیال تھا۔ کہ اور کیے منہیں۔ نو وہ بات کے مدرسے میں اسے ہو کہیار یا جہااسی کی عیکہ نو مل ہی جائیں۔ کاوں کے لئے جارجا عنہیں اسے جو کہیار یا جہااسی کی عیکہ نو مل ہی جائیں۔ کاوں کے لئے جارجا عنہیں انہیں جو کم نفیلم نہیں۔ مگرانس کی بہ آرڈ وہی اوری تہ موسکی۔ حب سکول کا مہید یا سٹر اپنے ساتھ شہر ہی سے انہیں جہا اس کو دھ سا ہوا۔ اس کا یاب نو سردوز اسے بہ کہہ کرسکول بھیجا کرنا۔ کہ حب دہ بہی جو نمی جا عت باس کر دیگا۔ نو سکول کا جہا اس کا کہ جو اس کو دھ ساتھ انہیں جائے ہوا سے کہی اور اب وہ سکول کا جہا اس کی نہیں تاہی ہو کہی دے دیا ہوں میں اس کا یا تھی ہوا ہے گا۔ وہ تو دیجی تو جہی سے دن یا ہی جس وفت مشارک کر اپنی تھی کا رسکول بی سے ساتھ کا نمی کو اس کی اس کی اس کا این مشارک کر ان کی عمر ضائے کرتے ہیں۔ یہ اور اسی کے ساتھ کاننا کام کراب کرنا تھا۔ یہ لوگ ہوا ہ جول کو سکول بھی کر ان کی عمر ضائے کرتے ہیں۔ یہ اور اسی طرح کے ہزاد وں خیالات اس کے ذمین پر جھائے رہنے وہ

می خفوری می یو زمین نعی وه یا مب سے مرنفے ہی فرمنوں سے عوض نبیادم موگئی - اور وہ اسب فلاش انسان نھا- اس بر بھی ایکس بہوی اور مچی کا اسسے پربٹ یا لٹا پڑتا۔ ان معصوم مجو سے بیٹوں کی صدائیں امسے ہروفشت پرلینتان رکھنیں -

ائنی داوں جنگ بھر بھی میں ۔ اور گاؤں کے کئی اوج ان فرج بیں بھر فی ہو کر چلے سکتے تھے ۔ اُس نے بھی کئی دفعہ ادادہ کبا ۔ گرزینی کے انسو اور النظائیں اُسے مہینتہ اپنے اس ادادے کی نکبیل سے روک وہنیں جنگ اگرا مکسل کی دوزی کا واقع من سے ۔ آؤ دوسری طرف کئی میوک انسانوں کی دوزی کا وراج میں بیات جاتی ہیں۔ میں بات جاتی ہیں۔ میں بیات جاتی ہیں۔ میں مردوری برطعہ گئی تھی ۔ کئی لوگ اسی غرض سے دبیا ت جیمود کرسٹری طرف جارہے

تع - وه بعی اسی ادا وسے معص مشہر میلا آبا - مشہریں دور اسے دیورہ دو ببید ملنا تھا ۔ جس بس سے شاح کو بڑی مندل سے اور وہ انہاں جو کرے جبیتے بعد گھریمج دینا ،

و دبر کوجب ایک مفنط کی تیبی بردی توسب مزددرایت بنیوں کی طرف جل دے ۔ لوڈھ تیم کی مالات اور ذیادہ خراب برد رہی تھی ۔ دہ سب ایک جبکہ حمد برگئے کسی نے بچر نہیں تھا با سسی خوش تھے۔ جسے فرسے کئے موں ۔ منز بت چلآ اٹھا دہم بی فیرت نہیں ہم خود بینٹرم ہوگئے ہیں ۔ ورنہ اس ذلیل کئے کی کہا جہال ہے کہ مہا دے ساتھ ابسا پرناؤ کرے ۔ ہم کھنے ہیں ہم بخوان ہیں برطی فیرت والے ۔ ہم سیجھنے تھے کہ کوئ ہمادے ساتھ اون جی بات نک نہیں کرسکنا۔ اور آج دن بحر ہمیں ماں بین کی گالبال دی جاتی ہیں ۔ اور ہم بے حس بنجفروں کی طرح کھوے سنتے رہنے ہیں۔ وہ کمبنہ سمیں مارتے پر اُنز آنا ہے۔ ادد م سب بے غراف کاطرح اُسے دیکھنے دہنے ہیں۔ فسم طدائی جیب میں اُسے سکنے کی طرح ہو کہنے دیکہنا میں زیعی میں جا ہناہے کہ سڑک سے بھاری بعادی بغطراً طحاکراس کاسر بعوار دوں '' ''دوالسد ہم سب کا بہی جی جا ہنا ہے '' فریب بلخھا ہو ایک جوان اول اُ فھا۔ '' تو بھر خاموش کبوں بیٹھے رہنے ہو۔ آو اِس اگر وہ ڈرا بھی کوئی ابسی حرکت کرے۔ نواسے نبنا دیس

كغربب كا انتفام ب مدخطر ناك بوتاب "

المرت المرسة المرائد من المرائد المرائد المرائد المرائد المرائد المرسة المرت المرج المرت المرج المرائد المرسة المرائد المرائد

وللمان من من سن زياده كون جزع برنه نبين وهسب بكزيان موكرجاة المفح -

م جرسوج و" بوز سا رحن به كمه كرجلا كب

مگرکو فی نظعی نبیعسلد ندبهوسکا- وه مسب باربرا نے بوئے منتشر ہوگئے ۔منزمیت دلال سے اُگھ کہ رخبول مع ورميدان س ابك ورخدن ك سابدس جا لبيا مرقى زياده في تبر روس دي نمو ده روي و الناف بر مبکیداد کنتنا طالم ۱۰ رکبیند انسان به - بهم سب کوکتنا دهوی دے کربیال سے آبا - اور بھر بهم برکننی سخنی کرناسے - جیسے اس بھو اُسی رفم سے اس نے بماری زندگیاں مزید کی بول ، ، ، و ، غرب بولا بھی ظلم ہے" اور دورمبدان بس است ہوئے بگو اور مجے کرده سوجے نگا۔ غربب کی ذناگی بالک اس بگو ا كي طرح سے جوكمي اليب مركز ك كرونيس مكومنا- اب بيان سے لو تفورى دير بيد الله تنهادا خط كادوليك كوا افعاد بداس كى برى كى طرف سع نعا "جب سع نم اندى كون سكة بونه نم ف كوئ ضع المعا. اورندى خريج كے لئے كج بعبجا۔ خدامخ است وال جاكر بميار اواليس موسكة بين مرونف نماد الله الك فكرينا۔ رمنى مول- اور بجريبية كي كمي في اور بعي بريشان كرد كهاج - الركام نهيل ب ارتم وال سع جل كمونيي المن في من في الم المجل خط من مجه علما فف ركم أمنده ماه من تهيس بدون من وتم ميرو نكاك اوراكم لك اتفا" نعنى ناج كوكى ون سے بخارموناب - اورنهيں باوكرسے رويدنى ب ي خط بولوه كراسكى لمبيعت اورزباده بريشان بوكئ - ابك وفعة أواس كي جي بس أن كاركه الجي تحميه العاسة - مربيرسا تغبول كافيال م كباكم البيس اكرمير عمنفان درا بعي ست بدم وكبا- أو وه كباكبيل محد كننا فردل انسان سهديمين أكسا كر فود عما كس البائي وسي من المبكيدار سي بدله الحكر حجود والاستع اس اداو سي كوني طانت نجين روك يمكني ورزور سيجلني موني مواسيم أسير البي وازين ستاني وبن عو بارهمان ماما جلا جلا كر كدرا بي - بيرسوج او بيرسوج او يوسوج او وهمراكرا في معرا مرا اورتيزي سن ابيفسا تنبول كاطرف جلا-

دہ اسے دبکمہ کر پھراکی میں میں گئے۔ اُن کا بوش دیکھ کر شرمینند کے دل سے اپنی بہری اور بھی کا خیال بالک لکل عبا- اور وہ پھر بڑش سے چا نے دگا " آج ہم اس سے اپنی ان تمام مصببتوں کا بدلد سے کر رہیں تے ۔ "او کی انجی اُسے شد کا نے دگا دیں " ، بیک مزدور اُ ڈہ کھوا میں ا

" نہیں ۔ اوں نہیں۔ ممکن ہے اس طرح اسے بجالیا جائے۔ بیلے سب اپنے کام برجیاد - اور بیستورکام سررع کردو بیں اپناکام بڑی سستی سے کروڈگا ۔ اگر اس نے مجھے کچی کہا ۔ او بیں اس سے آ بھے بیٹو و نگا۔ اور کھجرنم اس پر اور اس سے باتی ساتھیوں پر لوٹ پرٹانا۔

خمن فرور و فضيل المبكيدار ك قلات مزود و و كى باغبانه سازش نبار مركى ا

وه سب آس نبنی و معوب بین سرک برکام کردید نیسید کے فطرے آن سے حبوں پرآنکہ مجی لی کمبل دہیں نیسید کے فطرے آن سے حبوں پرآنکہ مجی لی مکبل دہیں نیسے میں اس گرمی کی برواء تک نبیس نمی ۔ وه سب آس و فت کسی اور ہی چیز سے انتظار میں تھے۔ اور سامنے ہی تھے ہیں جہا ہیں تطویق اس بی بات آل کے بیٹھے اِ کام کبوں نہیں کرنے یہ تعامی کہ ارچلا با ۔ تکریشریت نظریں دوسری طرف کئے اس کی بات آل سے بدستور کھوا دیا ۔ فعیم کی بہتا ہوا اس کی طرف دوڑا۔ سب مروور نباد ہو گئے۔ اور اپنے دہنما کے انتظام کرنے گئے۔

"ألوك بيضى - إلى تبنت بين كبول كوط بيو - اور فعبكبدار في إست اس كما بالم الله كردكان الله و ده سب بالكل منباد موسكة و مشربت كى كردن كى ركب كهي كثيب اس كى الكعب أو با بالم ولكلة كئيس - اس كا با خد فضا بين مبند مير الد مكر و و و و المحاد الله الله فضا بين مبند مير الد مكر و و و و المحاد الله الله في الله الله في الله الله بين الله الله بين الله الله بين الله بين الله الله الله بين الله الله بين ال

الوهي البند

سربغلک بہالی وامن میں ، ، ، ندی کے کتارے ، ، ، ، سیزہ کے خملیں فرش بر - وہ و نیا اور ما نیہا سے بے خربر اسور ما نفاء مطلع ایر آلو د نفاء شعندی خعندی سواکسی الحدر دوشیر کی کاری اٹھ کمیلیاں کرنی چل رہی تنی ، ، ، ، ندی کا یانی نغز بی معانب کی طرح بہج وجم کھا ناسیرکناروں کی آخوش میں جیل را کھا۔

نفوری دیر بعد ایک بوان مگر نظامر اور سا عین کانے جوای دیمواہ مین انا خیالات بین فرق اسلام سے فرداد با اسلام سے فردات اسمان کی جمعت کے بیجے کسے نگا ۔ بینخص بیال کیوں بڑا ہے۔ کیا بہ بھی کوئی فلا سفر ہے ؟ جس نے دانت اسمان کی جمعت کے بیجے کسی ایم مسئلے کومل کرنے میں گذاردی ۔ اور بہ بس بڑور کا ۔ میوسکتانے کے بینخص بی دنیا کو کسی نیٹے نظر بیج سے اسٹنا کرنا ۔ گریب دفنت فرسوتے کا نہیں ۔ فشنا ی معتقلی ہوا جل دہی ہے ۔ اسمان پر با دل بی بار کہ بین اور بہ سور کا جہ ۔ ندی کا بانی سرزہ داد کے دامن بس می خرام ہے اور بہ سور کا ہے ۔ بلیل ادر فاضنہ اور بہ سور کا ہے ۔ کا نمان کا ہر ذی ایک فام دش بیا می بی را ہے ، وربی سور کا ہے ۔ بلیل نہیں اور بہ سور کا ہے ۔ کا نمانت کا ہر ذی ایک فام دش بیا می بی دامت کی اور بہ سور کا ہے ۔ وکسی دفت و نمی ان کے دمن کام کرت و بہت بیس سورا کرتے ۔ وہ کسی دفت وہ بی ای اسے دمن کام کرت د بہت بیس سورا کرتے ۔ وہ کسی دفت وہ بی اور سر با رہے ۔ دات کو ، دن کو ، ببند بیں بی ان کے دمن کام کرت د بہت بیس بیر فلسنی نہیں ہوسکتا ۔ وہ کسی اور سر با رہے ؟ بر کھنے ہوئے وہ بی ان کے دمن کام کرت د بہت بیس بیر فلسنی نہیں ہوسکتا ۔ وہ کسی دور سر با رہے ؟ بر کھنے ہوئے وہ بی اس کے دمن کام کرت د بہت بیس بیر فلسنی نہیں ہوسکتا ۔ فلسنی اور سر با رہے ؟ بر کھنے ہوئے وہ بی سے بیس بیر سائنا ۔ فلسفی نہیں ہوسکتا ۔ فلسفی اور سر با رہے ؟ بر کھنے ہوئے وہ بی سے دور کسی دور کام کرت د بینے ہیں بیر فیل نہیں بیر سائنا ۔ فلسفی اور سر با رہے ؟ بر کھنے ہوئے وہ بی سے دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دل کے دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دی دور کسی دور کسی دی دور کسی دی دور کسی در کسی دور کسی دور کسی دور کسی دور کس

فاسنی سے جانے کے بعد الب سیائی گھی اے برسوار وہاں سے گزرا - بہا درسیابی کی تظراس بر بڑی ۔ گھوڑے کوروک کر اول کھنے دگا - سواب حرگوش کے مزے بینے والے اُٹھ اِ بیرسونے کا دفعت تبین جوانان وطن کو اس وفعت بب اِن کار آلد بیں ہو نا چا ہئے ۔ اُٹھ اور دبھ ما در وطن کو دستمنان وطن غلام ہنانے پر شنے ہوئے ہیں - دبکھ ما در وطن کی چھانی - دشمنوں کے گھوڑوں سے مالیوں سے بیجے روندی جا دہی ہے دبکھ اِلاکھوں آئے نہالان وطن دستمنوں کی خون آشام الموادوں کی ندر ہو گئے ہیں - ہزادوں عورتیں بہوہ اور لاکھوں سیج بندیم ہو چکے ہیں - اُٹھ ما در وطن شجھ سے ابناحن ما بگن ہے - ای اُٹھ اور ایک بہادر بیلئے کی طرح اس سے ناموس پرزیان ہوجائے قرچوان بدستور برط اسور یا تھا - سیاہی اس کوئیزول تامرد کہنا ہوا ہرا حدال ا

نفوّدی دېربعد نصنالسوانی نه نوسه سے کونیج اُ ملی - جندالهر دوسنېرائيں مبزه کو با مال کرتی ^{ما جم}اتی کودنی اظمادتی اُس طرخت آئیں -

" لا ئے دی مرد!" ایک نے کہا "اری کہاں"؟ دوسری نے پوچیا –

" وہ دیکھوساہتے" پہلی نے ہوا ب دیا۔ 'نسور کا ہے ''

صورہ ہے۔ سکنناھسبن ہے '' رع نریس وہ

"جيب ده"

" مسے لبول داوناسور سے بوں"

م الوجيگا دونا البين كبويد ويوناك

و بی دور البید بروید دیون و میران کرسر لا نے کورے بورک کون ورت بوان آگیا اور بوان آگیا اللہ اللہ کا دورت بوان آگیا اللہ اللہ کا دورت بوان آگیا اللہ کا دورت بوان آگیا اللہ کا دورت بوان آگی کی نیری اسے جو تکے - ندی کے بانی کی نیری دائتی ۔ گر با ایدی محبت کا مبین ارت کا با جار ہا ہے ۔ مشنق کا دیونا - کننے مبینے مردن بس ارتا برلط بجا دیا ہے ۔ کا نشات کا ذرق ور دورہ بیام محبت شنار ہا ہے ۔ آھے حسبن جوان آھے ، ، ، ،

اللسي كے باؤں كى ابك مفوكر السي جيكا سكنى ہے -

ممورسي بي كرسور البع شابد

ر دربری -. ببکن سهندی فوجوان اسی طرح محو نواب را یا +

مراسعين حسن تربيلي مسالي: ١٠

حجام کی دوکان

(مشرق ومغرب كاامنزاج)

اب نو فردمبری جننبت اننی بلند مرجی سے کہ جب جاموں تھا م کو ا بینے مکان بر مبلوا کربال کٹوالوں۔
بہبن میں بھی جیام کو مکان پر بلوا دبیتا مشکل ند نعا۔ چام نیا تو آباجان سے کہنا۔ وروہ طالب پر اس سے میں قرائے۔ اورطالب کو اگر اپنا ہوتا وصد تر نے میں ڈباوہ وفائ نہ تکنلہ آو آوھ گھنٹے کے اندر اندر جام کو ابنے سانند ہے آتا۔ نبکن جیاموں کی دکانوں میں مبرے لئے ہمبینتہ ابک ایسی اور والک شمش دہی ہے کہ جام کی دکان برجائے نہ کہی بھی سے کہتے ہیں کہ جام کی دکان برجائے نہ کہی بھی ہے کہ جام مبرے ہاں آئے۔ نہ کہ بی سے بدت وقت ضائع ہو ناہے۔ اور مبری مثان کے مناباں بھی ہی ہے کہ جام مبرے ہاں آئے۔ نہ کہ بی

جام سے ہاں جاؤں مبکن میرے تز دبیب عام کی ددکان کی دلجے بیبیوں سے مغا بلہ میں اپنی ذانی سنان کا خبال یا سک بھے ہے ہ

کہ جہام کب بات جبت نظروع کرے۔ بیکن بی جادمنط بونی فاموشی س گزر تھے۔ بنظروع بیں اومنی نور کے بنظروع بیں اومنی نور کی اور جہا ہے اومنی نور کی اور در بھر سے استان کی آواز و بجب بعلوم ہوتی رہی۔ بیکی میست جلداس سے اکتا گئے۔ صبر نہ ہوسکا اور ہم نے جام مبال سے گفتا ہے جام مبال کا اور ہم نے کہا ہے گا اور اس سے است کی ہے۔ بیکن ایک جان ایک اس میں ہوا ہے سے لئے گئے ہے۔ بیکن ایک ہوا ہوا ہوا ہوا ہے اس سے است کے معن طر ان سے رہے جام کی طرف دیجھا۔ بعن اس سے رہے سے فاموش ہوں۔ سے ورث کرنایا سے کرنہ بس آئی ؟

ہم نے کہا۔ وا ہ انٹیسی باست سے ؟ لؤیم سی وور کی کرسی پرجا بیٹیمبل سے - جال سے تنہادی آراز انوارے استنادے کاوں بگ نہیں بہتے سے لی ایس مارا یہ کمتابی تعالی اس کاچرو توسی سے انتاا معالے۔ اور ده جميس ابنے سائن دكان كابك ايسے دورانناده حصتيم كيا - جوسب عامنى سامان سے نومزين تفا - لبكن وإن بجي كا وض بالكل ند تفا- كيف سكاية حجورا بهال بنكها نبس بيء يهم في جواب ديا- "كوني حرج نہیں۔ اپنی نہ یان سے میں بیا مما کرنے رہوئ اس نے ابک بدند نمنغهد لگابا - سبکن مجر اُسناد کاخبال کرے ذراجيبني أبيا - ببكن من والمحول عرفتي استاد كالوف كم بؤان يانس مشروع كردس اسلمين بقين بوگيا . كه سيم عام بي كا بيتا إنا ـ كفتكوسر وع إلى اسي طرح سع بولي جيسي الكسنان من بري يه بعن بدكت سے كر جور اب كے كرفى بدن درباد ونبيل مولى - بيكھے يغيربى كذاره موما الكيم اليكن اس ابندائ فغرے مے بعد نمام منہ رکی خروں پر اور سمارے مالوں کی سباہی اور ختی پرتنیصرہ سوا۔ مال رود کا جغرافبددمرا بالباً - بنظل مضالي فروش كي دكان سے كر راسكتنب قروموں كي دكا ون كك كا وكرموا سكمون اورسلا قول كي الدائي سيندور واورسكمون كي الوائي وسنبيعم إورستى كي الدائي كالي سع الماكون اور السب كى اوا ئى ، غرعن مروه او انى بوتم مى بروى تنى باموسكنى تعى گفتگوكى لبدك بس أكى يجام مبال كالمنتجرة نسب بي معلوم برؤا- باب برا على مرسح عجام ، دادا جمو في شرك عجام ، برط وادا اور بانى تمام بزرك دبيات مع جهام مهم مع مع ريان ديا مم في مي ابناستجرة منسب بنلا دبا و و برو قبسروا لد بر وقبيسر، داد اللي سكول سے ميند ما سطر، برواد الله لسكول سے ميندما سط، بردوادا سے والد فاق سكول سے استناد - برا داوا سے داوا مل سکول کے استناد ، اور ان سے پہلے سے نمام برزگ دبہات کی مسجدوں سے مل - سے ام مبال مدمن منافر مرسا - اور مبس بڑے ادب سے کھی مبال جی ایجھی مولوی جی اورکمی منتى جى كمناستروع كرد با يكيوتكه بنجاب بس بررد صاف والاجلب د مسجد بس براها نابروبا برا مرى سكول مي ، جائي اليول من روصا نابو باكاني من ميان المنشى باموادى بى كماد نابيد كفتكوكاسنسد لمباہونا گیا۔ عجام مبال کی آواز مبندمونی گئی اورسافھ ہی منتین کی رفنار مطعم برا نی گئی -حتی کہ بوے عجام اورسمادے مداحب بہاور دوسست دونوں بمادے باس آ معرف بوے :

ارٹ جام نے آنے ہی ایک چیت جیوٹے جام کے اسبدی ۔ اوراس فصاحت سے لے نقط سنانی مشروع کرویں۔ کہم پرصاف طاہر ہوگیا۔ کہ وہ بھی سو انہنت سے جام ہی جیلے آتے ہیں مرف لباس اگریزی

ا منتباد کرد کھاہے ۔ بغیرا تہوں نے ہمادے بال کا منے کا کام اپنے و سے ابا۔ اور جبوٹے جام کو ایک انگریز کی داؤھی مونڈ نے سے لئے باہر بھیج دیا۔ ادھر ہم کچر بہت کھا نہ ہونے کی دعہ سے اور بکے بڑے جام سے رصب سے پسینے ہیں شرا بور ہوگئے۔ لیکن بڑے جام نے بال کا منے کا عمل دوہی منط بین ختم کر دیا اور ہم نے جان بچی لا کھوں بائے کہ کر ایک ہی حسن میں دکان کو بھل نگ جاتا چا یا۔ لیکن دکان سے چیلے فرش پر ایسے پیسٹے کہ اگر ہمادے دوست ہمیں تھام تہ لینے تو بغیبنا ہمادا مرزمین پر نہیں و بلکہ اسی چیکیے فرش سے جا تا تا اور سب جانے ہیں کہ یہ جیلیے فرش معن جملیلے ہی نہیں ہوئے۔ بلکہ ہی سے منت بھی ہونے ہیں ،

و کان سے یا برا کر با دی یا کہ چام کو اجرت بھی دی جاتی ہے۔ سبکن علوم مؤاکہ مہارے و رست نے اپنی اور ممادی دو آو اپنی اور ممادی دونوں کی حجامت کی اجرت مبلغ دورو ہے اداکر دی ہے ۔ مہم کھو سے صرف جاری کے جیب بیں وال کر مجامت نیوائے نکلے تھے ،

حرسرت المرادين

اس نمائن میں معددی ، رُنانہ وسننکاری ، سوزن کاری ، فوٹو گرافی اور کھلونوں کے نفر بیٹا پان سو نمونے نشامل نمیے ۔ انعامی مفایلہ کے لئے پہلے ہی سے دواسٹ نہا دسا دے معدب بین نفن ہم سے کیے تھے ایک درجی سے زیادہ سکولوں اور لئی درجی پینیٹہ ورفن کاروں اور نشائغبن نے اس میں حصہ لیا۔ لیڈی سنگھے ملاحظہ کوئنٹر بیٹ لائی نخبیں ۔

مرطنف کے لئے بچوں کی ایک بیلی مفرر کی گئی تھی۔ اور انہی کے فیصلے ہرا نعام دیے گئے۔ مندرجہ ذبل بی نور پان کا لیے نے نہا بہت فرا فدلی سے اِنعامات کے مصارف بردا مندت کئے بہم ان کے بیجدممنون ہیں :-

١١) جَابِ ملك فدا مخش معاصب أبرووكبه ط جزل صوب مسرحد

١٧) جناب ادياب قانان خان صاحب وف نهكال

٢١) يناب ارباب نورمحد فال صاحب من انداري

(۴) جناب ادياب مدست فالمعاصب آن شكال

ده بناب ادیاب طهماس خان صاحب آف شرکال

(٢) جناب خال محد سلم خال خنك و الركش ف اندسطرين

(٤) خِناب مرزا نفل رحمان فال معاهب رحيط ارجود فيكل كشنر كورف

(٨) جناب فواجه محد النرف صاحب بي- اع مروست فا نعلبم صوية مرحد

(٩) جناب محدوس فان صاحب سنبير فرى بيوسيل كبيلي بينا ور

(۱۰) جناب مک فدا علیمساحب ہی۔ اے (۱۱) جناب مبال سبدرسول صاحب مگر بلبٹی افیسریہ

1825

من بروفیسرنفیبرللدین ربی الدین ایل بی من بروفیسرنفیبرللدین ربی کال من بروسرالله خان نقو دری کال ناملیون المبلیون ایراب مختادا حل دری کال

پر۲	ن	مضمولو لو	ت که	فهرس	۲۸ ل	مبل
<u>'</u> È		ليكونك		ضون	<i>^</i>	سمرة
4	تى-ي	فتاراحيد مدالدون بي ايس سي .		ۍ . لمس	A	l -
4		م این خان خلیل کراد نفرجمید کراول کال	نظم ع	قايم الم	شأء	, ,
1-		من سياد دريكال		ع نیا	ارگر الگرگر	~ ~ &
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موَرِنْ عَيْ زَيِكُ

سه نعمی دهم نعمی م نه آود سے خوا ادکوینه خان نے دیا ہے دامی یاد شے حود ادکوینه

دلے دایار د احل شاہ اہلی عسینه دے شربه صفه ورم تر میرات کبن بادشامی نه د پریخی شر ۔ د اود صو نوا باند می خوش می او دخت به می خوش می باتی شوے دے ۔ د د و دخت به دی ۔ ک به حبلہ چوته می دالجی ترکوی ۔ سر به کوئی ۔ او به نوس او به قدری اظلام لافی او دس او به قدر به قدر به خوش کری ۔ یہ خاکم لافی او به کسم نه دُه بت کہد من الله لافی ا

طلی سه خانه شادی د ادمبارک شه

لوان ستاوہ اوس دیباخل نفیب کہیں ہے۔ کہمش ادیب لاہاس اور اینٹون بہ غور کئی چنی دھی۔ فسلے

غهن دا چه مذکه آسمان دی په کهای کړی دی . مکری دا که می ده مؤید اسمان دی په که می ده مؤید اسمان دی په که می ده مؤید ده مؤید ده که می به خورد دو کی سی بینتون می در دو کی سی بینتون در با تعلیمیا نته پیئتون می خورد دو کی سی بینتون دلی در با تعلیمیا نته پیئتون می خورد دو کی سی بینتون دلی در بی خورد دو که داخی در می دا در دی دا خورد ده مره دا در در داخی تی به ده مره دا در در داخی تی به ده مره دا در در داخی تی تی بینتون کوه و د دی بینتون می دی در بینتون کوه و د دی بینتون که در در دادی در کیدی به دادی در کیدی به دادی در کیدی به در در دادی در کیدی به در در دادی در کیدی به در در دادی در کیدی در کیدی

نودد سالنامی به باره کبن دینر فیکوه کول نه خو دا خر

الم خبر ماهم جرچا دخل قبی او مایات مت دخر شرکه و ده دارد خبی او مایات مت دخرادی فی در به برید میرود او فقد او او فقد او او که دو به دو او که دو که داد که دو که

مَّ سَه دَياكِيْلُ دُکُلِخُدَارَ فِي دوندْ مِر مكري ياربه كل ويشتى يمه دعبوباكننُ خودَ قنانُ نه خوادِه كلي مِكْنُل به كنُّكنُّ

دُدُيَا فِهِ داخيال حَدِينِتون عَبّه عُوينِه مُورى اولِيس مازعر دى . وك ديد راياسى و له به ويد همقام المعس خوده ته دَبلارنيكدميراتُ كبن إنْ نُسْويت و . يَهركون الكا وَيِهِ شَاعِرُ وَكَامَ مُرعِيدِانَ مِنْ مُحْوِيدِ عَلَقَ وَا اللَّهِ وَسَلَّمَ دیم نظرا نمالاکی ۔ اوردی شموش کی خلقو داکوکہ و لے د كددى فواعظ ناول اوليكو . نويه عنى به دس سم hoble عهده- نه ملاديدي يحكم عبرصد به توكس ليكل شو د د چراوس دا دومرو لوی لوی دعوی کوی بد مد به كمعندوى - داكم اوهاكوم - اوددينا دداغ نه به دلينون دَلِّنِهِ دَامْتُى دَمَدُ عَلَطْ فَعَى لَوَى كُولِهُ - اوديًّا ثَدْ إِهُ وَا ثَاسِتُهُ وله . جِردُ سَاكِسَ وَسِي غَرِهِم نُسُتِه جِر صَعْدَ لُهِ بَتُونِ مِنْ اللهِ لائل منى داوست . نوخراوس ده نه لو تبوس كيم . ميراً ما دادوموه علم وننون جربه وتميلوى . يؤوا آول به لكه دَسيف الملوك وقفى تشان به لظم او بر شعر شاعرى كنب المكلى شوى دى ، لمعيول فودلته يم . جبردا زمار و ١٥٠ إ لا پەشعوكىن ئۇك تخونگەلكى -

المَّان بِكَارَدُ - دَتْنِ الكَالْ خِصرِفَ بِهِ شَاعِرَيُ لَهُ وَي .

~

وه . نوجارا رست او به لواخوري اداله . بوخوافي ورم عِنْ كَيْبُوده اول موالة تكدشنه كيا معدري إدى دو وُكن عيوان شو جير خاليه تد او خودم . كله به ي يو طن تدميخ والدو اوكله باطرف ته وتودى بيرهد عليدا فیصلداد کی شوه میدخدادخوری . او اخد د لوکی موشد دُ الله عمله كنن دا على مضواف در بروو . انساك سواغ عمى گاد توجى يكبن به لو تعداد كنن و . اودمامى . اوتفيل نه اد لوقي تقاله وغيه خصه كيش دى نه -او كرمر غدوی الوحد به نیشت مصاب دی داخوم دُادب خُوالْكي دى كنه ، صرايد شاخ ته لاس الجول كاردى وَنظم حصه هم مند دبائي وه و شاعر الحرصاع الو دُحيل كالم تهي بى نموك موند الديكي و موند و تولود الليف دبيه شكريه اداكو . حضوصاً وَحِلال لدبن وَعَمَل خوديد تنطيكود ولى يه دعزل مويد اعترافهم د . حرصوى دَغُول بِهِ أَخْرِكِنِي يولفظ استعال كويك مير سايت دے اوكنفرل غركم خواص والمربعة بادله دع . صفت به يوجهول معصوبهنا مسلم مركس استعال كرك دے داتری بنه نه لکی برنتیس د اوک به لعنی معنی كبن استعال شويل عكد يرابض دبت به صدرته علقد عِلالْالدين عنايت لفت هم اغيسته . ددى فلسفى تش يح

خبیمعیاد میمال دی عُلد انشاء الله سبه وو - که مُوندِ ته دوست دونه داد مورنی تنب د مالیادی دوق به دی اندازه هم موقوار اوساتلو لوالشاء الله جدداونه به دیره ندمیوه اونیسی ارتجوند و آولو خول بر خوکی عبالجيباقهنل

مبالليك داصله مهند دس بندكى دسيد كحد دامشهوك وينا

نبیلے مانئو خلو نه دُه کک جدیجیله نے رسلی دی سے دعثق طاعون دیئے معید ال شاہ در به خبس به حدیدہ شی دمانتو

دَ الدیخی پدائین منعلی فی موزید خداتینی مرانشته-البته دامعلوبیدی در که میناه به را نه کس تبریشویل کمی الله مین دامعلوبیدی در که در که که در که که کس تبریشویل کمی الله سه که د شکلیو کدی کاه که کسال موم حلی تو به کدمه شاه له سلطنته

ملهمین بو ذیر الک خیال شاعر تیر شویگر او به شهرت کین خوشوال او درمان با با بسی درجه لوی - کدولان مطالعی نه گیمولیدی بدده هم کمک خوشمال خان مقلوسوه نه مکی و لی بددای سه

به ته اجهان فراد قراده به حميد دخم معل داوخاتم دده د موک موند ته خد به نه كلى دالبته ددمده معلولاد معلولاد مدن بنات و معلولاد مدن بنات و معلولاد مدن بنات و مداود معلولاد مدن بنات مدن المعلمة من مدن المعلم مدن المعلم ال

العنى جرائي به بسباي رسين دبنياه بينج ترحديم ومبالحيد حيالات دير انك ليكن تبه ي صفا له ده -بهده دفاد الا ادب ديد أنونتويي عشقيه اواخلاقي

دياديده كوى .

عشقبه كلام، ده ديرى عشقيه غذلى ليكى دى . پيستن كبن ددمده دونكى نى ريد د أنك و اموس مم يوداه كوى و سه دحيل لذام و ننكه سرى غردى حبرى الأشود دلايق مشد كواشوخ متعلق دائى سه عسد دوب لاب دعيف به كواك بن متعلق دائى سه معبت به نيل و قال الشي حاصله خوك مندوجه ده به عاشن اله دائى .

سه ماشقی به دِ آخد تد بندی سبک کری کدد شند نزکوه قامنه تول دِ تا وی

دَحسِبِ دَمینیکموائی ددی شعیهٔ معلوبیدی سه جهرم یار لهوبه ولیس کهری کسیه گونه الویه - دد-دو به تلطف شاعیهم دَماتیب ناهیملدمن شد کدیدوائی.

سه ځدبه نوکړم د مانيه د وطبعه نه دی ښواسروکړی دے کرده

رى سعى بر بزدكى په نام واسب نه ده - مبكه ينيل كوشش د سه جادے وارہ به حسب به نسب دی ترين الله دادشه ډېراميل س الديدوالقل يرد أللا عرد تدبير قابل نه دے مه عانبت به دُلقد ير نرچنبي دريني كاغذي كوى وتذبيرة غانه شيول

م مشق كبن مم الدبير كارنه كوى ١-

سه ماهم نده جرعاشتي نوده بلاده باوی تیوله دی تدبیره کیم تقریر م عاشقي به مصاحت كول نشمي اود نه حال البور سنى به تدبير تشبيعات: شاعركه كله دير نازك سنعارى استعالى سه را مككل د باد لمعند يا نوي يانوي الريبارشي آه وفديادم خاطرهت كداوك الوك دد) ته پیرخ دمهر وار دی اغیاد تله يركودى كبن لدغيرندثهم نيين زه منلوفه الشاعركلد منلونهم استعالوى منالة جركانو بريست لننى ادغيم بردوست أنشى لوشاعدوالى سه واتعى مكانوك بوست مفليم دوست ستى بِهِ بِنَهُ كُنَّى دُنْفَتْنَى مَعْلَىدِى مُودَكَه متل و چرجوته د بوی حلته ادب دی د افشاعروائی سه بر نولے تھد بدرہ مھریوی ته لویا چە خەشەركى چوتەرب دى ھلتادب ينل : حيد عُل يُعلك بند ادلفيدت ممكوى مكه چ لوځائے کش وائی له د بعقد و به ځائے مه کښينه کمتنو دَرلِبنمنو لِهُ نزخ مله پلوره **ود**یتے

اخلاقي وينا الشاعدة كنبريددائى ادعيزوا نكسادداسى سه، خدى لرى كره لدنهه كماشقى كري نشته بے له دى زواله بى ڪمال م. دلته عان دكيا كم كنوه عيده . كهمودى الافدينويلوارى مقاكا لوب اب، وقا بحسيد وفالسي ديد ادكوشيك ليكن سائى نعونل حمينه دجيه نه چدورنيا اوردنيا او دُدنيا و دوستانو دُ بوفایی شکوه کو سله مرکے شه دے یه دنیاکس نا چہ خوک شی ہے دف ٧- مكنوك چكنورى غوادى لهذانود محية نانشوه دوفاتمنا بوج دديامندن وائك له سوائ سومنشوى ميتوك ادى ج فروش كندم خاده دا دُسيا ددنیا بے بقائی داسی بیالنی ، رسه

دانيكري رهيع يا نالا يوده كري تربولينېداديا ته نه ده بف حيخ ج ، حرص صبر إن التاعد و حصب والے يا الفاظ بيالي سه ۱۱) اصطراب دعيس كره له ذركى لرى تناعت كوى لنكو ددى جهان را را نه به تاهسکش نفس به بدمور کری نه به شی نص قال در در ادرا

دُمبروتناعت تلقين داسي كوى سه (1) نناعت تحديد رزه لينه علاص كر بادانزيه كه يه شمع دفالوس ناعتاد بدوينه سي غلاص كو اليويه خله نشى خداج

حیں دائی حلد به دانائی چر به ه غی چرنادان یک .

سه چه افراد به نابی حق غی جدی ای بده چه د د به می ای کاران کری نهی بده .

جد د به حی ای کاران کری نهی بده .

به با محلفک د آنی می بدگ کنی د خوا نئی چاری الحقی محکل ایم د د بی کار د د گی بر سردنه گی بر د تدر به اند کوری - او که

رښتيا وائى لولېتولوم حم د د منه نکک اوښت که د ديدې ت شلس د بت متعلق وائى سه

پروت به وینوکبن ان بت بندیم به بت کبن نه دَ سدو زرو به تخت باند ی به بت ه مین الروف بی الیس سی ب بی ایج بی او مین دنمنی حالی سکول کوک فیلع کوهان

شاءته

وا، نوالے دیم شی پیرتم سنا د زرو له مع تاری اعمعنوم معصوم شاع لدغمولوني فلارية سوكلان دمجت دے ساد ثوبد پانساكين نونم د ميني من د استاد من به متوانه كس دافتاد دسوى دوره دنفيه بعانهكن دانواد دعب چرکا بات کری بے فرادہ الم مغوم معصوم شاعره له غولوب تراده ا ۲۰) شکسته دَدْدِهِ دباب شی ستا نیمکویے والتی سى لوك أف به تندرسنا بُهكريك أشياله في لأنزد الني المناه والمجرد ما يما المنافى سناكلت به رجيل شي ناشنادي له عبارة ك مغوم معسوم شاعره له عمولوب فسواره (س) سنادعشق دُخم نغمه كبن ستاد مود وفعاي سنا نغان ناکام اروان فیصننا اوا دیم داستا جی ساداشان دداجهان كحفرداد جرب دراك عنه درد به سوی *ز*وکښ پرکيليکري له تکاره ! الصمغوم معصوم شاع له غول به تدارية

(د) على نف دنم شق ع كهد داحسان با كهد بورته كائنات كين چارچا بيده يورنكين سيلا كهد بودته دفطرت ادا شكادة كهد نزنه حراته بكر يودته دفطرت معموم داندان يُه تا ته حداس داشكاره له معرم معموم شاعق له غول به فواده

ته دَخل نَهُ مَهُ أَكَاه نَهُم خَبَرَ لَهُ خَلَفَ لَهُ مَا اللهُ لَكُم مَا اللهُ لَا لَكُم مَا اللهُ لَا اللهُ لَا اللهُ الل

لاقلمه .. دُفي يُلِسَعْلِينَ دُ اول كال

كروغ

دَهُمْ الْجِلِد بِلدَ طَبِعِده - ادبيله بيلدمن فولا ستا دخت بهكيش به تيريزى - دُهند به سندو او جنگ دباب - دَجا مشغولا ماليادى ده - د جاكات بي اوتوك به كلاد خت بيرى - خوامشغولا خدوه و (خانگ به نه) خلقوند دبوغ ويل سـ خوكودك دوم بيد درم غ _ نا اهو يويد حركونه و من حبل دوست نه مقوب به تعليمه دوست نه - تر به غونك عن من دمن غ ا اوس هم بويندم دادى - خوالحمد بيله جرادل خوموه اوس هم بويندم دادى - خوالحمد بيله جرادل خوموه

دمبة كل متمان نزد ده . به كذب ديدم سوكنكس شو . به كذب دياخ م استنف ودكره . ما و مع استنف ودكره . ما و مع باستنف ودكره . ما و مع باستنف ودكره . ما و مع باساء الآلازه اد دماغ تازه كره . كتاب م لا اين مذره . جربت كسم درك أوالى مكر مه يوشيون واغلو . او الكانه ما به كتاب نو ادرسالو عبت شو . اله و خبره يئ او ادري من الو و ادري منا او تن به او ادس خداوكم . من و أن منا او تن به او ادس خداوكم . و خوش قسمتى نه دصف سبين ديري ميلم كرف ل شام المنا المن المنا المن شام المنا المن شام المنا المن شو . اد . و كرف ملا و د . و يك خان و د . و الله خان و د . و د .

شاء

ته غرخبرئے ۔ داخ دکشنری دہ یک کبن خوئے عندنن اوسند ایل دی جدد هوامادغان بر دابراونی میک كنى دعض مولانا كنوملاصا فكاسط بديره مبارك اوخونيلاً عمريه شوم يرخرك ادويل ما حكاما خرمد اوفرائي عضروي جيانتهادكني غردى عرسنادس كن ه . (دَعْرا في كيس پديروه) ما دي بابا خدو سردى وا بي چربه خيكيان وكنى يوسوي نرد غُرينك يونوي يات وه دالمويني بردعند يدونيك بالكل نه كوزوله - او دهني بِسًا عَدَدَ اشْنُ الْحَاوِق بِعِم فِيهِ المُدُودِينَ . خودامُتبكِ سيماني أوي به ف بالكل دَسَهُ بلديل بهدية نه ايخور مَعقان يتمتفق دى يردنيوي مربنيودىكبى باخرنه دويات معفر لمبروس معنزين بب تسننه أوت ته فيل ده . هدر خيط تونه وابدليته اوبهمنيح غلور كري نتوه مولانا ساحب بديدُما اولسته وإنا للهو وإنا الكيوكيون ماوي كافر إوفارملا صاعب خودے ماصم يريوفعر دياده دَ لُودٌ عَلَىٰ لُور أُد بلوسه وي مواسمة ومنظور فالمواع دويم داجه والسولية دوه نيم مكدويتى د يديه ورخ دولس مج دَا نَجَلَشَن دُشْبِنُسُو دِباره منظول كري - كمو كلولورے يه ك الوكومينونا الله نزد دى . هذه تولوخلق له به داسه سننی دهی . چرباسک کا نوه شی داو دالو ککو غویکامرودلد دماغ نه خوابددی ملاصاحب دیل د كافرد ملك في عبيد عبيد خبرك بكس كبدى ماول ملاصاحب له هم مكين أي -بل دا جد دجم يه سرك والكردوان وه كوليس كين

نه دو ۔ ادریئے وانست ۔ادکوچوان سرچ کسور لو

شنه لحذوش و منه دي داخ بالكاد فرغ دى . ما فَكُواه مَ سَمْ اللَّه وَ وَدِه وادى اللَّه عَدى وكالمناسِ ور دراند کور او پولے کونے ته م کوته اونیوه) چاپ كانك كس هم فوك درمغ ليكي و رب حلى بددخت كن مبرباز داغو او آدادية كود. بسرمات إ دود د واغور برون راغلاقه)مادي "د بنتياوك". صدوي دل چير ماوے داشه به دے قرآن قسم اور ر دکشنری دو دولاً مَد کوه) ټولو په منتې خټ اونن هي ميران منو موالاممارك له ي صموه ودكره منه به شانِ مولوبت سوه بهکټ کښ نغد کينامت ِ- او بِي دُسر خورُولو مِن مين مان ته به عالما مُ طرافيكن شروع شه رايع ميدباد وعيد ييخولهم عم ته له . هخ خومويبكرو . خوموانا صاحب بياكواموفون شاه - عندروده إحم شادياره وائم ـ نامه ميك اغلم فضل محود وايه (به ف ك داست دُدر کود مادک مکرد کیکنری پرف ادیود) د غلط نام ديرلوك عذاب د ربه نعم صيندر) فيغرب عليه السلة إفرائيل دى سد ماخوخ لكبن دوال وركز اد باصريهم منهه كره و خوشيون دوله به مسكه غيالكه شالينه دركور وله شهامارة مبل بديري يه جارشم

ففل حبيد دَ اول كال

مختاراً حمَّا دُدِّيمٍ كال

فكرقينيا

داختيفتان مرائم توكن ده - چرد السان كعلم دخيرواس ديره ناتشوىده .سائيس د اياد به بنی سوردے - ډېرېاؤنه ئے بري غوخ کړه او لكيادسے خوتنوي كركو تو اوسه بودى جرسا كينتي مو لټوينرکي ده . کهسري پدې يو تنوي نظر اوکړي . چربيه د السان به د ټولونه د اوچني بائي ايجاد خروا الحُما تريامه خودالالتي جددا غيز تلم دع - مُلكميه وَدِغَيْرُونِهُ مِنُويِرِكِنْ مُكرمونِدِه مُعِنْ وَمِنْا وَاجْلُو لودينا موديود بود به صد كمله ترقى نه ده كنه . ذبه غو صله کا مدمتی جبر کان قلم نه اُوسیاری . قلم دُنْ لِي اصلی ملاتورے ۔ یوس میں من کتب فردمن حَفَظُ فَدٌّ (لَيك لقاده ادياد حواده) دَنْكِ لُوكُ اد زونون مدف به تلم سره دی . اد دُدی ایجاد دُ لويي يُوغَت تبوت داهم دم يمنل كيوى تسم خورى . أَنَ وَالقَلْمِ وَمَا لَيْسَكُونُ السَّمْ مِرْدُ به تلم او به تحویر) نزطاه می شوه پیرملم د انسان کولو نه زیات عیوانی ایجاد که دو لی دری به لی خان هم دھنہ کیاندواز په وجہ په دی کسب نتیارولوند خاص سوجونه اوخرما دغرنه ستري كوى دخود ملول يا دخرخاص الزيه وحثى اختياد كړى - او باي بى تارى درو دوموم غروب شى چرىى

كُلُّ بِذَبِي بِمَالِكَ فِيمِ فَوِمُونَ (ص أبول بِيلِه بَلْكَ الْمُعَادُ) دادقددت بو کیماند اصول دے پردھ کسب خلق ئی بله خبلكس دومره خشماله كرف اومشغوله كړى دى جبرهنوى بدعد خفله خيل مفل زغلول بوتسم دماعي كناه گنهی . او هذر کتب خیل تهرد انز به دجه یا که کور مالت دَ الزُّريةِ وجه به ديرى خينْعاليُّ اودذيه به مسيته انتيادكوى ادخيل وله ك ك خيل بعد دجبتيت بطابق ودكوه شرع كوى ادهم دغروازد مے چر بجددى ديا داعظيم الشان نظام قائم دے ، ملكددا لمول كائناف يوسيل شوب اومنظم دے ۔ اوکد دا دنہو شوق دَمینعُ نه لاے كريد . لذ انسان جر اوس ودته حبوان دُكُون ويُل شي فري ده . بهربيا به صدر دور انفواديت ته اوكوي رج هر يونه به دَجِهامت غزج رشي - ادهمر دَ خيلوي دنعلق ار به دے بیس بیلے شویل مصدر به اوسلیدی . اوس مَلَقُ الوُلْسَانَ عَلَمَهُ الْبِيَانَ لَمْ والسَانِ بِيهِ الرِّيدِ او بای کویاکوو) دیمای تسمه کویائی ده . یو به زبه او پیلم اول به اشاره - دادرى خينه دى - چر السان يحدد مرهد در غر مدده به نده کسوی دیوبهم میس نه بنود نرک ک لنى دا ميخنى ډله به تړ ولغلو . مكه چرځ سره موغ خ د اودىندلودى ددى به دوسره ضمناً ذكر كرد - نودو دا نناد بشان دخلاون تعالئ دعنر ذكوشوى والزبه تلي دنياكن = دیر زبردست کار کوے دے ،او تونک و اوس به دا تار

خ شماله نه ملکه تو دیره حدث معروه وی . او به بادشا كى بيا نه توى من مغرد رهم نه دى. مكدديا مداديتونه ومشمكان ادبيت بكانى - او داسى خيال کوی چرکه دنيا ههه کسبونه ادعلمونه هم که دوي بيل وبنت او ۱ ده به لاس کښ د پودينري سټ دے . تودی چرکلہ نه کلہ فود قلم خاوش د چشمو به سودىكىن شروين د بد شرورخلاص شود ب او نوری دَعَان نه بِه حَا نه کړی ده - اسویه اکتُوَلَّقُرِّ ا و غويدونو كبن به دى جن أُوُديكُ اولوستك وى . برقهم له توري طاقتور د والى يوسرى اورس عِدا صنى شانكن شلكن توب وهل في دايوب يان كير ناسايد داياسيل ، اودى دئيل ، عيردائ كز او دائى مىيات ـ دىياكىن خلق لوئى لوئى دعوى كوي د نے صغر نیوه کول ډیوکوان دی - کدیر وکسپولؤ خادندان دمیل خیل کسب به دجه به جکریمکیکیک د لی که دُفلم غاویل خط شکسته کړي راود د به دی دعوہ کس تردیرہ علا دستونے ممدے ۔

هم او ایجاد برانسان کویک و دکه دی آیک نویگی نایک نویگی نایک نویگی توخیله کسب اوری عداده وی . حوالی جهان اوس داختی که انسان و دستنے عیوالی نظر دوم و ده . ایجاد دائد نبو دوم و ده . برانسان برے د لو دوسور لو نه زرسخ بوخ کوی اولیس . یا که دوس که ایر کسین تبلیفون ایجاد کوو لو ددی ایجاد فائن هم ترکس ی غیر دسانی بودی ده ولی تنم بنو یو داسی ایجاد دے چرده بنو و تالول

گنیه دُنیا نه کوښه تاو کید ده د د نیاکښ داسی خم دی د به صغر قلم د کان تابع کولے ننی بعض د ښت خودوم و ادبت دالوذی چه د لوح محفظ نه خروصه دا اد آنېتنی اد پخیله کو بنه کښ ښدی کړی د

كەنتوك دا أدائي چەداسى خوردانسان ايجاد دينا يا ثرفه هم ده - تُحكميد دا د البيان إده مصه ده - نه ملك ولغود ملم نه ديانه وسيح ده - لوبيا دقهم عاص لوى بم خرشوه والمحيم ده ولى داخ د نفسيا لومسلده مركم دنبت لاالسان د ادتقاء با متعلمات پەددنېنى پورى باندى ۋە - چرزى لائەدە دىد ل يه سري به يه غه خاص تكليف داغ - نود بكيف ير ونبت كبش به دُ بدئ حركالة معمقلمه سى دده دَخولى نه يو" هُورٌ حُم اودت ـ حُك حِله فطرياً صحيوان مُعُان دُسائني منالم المعمد الم Self - prosecular دَ بِادِهِ هِمْ مَكُن كُوشَىشْ كُوي ِ ـ لوْ دده همينس به چِم داھُرواوُدىد ، فورامنى بىكى كوه ، او دده السافي مخ اس، خولہ، ستر کی حرفتہ بلے کے بلہ ہو ادتو حالت كبن بياموند ، اواد بى ليد ، جبرلو عناود يى ملەكوىدە - نۇكىغىراسادىدى دىس كول شور نواد بى كود رولى بيربيا به ديدهم بس مم معنيه لاس عنى مؤدول ادليد اوم فرهد في واؤديد ولاكم خناور به ئے لائه ووليل ۔ لوحم به ايع شوچه مفرد دمبنی غیری ساجد رحلدکوی ده . لورودو دُداسي أوازولو جرودس يه إنشادى كمعمناهم مرده . منى بيل شوي بينىك

الفاظوبنيادكيبنيود شود وبرغومره السان د ارتفاء به ادجتو بورد ختلود د اشارومن رت دود كبيد و كوتاه بيرى جربيا الفاظو به خيله هم خيله معناه اداكول شوه د ددى نه بيس الفاظ و حد دود و نه بيل الفاظو به خيله رود و و نه بيل الم بير نوى ژب جو ته شو هد و له دا ژبه جورول خومن د السان صفت نه د كنه و لود دورا ناق هم كان له نيله بوخاص ژبه عوره كرى وى د بيره فوى برى هم دنيل هميس ته و دول كرى وى د بيره فوى برى هم دنيل هميس ته د ديل د الم بياده و دول د بير بو هواى نايد و دول موائى نايد و دول الم بيل اله دا غيره و دول د بير بو هواى نايد و دول الم بيري اله دا غيره و دول د بير بو هواى نايد و دول الم بيري اله دا غيره و دول الم بيري اله دا غيره و دول الم بيري اله دا غيره و دول الله بيري اله دا غيره و دول الله بيري الم دا نايد الم دا نايد و دول الله بيري الم دا نايد الله نايل شورك الله بيري الله بيري

اوب ژبه یاوینا دومره لوگ ایجاد که نشیکین پرموند وینو . چرد کومو ترمولو نوبی صرف تروینا بوری محل ده وی صفی د دُنیا سیله جدی هم نه دی دا بنتی راکوکه د صفه قوم ملا بنان دبیشته و او وولی له غشو دک وی راد کودی - بینتا نه د جرمن قوم نه یا دُهی بومغی بی قوم نه بیرلورژبی کبن کم دی بخیره لاشائین توسے نیات وی رو لی فریا چیته و یخ کبن پولندی - ولی و ککمچرته مه لوی هم دینرونک اکلویزان به صفر زما ندکس کوی نه ویژوک میامسیمای که محمد درا ندکس کوی نه ویژوک میادیان دو خرد ولی به صفر دا ندکس صلیح یا بیزین ل میار در تدر ولی به صفر دا ندکس صلیح یا بیزین ل میار ندود خرو دی به صفر دا ندکس صلیح یا بیزین ل میار ندود خرو دی به که نشودی کولی خرو نه دامی شرکی ندود خرو حنوی به که نشودی کولی خرو نه دامی شرکی ندود خرو حنوی به که نشودی کولی خرو نه دامی شرکی ندود خروی به که نشودی کولی خرو نه دامی

اوبنسك

دُدْهِ مُهُم كُودُ واسيلادَادُ كُوبِ المَّ سيالِ بَا دَاوِنبُو دَفكُ لاسهُ مُ مَن زَهِ ثِيم فِي الْوَى اللهِ عِرْمُ وَلِمُ وَالْحَادِ الْحَادِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ ال

د تعلود مكال

كنبا

خه د کد به کیلے دائی مات خکاریں لم . کله پونے ده دید لو چیولی بی او مؤشے ہیں یاکس پوت و می جرحان مروق و کے دیا دَحوس دمکو نه اخبوه . دَمینے چک (پولوس موجود و لے ۔ بیہ حلتہ نه گونی و مے نه عببت نه مکو نه مریا ۔ نه کبور نه طلم . نه عالم نه محکوم . نه عرب او نه مال اد - نه در ن ع او نه کو که ر

جرصة ذهوالوكس دعين إد فوك درد وف و من فركس وفر وف و من فركس سادكى و له و نواكت و له نفاست في جرهلة دوح باك و دنهه باك و من ين باك و الله و حكم ادب ى جانه بدين كن بدائة و له الله و حكم لائن ها به ده في الدن ها و كارت و تكاديك نساده مو سنا شكاء و كلائل نساده مو سنا شكاء و كلائل نساده مو

ولےداسی نادہ ___

حُردَ بِي يا حدْ بَيكلے بيديا نه لوسے به يو داسے خا ى كښ بوت يم - جردَ حدْرُ الْهُ وَ خَلْقُونْدِ فَيُ دَلِّجْفُ الْوَكِينَ نه لَهُ لَا - دُلِو بِ سَتُولِوْ بِو كُولُونَهُ تباددى - داحدرُ خائے دے جرکوم خائے غریب دَسِي نه هم بن تُوکنولے ننى -

داهند عائد دے جرهلة عربيابان د ماللاد د

دد تهکودی - چر لے دبه داهم شاهنوق دے ۔ هم دغر ننان ولار خپل وخن ضائع کوی - او اکثر صله تو مے ددان شی - جد د پاسہ بی او به یا د مبو و پوشکی را و غور ذوی ۔

بادوان دُمزیل درمزیل دو مبوو اد دُمهها نو دکانونو ته کودی - هرخیز ته نے زبوکیویی - جدده به خبر کے واخلی - او ذبه له بیک صبر ورکوی - جدده خبر دے دا دُمالل دو حُولاک کی - کد دو کان پودی لذن نیرشی لو دو کا نیاری او کنوی - او کہ جدته ماگراد سی کے لاسا و کلیں او صدر و دنٹر دُ مود بلاد نه توشی -

دا دلے ۔ ولے دا دُخل کے بیل انت دی دوی دا نہ خود کی جہ موند و بند اغزستن اُوک و ۔ خرخود کی و اوخود و بند موہدولی کہن دِ اوسو۔ بند موہدولی کہن دِ سودلی اوکور

داغل چرمخکس دوان دے ۔ دبیرو به شرکادکس شومیں لے ۔ حرفوک چروس تہ کودی است برے والی دلے حذر عللہ بکار دی جربه دو می است اووائی ۔ حد علا د وککے نه کړي وي ۔

زه دِمُ داكرم جام داغوندم . داهفرځونږدنيا ده . سالون كت ك ديميم كال

مالک ترادگوری - چرس نر ترخیو اوری پردایت كښيت دے۔ هغه ملادسي له سوت ادغريب ماشوم ترب وادوان شوء ولے داماشومسن لْنَيْ وَيُمِلِكِ - دادده نهده خوينه عبير مُدرهم سبق اووايم ـ

لوی کار

منيكا ديل و-

لىكىن ك

کړد-او

امتحان ئے

ودكرو -

سيبامتحان

ٹاملیں ک

اوكويتنس

سلبم يه كالج كبن سبق وتبلو . دَخْنَلُ اوخُوشَعَالَي نه د کر ښوله او دمين نه که ک د د او لو - پهسيق كنن هم ديد تكره ده رسيم به محبت نه مناوريل بلے خیرددی حکومت دانسان به خیالاتو باندے كبير مع سنى - وك يه د به ف غرافو الشي كو ل ليكن دودوسليم هم دَ دخت تبويدوسوه دَخيلي تولي س يرنع يُ ذينب ده ډيره مينه پيداشوه دده الْقَلَابِ دَسَلِيمُ ثُونَةُ نَ دَعَقِيدى بِانْدُو بِهُ بِل طه واله ولله وسليم غوښتل چركوستوبوخا يرزده - با حيالانواو با حذباتككس انقلال وست دے۔ او حاد زون ن نظر بلے نے سالد کوی دہ صفرستريد دهم حابه عم كبن سودى وادد كشش به كلى تدرا ښكر - كيكن اصبه سن اورينت اود يوسود نه چک اسويلي س في دا خيره دحولي نه دا اودنه چرکاش دَلِدى يُشِنن بيغلى سندك مم دَيا يه محت كبن سى كيد ليني - او عناي لك دُسليم به عيالاتوكن دے كيفيت يولئ القلاب

بِيلِكُور - اولوخوك م ي مككومتو ـ چريه كبن كَخُانَ نُهُ حَمِ خَبِرِيْهُ وَهُ . دَ بِونِيورسِتَهِي امتحان والنهاشور به داسى حالا توكني سبق وبيل ويَّن له

عه او ته پیدس

والدين دُ ادسيرلي يه ومخوشيوكس لحاظمُ ما حِرتِهُ لدِي عَنْ لَمِنْ كَسِ ا د کودکورے دونے خواتم دَسْالَيته حِينِ يِهُ عَالَهُ وخت زيدي ماديريكس المج الشرمنيع بيينه فاصل نه مشيلت خواكه سوونه قروعزولؤتميا دُلے كالأروانة كهوا مستوجيو بهاه بادجود كر كبرجا بيره خواروك أورغامويته خامويني وب عبودنيالآ بل توک نه دے خراد ته و

ډيره علام بخرموده لس دموک په خوب اوده شوہ ۔ دشیطان به لمسون خوک تده کے دشمن شو صفروسيت نامه جريه كوم كينى يلار مال جايدد خُويُ لِيه لِبُلِادُه ، يه خديل أن تبعنه كهوسيا باللَّهُ مَوْكُمُ آسان يُوشول - دَعلات دروازه يُ به خپل ات زيوسره به زوره او ککوله ـ کيکن اهنوس بلطرف نه دَېبيوددمون دُور وُه چِر چادده بهنت ذارد هه وغويد اونه كردو سيم حبرانِ شوعِيرُمَا غَدِمْيَالِ وُه ۔ اوغرالِ تربيبِين شُو اولا مخكبن د خلائ خير كري و لاچار سند بدك دينب اوجاجى ته داوا دول ليكن دستيادى چربه اولېنتون كوركښ د اوى غى يا دجينى قال هم عنه هومره کیکی . نومره پر د بود کلودی عُكُم عِيرد إلى في الكوم عام طورس عفرسل الك دى جرغك ئي په زبانه بيه اخلي و اوهم ديس يه لَينتنه جيشي دُ يوى شِي يه حيثيت يُه هذ كودكش قدم الجودونه عبوده كبيل شي - درد كم كورسي دَجينى دَودولو دَياره نيات ينسي ودکری - دے آولومصیتولودسبم زره تقريباً اوخورو - ادعقل وهوش ي بياله . نتجه نے داشوہ - جربو مامطوم ادادی سدہ دُستهيشن لادلَّے وأغشته اوجير بله كالجه هيات وفوانت برميل مه لوى دفتارس خكتر روان وكه - سليم حان من ادوئيل حدد كدنيا دمصينولو بهدون تندی مقابله کول د انسانیت کو اعلے

ئەسىم تەبتە او نەلكىڭ - جىزىنىكىم دەس، عبت كوى -سليم لوكينتون تعليميانتر عليدده -اودالمنالده - جردتدن كاسولوبه مطابق م بوغير كن د ومره كشش وى - جرب غير عُانْ تدرا بيك منى - اوهم بهد الم عيال سليم دين سره به د معب د کے خبرے کولے ۔ لیکن هغی به خېری آورېږوس د آډو آغو يا د ډوډي پنولو ادبادادد بلولويه معانه به تری یاسید - ادحضر به حيوان باتے شو۔ سبہ ته دون ون د تکليفواد كد توده وديخ سكادين دد امتيان تيجه اووتل اوسليم ابه خرىمبرولؤ كامياب شور يلاد كخ فنيثل جيميم د دالندي پاس کولو د پاتي لاهور ته لارشى ـ عنى چرميد بكل كالج كن داخل شوـ ادد توقی به دومنی بورے ندم کیبنود عرکله چرسلیم به خیل تصور کبن که دینب مسن اد ک ينيلتوب داوسنل اوكه لودو لكفو به منيح كبزهنه ستوكك به ي داياد شوي نو ډير به ذهريده -كسليم يه زون كبن يوورم داسى هم داغله جير وديْر دُ والتري سن ملا وسود اولوعل بديا سره د ديرو حذ بالوخيل كلى ترداغلو- د سليم رأتك مذبي فو ودي ليس به كلى كسن صيفه كا ننوہ ۔ بلاد سحد دنتی نے اوکرد ۔ ادھم به صفر ماسيغين دے دنيا نه صبيته دياره وخصناننو ددى نەنىس موكىھم نابورەشوە - او باوجود ك

مصد خیل آین و دندن جدولو دیاده پخیله موسی که دان به مینیت سمنگ بارلایه و او دوه کاله بین به مدن با دوه کاله بین کنن به مدنوی حسیتال کن می به به مینی کنن به مدنوی حسیتال کن می به دی حینیت سره مفرستو کندهم به دی حینیت سره مفرستو کندهم به دی حینیت سره مفرستو

دیات انقلاب پیدا انتور حیفے تله پیر کوسکیم که معبت نله له کے ستو کے - شکلے انتہا او که معبت نله له کے حنبوی دای احساس اوجذ بله بله دیرانسوس بله کے بید دیرانسوس بله کے دیرانس ما حدر بیرانسوس بله کے دیرانس

نه پنزیدی ۔ کسلیم به میرموجودگی کس دینب کھند محبث به منځ پریوته ۔ حرفتهم کمبی او دالتری علاج

ادشورد کے دنینب علاج کسلیم با دیبان که دیان که دیان که دلے کاش در دیدوستودد شرددی دا اصلیت

مطوم شور اکثر به بے صفتنی کبن سبم به تی بادات دانین بلاد جیردا حال اولید جرهند د بلاتون

به مرض گرفتاره ده او دسلیم به تلاش کس لوی

نردی چیزمن دامنه ادو ها ـ کین به ناین

ادبله وجهداده - عيرهنم تدفعان دييكينه اسيك

ادبيشه شكاره شو- جبرك مو درور به مأل

يه نامائيزه طريقة س قبصله كړى ده د خيال

بهددته كافئ تكليف رسولو عيرهم بهد عروديه

سليم بے وطناء شو۔

ئە

.

دُذينْ عالمَّ ورحُ تُرود عُدخوابِينَ. حتَّى داچر بومياشت واسے دُ تولو اعباراتو به ذم ايد دسليم تره دا اعلان اوكوو - جرحُد بخيلوكادول باندى ديرخفري . اوتا نر دُ زه داخلاص معانى عُولاً خيل مال اوجا يُها دسنيما لولو دَ باره كه ترحري تِه تَن واشر . ذين عمانا يه وجرد دُ زه به دنح اخته

لدِدرَجُ سِمِ دَجِيعِ بِهِ وَجْتَكُنِي بِيسليم تَلْهُ الْوَكُ اخبار دا وُرو- او داخیل اعلان نے یکنی اولوسو لؤدعيث اودئے يەسىناكىنى بىيا تازە شورھند وغت في دواخسته - اويه دم يمروم كلى ندر ادرسيل - كسبم يه لينس كذيب يلار فوراً ودمنه كره اوسيم ته ود ترغاره و تو ـ سليم دُ زينب كن ته ور نزد ميشورادمني چر غدوخت به سروستوكوسليم نه اوكس ولؤ دُ عوستُمالي له نَے دُمحيت نه دِكي ادسكي لسنو دواے شویے ۔ سلیم دھنے سترکوکبن دھینی محتب او مکمل عکس اولیں ۔ محبت مردکوسترکو۔ بوب ته په بدواسي نظرادكش دردهيف حال مندره اوسنودى بينيا وميانت ين كمانهم نكبور ويرجونيس منتويه عادواد وهد سليسليم اونيس دهببتاء كرياك إيعا عاشول او محببا دُدوي دا تلوني ندون ته به خوشمالتي هديكے اوديميلو ۔ ادياب عبل لقدس دُدميمُ كال

سبرلے

تعييل توله تخته يهدودو بالماع نغليكي نویے باد ودیس وائے سیاسکی ساسکی داور کھی برئے تال پہ اسمان جو ہشو جو پہنا پینول کی أسان لول شوهيروبرع سأسكى كلونهسسكى ية كُلُّ كُلُ بِالْكِي بَوْكِي خِيلَ أَشَا لِيسِهِ سَا وَلَيْكِي بالاله داد کرے بے دصحوا منٹخ کس دلیکی دے مسکے شویہ خنل شویہ مستنے سی بیا کنکسی بكبى بيايه واديلاشو دسوز دك رباب تنكيكي دَدى شنويامو د ياسه مرغله دى پرقيكى يه مذه مزه خوني په او بل باند معورنيكي دَكلاب به سره براله كن سيين كوه للترزيكي نه خطاشوم عطرنه دى عطردى ته نامرسكى كل يه كل بأن مسوايخ دُهوا به تال زُلكيكي دائی به حرد خق بحاردے چرازاد سے کوزیکی دُظالم به لاس چاره ده دَعْرِيب به سه جلتكي خُول كيكويه سپوته اجيئ خُول د لوك مركَّخ كي جُربه دارُ ونهُ كُسُ د وبيم له خولے دينيم جيكي عُكْمُ هراغزے دكلو به لمنوكس يتهيكي بيرية اوشلوه له خيونه بالتركور وبرخرككي

دُسلِرِلِي اُوريدِے داغلے نورے لاسوکس ویکی په غورد آنکو په ټولولو په کاد کود اوريزے داغلے خدي نه دباران اوشوه دمکهم خشبورا پيخ المعطيان والوته مستنكس ذان وجوركوه قطارونه بورابيايه زبركوس شو أوغرن يه عشق كس دان زد نزکس له خوبه با سین سن بیغ کرون عبران شو مملاب يريوتو نامبره صبا زيدے ورله داؤره كوكي بياشو ببقاره ، ليونے يه جغوبت بينو غريه شنه شومخواشنه شو الهجينية م يُوخيزخياراً لِيدننوم يو بون خدمستنى نه رُيكارْنُك محوِيله وينم يوتو بل نه ښايسته دی داخوشبوى د كوے راغله چرته عطرى توى شوى پاره يانوه يه كلاده سانكه سانكه ير آولوند دَ تَفْسُ بُلِل ته وايه بهار تمرد عدامناير دُسِياد په دام اسبريم په ما تلخوان خوان دي غُوك صوفوكين أدام له كرى خوك به مؤكد مَنْ بين ك پردئے واکے م پہ خولے دی پہ پردئے چوکڈنٹنیکم دُغْوَالُ سيلِاهِ بَادِونِلُهُ دَيْجِنْتُ خِنْتُ كُولِكُ ثَلِيكٍ ته هُم ياسه زحت تيركره دُدُشمن سينه كرسير

دا وطن به وطن نه وی چرک بل پردام اسبروی ما سپرلے ددی وطن مم خرسبرلے نه معلومی

بنه اووایه داخردی

كرمى له دے دالان رسی ده د دهقان ب غوي كيك يه تداره ضريددا تالياره خبریدے خاص عام دے كاوسينو يجنو دب خفه يه تواره تلوم كغوية نه كجيلات شاكرده تيارخردے خبر بیرخاص عام سے را اونسا به کے ته بیته نصک وآهي يه لته بؤر ډيري کمالات دالمقل دره صفات خلا برے عاص عاد مُثَاكِرِدُه اوسَى وابيه يه يتوسنوكوي عايه شأكرده يصلوانه برمركوي دخانه خلابيد عاص عادي

يد هي شيم ولبيد يرقالين دے يه ميلان كويانه يريوك دى دوايه كارترى العلديرهو آن. يتريئ بالبت برستن ده كارترى اخله نور بشماره يبتون سره وردى ده . لوليه ده لس شياره شاكرده كه لے اغلے بنخه ياره كے دام درے (۲) یوهسی شے م ولیں در جور شوے د نجو د کے سورلی دباد دیاسه سوارال نے یه دیودے شآلودم دے لیں لے شاکرد بنه ترینه خدرے خفه چه د اُستادشی په اُستادسورد تے با نود ہے داعسے غیرته به کرمئی کس ئے زکام لیے رس پوهسے شےم اولید چردوان دی تل یا خکت ویدیدی نه د بادو د بادان نه ده آفته سابان یه خیله ملااویی دے دندو منوزیات ددكى خوارق املاله به ساندمنه نكات شاکردہ کہ نے کید کرے بس جدیم تام سے رم، بوسے شے م اولید بربدی فع بیش عابه بولبه دخادی ده . خه معلومه دا د ورا په لولت عون مع عوائے دے ہے لوں نہ می خانه 北 ارجت نے یہ اوکد کوو۔ یہ دوہ مخلف نے وابیشا ناہ 2 واهد یه دواله مخه کے خوشیه تینه امام دے 51

أرابعثلاثه وبتضكال

انسان نطويآ أدام اد دعين ترونان فوجوى ادبه وسسوه خان دعى الله جسماني اوداعي

مسمت

ئەساتى -

جيرانسات

دے ۔ دَجِرش مانیال Hanibal دَالیس غرسدكول مدفرالس اودروس صغرالقلا بات

د نلاِد نلاِ

بکاردی۔

حيرفطماتي

عشقه ليونيه سنا دلاسرديرديه بنه بناه بادشاه ببرطاهك كالرماع كادنام روت كدية غانقاه كديمسعد كدير منديد دعا و فنككس وعُان جِنْكُل في الدي الح المنظم الما ينه وسكندويه مرافظ فنككس المناه كَنْكُ نَنْكُم اللَّهُ لَهُ وَالدُّي اللَّهُ مِنْ مَنْكُ مِنْ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِينَهُ لَمُ مَاكُم مِنْ السَّال الله المنك المنتالية المنتال دافلاد خبرم جرله حرفتر بي خبرمه انسان

بياهم سافي آل كنب ورفيا على سور كافتها ارسياكت الودية ندم خرطمعردم ووفاحلال كريم

دنهايت ديركي ادو مصره وريمه

رلےکھونو دانسات ک عشق فاايان فحدريان في يشولام دوزمره وندون او دزويه تاريخ مطافعه خدبه دبيل فناقفاد من تصلف كوم نهيم ببرغديه بيرغرنهيم معتريه اوكرورلو مونوراله به معلولهنتي

كلكله دعيش ادكارام زونكن ته خيرمادوسيل دى ـ دُرتَق سرودعمل ئے يرعود مے ادب خیلہ نے دیر تید وکو تورو دسودی لائک مسٹانم كلهاكريده . داسى يوه نفستر بالبون (ممري) غِبل نظر بما walan و مع عملا كس ديرالعاظو

تاريخ دانسان دداسي يؤرو ديروكا دكن اددنم چك يوون ك - يرد صفى مطالعدمونون له داسبق داكوى عيدالسان لدخلائے خوموہ طافت وركرے

المنان ولے داسی لولیو لولو قد بالو تله غاره بدی-كم خير دي ميل مال - باليج . كور اور عيشاو دُارام دُنْكُلُ فُو بالولو بالله ي جبوده وي . فدم دى چرمونوددى سوال دجواب نه اول يرايو غوشالولوباندى عورادكود.

يوقاب طالبهم جبرهنه خيل فرض بيتركى وهدشير ورخ كادكى ادنيل غوب اوأرام دمطالع يخاطر قديانى كوى دول دامعلوبه خبروده - چرد ك وارد تكلين الأميري دامتحان ياس كولوهيال دع

يوزمنيلا ي فصل كولوادد عف ده قسمر بالنركس ولے شیہ او دیم سکاردانداد کلامنداوی و دمسیا دّىنى بەرسە .

غرص دأيد السان وحيل و أحال آرام اوراحت تر هدونت خيرياد وائي خرونت يرده تأوستقبل دخواس وبروسانتى كهبرى دامستقبل فركيل اوخوابيال يه عمال منهض نه وه والسان به حج كلددا دوموه مصائب افتكاليف شرد فشن كولے -السان وَحال الام اوعيش وَ مستقبل يكام قرمانی کوی - ادخوک دیر به حال کسی د مستقبل پرون شی - بردن می که نن نه جور بردی - او مسا مُ او فكونه كوى - لود حوى عال اكثر غواب او دبون وی کل تر معتاج د بل مستکش وی. د دوى مثال به ميل ن كښ د بويوت نسنړى وى - درموائے يكنوا اورى - كفدر فوائے اورى ا داحال کو کم همته او اوده قومولو هم د عله مىيىنى دې نوپىڭ تەئى خولدوازە نيولى دى.

تدليتوس جوروى . دقة مستقبل د افراد وبله السكين دى منولوك بردقوم به افرادد كين اتحاد عمل نهدى. ددو تا او خاص اصبالعین نه دی . ادبه دوی کسد قعى مفادديه خاطرة ذلل مفادر فتالونو حذبه نهى ترهف دقوم ماشوي ويلفري ادخواد اددلي ي. مكوفدوخت يوم تحل فيم متعل لحيال ادمتما لحراثى فهاددى شمنه نامكن خيال نامكنه ده جريردماغ كبن داينى . كاش چەمونىزىم دەسا، غى ادكروكلىلىنىن ان ا حجَرُ عِرْ اللهُ إِن اللهُ به هم نن شی . در سایم نن بیکارد می مهر بید^ن موحم شاندارینی او سیا مم .

> ادبارج مد شعيد دائد ذی د ځلويم کال

The League contention is that the Hindus and the Muslims are two separate and distinct peoples and they have remained so, despite the fact that fates have thrown them into one country for so many centuries. Their fusion into one nation is impossible as they each draws its inspiration from its own religion. culture, history and traditions. These opposed to this view, however, insist on India being one and indivisible, and point to the advisability of India playing her role in the comity of nations as a single united country of a democratic type. They occasionally express the fear that the division of India into two or more units may lead to civil wars in times to come. Mr. Raj Gopal Achariya, however, thinks differently. He says that Muslims should also have the right of self-determination. this right was also conceded by the British Parliament through the famous Cripps proposals in 1942. To this the British still adhere. The Congress also agreed to give the new units the right of secession. And a great many Hindus have come round to Mr. Raja Gopal Achariya's view. Unfortunately the great expectations of a settlement from the Gaudhi-Junah meetings and correspondence did not materialise. It is to be fervently hoped that wiser counsels will prevail and a reasonable and just settlement arrived at and the human right of self-determination accorded to all peoples of India.

SAIFUL ISLAM, III Year

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STOP PRESS

PRINCIPAL

Mr. I. D. Scott has proceeded home on leave for six months, and Prof. S. M. Timur is officiating in his place. We wish the former and Mrs. Scott and children bon voyage and a happy holiday, and hope that Shaikh Sahib will have a successful career as the head of the institution he has now served for more than thirty years.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Another of our old boys has laid down his life in the cause of freedom. Death from wounds received in action has just been announced of Major Meraj-ud-Din, son of K. B. Maulvi Sad-ud-Din Khan (ex-Governor, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Darululum). We offer our most heartfelt condolence to Khan Bahadur Sahib and the bereaved family in their sad loss.

The End

It was a plant, a small plant, with small and beautiful leaves. I used to watch it daily.

One day I found a tiny new bud growing from under its soft leaves.

Days passed and the new bud continued to grow. Nature was nursing it under a green veil. It was not yet able to protect itself but soon became tired of the dull, monotonous life inside that thick green veil. It tried to break it open, tried and tried and tried once more and lo! the veil was burst asunder. It saw the outside world and of course liked it.

It began to play with zephyrs, and opened its lips to whisper to them.

The next day it was laughing. It continued to laugh. But after a day it began to wither up. Gradually its petals were blown away by the same zephyrs, and scattered over the winds. They dropped to the ground, were trampled under foot and turned into dust.

We have short time to stay, as you We have as short a spring As quick a growth to meet decay, As you, or any thing."

A. RAHMAN "KAIF."

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Pakistan

Opinions differ about the exact origin of the scheme which is popularly called "Pakistan". Some say that Mr. Rahmat Ali an Indian Student who spent a number of years in England was the originator of the plan; others state that it owes its inception to the foresight of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; but a great may people believe that the real credit for the underlying idea goes to Allama Iqbal, the greatest poet and Philosopher of Muslim India. Iqbal, in his presidential address delivered at the all India Muslim League Session held in 1930, expressed the opinion that self-determination was the essential basis of all freedom and demanded for Indian Muslims the right of self-determination. It was dismissed at the time as a mere poetic dream. But now the true significance of that poetic dream has after all been realized, and the magic word of Pakistan is on the lips of everybody.

Qaid-i-Azam, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League has taken up the idea in right earnest and has converted it into the united demand of Muslim India. Without Pakistan, he says, there can be no salvation for India; and the Muslim League will not accept any form of freedom which does not concede Pakistan. Pakistan, as the very name implies, stands for the establishment of independent sovereign state or states in areas where the Muslims form a majority of population. According to the Muslim League, the only solution of India's political difficulties lies in the achievement of Pakistan. This point of view postulates a two-nation theory and is based on the belief that Hindus and Muslims can grow to the fullest stature of their nationhood only under conditions in which their genius, culture, tradicion and religion can have free play. Under Pakistan Muslims will realise their ideal of free and independent national existence and will take their rightful place among the leading nations of the world. The League demands the constitution of Provinces where the Muslim population exceeds the non-Muslim i.e. the N.W.F.P. the Punjab, Sind, Assam and Bengal, into an independent sovereign state.

If you happen to get into what is commonly called Government service, remember that the correct designation of that kind of employment is public service. You stee there to serve the people and not to rule over them. You should be honest and loyal to the best-interests of the public whose servant you are and who pays you for your work. Let each of your actions be directed to one and one end only—good of the people; and "people" includes the masses and not the privileged classes alone. Follow one criterion in whatever you do—merit of the case and not sifarish or considerations of filthy lucre. You will be responsible to God and man for all your actions. So, act as God would like you to act towards His creatures. The worthiest public servant he who serves his fellow-men to the best of his abilities. Position—high or low—in the service makes no difference for him. Be he a minister of the state or a humble peon, his one aim is service and service of the people.

MUHD. KHALIL.

II Year (Agr.).



Dawn

The stillness of the dark night did not bring solace to his restless and troubled mind. It continued to fret and fume. The clocks of the neighbour-hood struck three and his feet suddenly stopped. For a moment he wanted to return home, but that could not be. He had come out in search of food. He knew a few morsels of bread would save her life. How could he go back empty-handed? He paused a little. His brain was in a whirl. Why should he alone suffer, while his equals were enjoying themselves. Why should he and his dear ones only be haunted by the spectre of starvation?

The memor es of his younger days were revived. He heard once again the voice of the venerable old gentleman who had preached socialism from his college—platform. He experienced the thrill of the message once again. Why should he beg for food? Was he not entitled to his share of every thing? Would he be wrong if he snatched it by force? Why was he denied his rights? Why was he deprived of bread?

Then he saw himself sitting beside his old mother who was saying, "Amjad, my days are numbered and my long felt desire is to see you bring a bride." How happy his mother was when he got married! But after some time she fell ill again. "Nutritious diet and regular treatment could save her", said the doctors. At that time he had no money for medicine and now he has no money for bread.

He shouted, "Azra, you cannot die. I will not let you die. You have done no harm to the world. I am not going to beg. I shall snatch bread from these hoarders of bread."

Amjad began to run without knowing from whom he was going to snatch tood on—that dark night......

"Where are you going", a voice shouted from behind and a hand touched his shoulder-

"Have you got a piece of Roti? But, I will not beg. I shall snatch it away from you. My Azra is dying for a few morsels. Give me whatever food you have".

The constable took him to be a frunk ird wandering in the streets and disturbing the sleep of others. He hand-cuffed him and said, 'come along. I will take you where rich people distribute Roti to the poor."

At dawn he was in the prison-house still looking for food for his dying Azra.

A. R. CHAUHAN.

The . . . est

The finest mausoleum in the world is the Taj Mahal, Agra. It Cost £2.000,000.

The highest building in the world is the Empire State Building, New York (1.248 ft.) The highest in Europe is the Eisfel Tower Paris (984 ft.) The Palace of Soviets, Moscow will when completed be 1300 ft. high.

The longest bridge in the world is the bridge which connects San Francisco and Oakland (California). Its total length is 84 miles and it cost abour £15,000,000.

The highest Cathedral spire in the world is Ulm (Germany) 540 ft. The highest in England is Salisbury Cathedral spire (405 ft.)

The longest wall in the world is the Great Wall of China (over 1,000 miles long) built in 214 B.C.

The largest palace in the world is the Vatican, the Pope's Residence near Rome-

The highest mountain in the world is Mt. Everest (India, 29,141 ft.) while the highest in Europe is Mt. Blanc (15,782 ft.)

The longest ship canal in the world is the Gota (Sweden, 115 miles.)

The largest public park in the world is the yellow-stone National Park. U.S.A. (3.350 sq. miles).

The greatest desert in the world is the Sahara-i-Azam, Africa (Area 3,000,000 sq. Miles).

The longest river in the world is the Mississippi-Missouri (N. America). 4,200 miles but the largest in volume is the Amazon (S. America).

The largest island in the world (Excluding Australia) is Greenland (327,000 sq. miles).

The longest railway tunnel is Simplon which connects Switzerland with Italy. It is about 12½ miles long

The largest Continent is Asia (174 millions sq. miles or nearly one third of the land surface of the globe).

The largest enclosed sheet of water is the Caspian Sea (170,000 sq. miles). But the largest 'lake' is Lake Superior (N. America, 31,200 sq. miles).

The largest Ocean in the world is the Pacific Ocean (64,000,000 sq. miles).

The largest library in the world is in the British Museum, London (4,000,000 Vol.).

The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolokol (Moscow, 180 tuns) but it has, never been rung. The largest in actual use is also in Moscow and weighs 128 tons.

The highest town in the world is La Paz (Bolivia) situated at the top of a mountain 11,800 ft. above sea-level.

The largest railway station in the world is Victoria (S. R. London, 25 Acres).

The longest railway platform in the world is Sonepur (B. and E.I.R. India, about 905 yards).

SAJJAD KHWAJA.

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Service

You can render real good service to your country in whatever station of life you may be. It is the man that counts and not the job. Spirit is more important than position,

sixth imam, Jafar-as-Sadig of al-Madina, bis teachers. Like his Egyptian and Greek fore-runners Jabir Ion Hayyan acted on the assumption that base metals such as tin, lead, iron and copper could be transmuted into gold and silver by means of a mysterious substance, to the search for which he devoted his energies. He recognised the importance of experimentation more clearly than any other early al-chemist and made note-worthy advances in both theory and practice of chemistry. Some 200 years after his death, as a street was re-built in al Kufa, his laboratory was found and in it a mortar and a large piece of gold were unearthed. He discovered H₂ SO₄ and HNO₃. CH₂ COOH and equa regia which is a mixture of Hcl and HNO₂. He wrote several works on chemistry. There are 22 works surviving that bear his name. Many of these works were translated into various European languages. Jabir also enjoyed the distinction of preparing lead carbonate and separating Arsenic and Antimony from their sulphides. He explained the preparation of steel, the polishing of metals, the dyzing of cloth and leather and the distillation of vinegar into CON. CH₃ COOH. Other Muslim chemists discovered that Hg & S combined to form cinnabar. Ibn Musi and Jabir wrote original works on Spherical trigonometry. In Zoolasy Mohammad Damiri (1405 A.D.) wrote on the life of animals. Zakriya Quavini has also given a fair description of animals, plants and stones. Khazini of M-rv (1203) has in his valuable work entitled, the Balance of wisdom written on the specific wt. of alloys and the density of HO₂. Jazari (12.6 A.D.) wrote an important work on the mechanics and manufacture of clocks. Rizvan has furnished a description of a water clock. Muslims are also credited with naving invented wind mills, gun powder and compress.

NOOR AHMAD KHAN.

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Was it a Dream?

Mohan and I went to the college notice board. The latest notice in the applications from those desirous of proceeding to America and England for higher technical studies. What an opportunity of seeing the world and serving the motherland in the postwar reconstruction of her economic structure!

We both applied, and were required to appear for an interview. As luck would have it, I was selected and Mohan was rejected. What a pity! We who had been class fellows and chums for several years had to part company. Mohan wished me hon voyage, and I sailed for the New World with a heart full of hopes and dreams.

We were a fairly large party of students from various parts of India, and life in the ship was generally enjoyable except for a certain amount of sea-sickness in the beginning. At New York we had to report ourselves at the office of the Indian-Ambassador who had made all necessary arrangements for our admission to various technical institutions and for our board and lodging. We were chaperoned by officials of the Indian embassy, and started our studies in right earnest.

Everything was different in America—people, government, buildings, houses, shops, railroads, factories, schools, colleges, professors, universities—in fact everything. I saw 'sky-scrapers' with my own eyes, and travelled in aerial as well as underground railways. The American life was full of bustle and hurry. There could not be any lazing about. One day while I was trying to cross a highway, cars came from different directions at a crashing speed, and one struck me down. I was taken to a hospital in unconscious condition. After some time, I regained consciousness. I opened my eyes and found myself wonder of wonders! in Rahim Shah ward.

London 1930). This book distinguishes mediastinitis from Pleurisy and recognises the contagion of Phthisis and the spreading of diseases by water and soil. It gives a scientific diagnosis of ankylostumisis and attributes it to an intestinal worm. Its materia medica considers some 760 drugs. From the 12th to the 17th century, this work served as the chief guide to the medical science in the west. In the words of Dr. Osler it has remained a medical Bible for a longer period than any other work.

The greatest Philosophers of the eastern Islamic world were Al-Kindi, al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. Al-Kindi was an astronomer, alchemist, optician and music theorist no less than 265 works are ascribed to him. Al-Farabi (Alfarabius) was the greatest Philosopher of Islam. His system of Philosophy was syncritism of Platonism, Aristotalianism and Sufism and won him the enviable title of the "2nd teacher" al-Muallim-r-Sani, the first being Aristotle. Besides a number of commentaries on Aristotle and other Greek Philosophers, Al-Farabi composed various Psychological, Political and metaphysical works. Al-Farabi is also described as a physician and mathematician, occult scientist and musician.

About 470 A.D. there came into being an interesting academy of popular Philosophy in Basra called the 'Ikhwan-us-Safa'. Its members edited about 52 journals dealing

with maths,, astronomy, geography, music, ethics and philosophy.

The scientific study of Astronomy was begun under the influence of an Indian work, the Sidhanta brought to Bughdad in 771 and translated into Arabic. The Greek influence, last in order of time, was first in importance. An early translation of Flimys' Al-megest was followed by two superior ones, one by Hajjaj Ibn Matar (827-82) and the other by Hunain revised by Sabit. A large number of observatories were built in vatious parts of the kingdom, the most important one being attached to the Bayt-ul-Hikma, Baghdad. Another was at Dimascus. The equipment in those days consisted of quadrants, astralobs, dials and globes. Al-mamin's astronomers performed one of the most delicate geodectic operations; the measuring of the length of a terrestrial degree. The object was to measure the size and circumference of the earth. The measurement carried out on the plain of Sinjar, north of the Euphrates and also near Palmyra, yielded 56% miles as the length of a degree, a remarkably accurate result, exceeding the real length by about 900 yards only at that place. The celebrated Astronomer and mathematician of the age Al khwarizmi produced the tables which became the basis for other works in the East and the West. The other great astronomers and mathematicians were Ablattani, Albituni and Umar Khayyam. Albattani was unquestionably the greatest astronomer of his time and one of the greatest in Islam. He made several amendments to Prolemy and rectified his calculations for the orbit of the moon and certain planets. He proved the possibility of the annular ecclipses of the sun, the obliquity of the eliptic and the length of the tropical year and of the seasons and the true and mean orbit of the sun. Al-Biruni was born at Ghazna in 973 is considered the most original and profound thinker that Islam has produced in the domain of physical and mathematical science. He wrote an account of the whole science of astronomy called "Al-Qanun-i-Masudi". Omar Khayyam (1038-1123), the greatest mathematician and Astron mer Royal of the Saljuq Sultan Malik Shah was the director of the observatory at Neshapur and carried on researches regarding the accurate determination of the length of the year and produced the calendar named after his patron "al-Tarikh-ul-Jalah" which is more accurate than the Gregorian calendar. The latter leads to an error of one day in 3300 years, whereas al Khayyam's leads to an error of one day in 5000 years.

Besides materia medica, astronomy and mathematics, the Arabs made their greatest Scientific contribution to chemistry. In the study of chemistry and other physical sciences the Arabs introduced the objective experiment a decided improvement over the hazy speculations of the Greeks. Accurate in the observation of phenomena and diligent in the accumulation of facts, the Arabs nevertheless found it difficult to project proper hypothesis and draw truly scientific conclusions. The final elaboration of a system was the weakest point in their intellectual armour. The father of Arabic alchemy was Jabir Ibn Hayyan (Gebir) who flourished in Kufa about 7/6 A.D. His name is among the greatest in the field of medieval chemical science. Legend makes the Umayyad prince Khalid Ibn Yazid Ibn Muawiya and the

Ibn Sabit Ibn Qurra was ordered by Al-Muqtadir in 931 to examine all practising physicians and grant certificates only to those who could satisfy him. Only 860 such men passed the test and the others were stopped from practising. A hospital was opened by Haruon Ai-Rashid in Baghdad in the beginning of the 9th century and shortly afterwards the number of hospitals rose to 34. Cairo saw its first hospital in 872. Muslim hospitals had special wards for men and each had its own dispensary. Some were equipped with medical libraries and offered courses in medicine.

The most notable medical authors who followed the epoch of the great translators were Persian in nationality but Arab in Language: Al-Taberi, Ar-Razi, Ali Ibn-Abbas and Ibn i Sina (Avecinna) Al Tabri was a native of Tabristan and became a Court Physician. Ar-Razi (550-923) born at Ray, not far from Teheran, was the greatest and most original of all the Muslim Physicians and one of the most prolific as an author. In selecting a new site for the great hospitals at Baghdad, of which be was the chief Physician he is said to have hung up shreds of meat in different places, choosing the spot where they showed the least signs of putrifaction. The 'Fibris' lists one hundred and thirteen major and twenty eight minor works, by At-Razi, of which 12 deal with alchemy The "Kitab-ul-asiar" after having passed through many ed torial hands was rendered into Latin by Gerard of Cremona and became one of the so irces of chemical knowledge until it was supersided in the 14th century by Jabir's works. While still in Persia al-Razi wrote for Mansur ibn Ishaq of Sijistan a monumental work in ten volumes, named after his patron "Kitab-ul-Mansur" of which a Latin translation appeared in Milin in the eightees of the fifteenth Century. Parts of it have been rendered into French and German. Of his monographs one of the best known is on meas'es in which we find the first clinical account of small pox. Translated into Latin in Venice 1565 and later into several modern languages. This treatise served to establish al-Razis reputation as one of the keenest original thinkers and greatest clinicians not only of Islam but of the middle ages. His most important work was al-Hawi (the c mprehensive book) first translated into Latin under the direction of Charles I of Anjou by the Sicilian Jewish Physician Faraj-bin-Salim in 1279. Under the title "continens" it was repeatedly printed from 1480 onwards, a figh edition appearing in Venice in 1542. As the name indicates this book was meant to be ency lopaedic in its range of me lical information. Printed when printing was in infancy, these medical works of al-Razi exercised for centuries a remarkable influence over the minds of the Latin West.

Ali Ibn Abbas wrote al-Kitab Ulmu'ki in which a portion is devoted to dietetics and materia medica. Among its original contributions on a conception of the capillary system and a proof that in parturition the child d es not come out by itself, but in pushed out by the muscular contractions of the womb.

The most illustrious name in Arabic medical annals after Ar-Razi is that of Ibn Sina 18)-1(37). In this Physician, Philosopher, Philologist and poet, Arab Science, reaches its climax. Born near Bukhara, he spent his life in eastern Muslim World and died in Hamadan As a youngwan, he cured Nah Ibn Mansur (9.6-9) and was permitted to make use of the ruler's remarkable library. Endowed with extra-ordinary powers of absorbing and retaining knowledge, this Muslim Persian Scholar was at the age of 21 capable of embarking on a career of writing and systematising the knowledge of the time. Al-Qifti lists 21 major and 24 minor works of 1bn Sina (others estimate the total at 99) dealing with philosophy, medicine, geometry, astronomy, theology, Philology and art. Among his scientific works, the leading two are "Kitab ul-Shifa" a Philosophical encyclopaedia based upon the Aristotelian tradition and Muslim theology and "Al-Qanun Fil Tib" which represents the final codification of Greco-Arabic medical thought. Franslated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona in the 12th century, this 'Canon' with it encyclopaedic contents, its systematic arrangement and philosophic plan, soon worked its way into a position of pre-eminence in the medical literature of the age, displacing the works of Galen, Ar-Razi and Al-Mujusi and becoming the text book for medical education in the schools of Europe. During the last 30 years of the 15th century, it passed through 15 Latin editions and one Hebrew. In recent years a partial translation into English was made. (O. Cameron Gruner, a treatise on the canon of medicine by Avicena, Europe and before which the Christians stood helpless, considering it an act of God, the following passage in defence of the theory of infection:—To those who How can we admit the possibility of infection while the religious law denies it"? We reply that the existence of contagion is established by experience, investigation and evidence of the senses and trustworthy reports. These facts constitute a sound argument. The fact of infection becomes clear to the investigator who notices that he who establishes conract with the afflicted gets the disease, whereas he who is not in such contact remains safe and how transmission is effected through garments, vessels, etc. The greatest Arab surgeon was Ibn Abbas Zehrawi the court physician of Al Hakam II. His work introduces such new ideas as cautrization of wounds, crushing a stone inside the bladder and the necessity of vivisection and dissection. This surgical part was translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona and various editions were published at Venice in 1497 at Basel in 1541 and at Oxford in 1778. It held its place for centuries as the manual of surgery in Salerno, Montpellier and other early schools of medicine It contained illustrations of instruments which influenced other Arab authors and helped to lay the foundations of surgery in Europe. Al Zahrawi's rank in the art of surgery was paralleled by that of Ibn Zuhr (colled Avenzour) who was the most illustrious member of the greatest medical family of Spain. Of the 6 medical works written by him 3 are extant, the most valuable being Al Taseer-fil-mudawa-wat-tadbir written at the request of Ibn Rushd. In his Kulliyat, Ibn Rushd hails Ibn Zuhr as the greatest physician since Galen (Jalinus).

The Arab Spain produced Philosophers and scientists. A few of these, namely, Solomon bin Gabirol (Latin Avencebrol, a Jew) Ibn Bajjah, Ibn Rushd. Ibn Maymun and Ibn Arabi were intellectual giants of the period and it was through their efforts that the names of Aristotle, Plato, Socrates and other Greek philosophers became hous -hold words for the people of Spain and it was due to their works that the dark ages of Europe ended with the Dawn of Renaissance.

A large number of Scientists, Philosophers and physicians belonged to Egypt The chief centres of learning were Cairo and Alexandria. A reference may be made to one only, Ali Al Hassan (Latin Al-hazen) the principal Muslim Physicist and student of optics. No less than a hundred works on maths, astronomy, Philosophy and medicine are ascribed to Al-hazen. The chief work for which he is noted is that on optics Kitab-ul-Manazir which was translated by Gerard of Cremona. The works of Roger Bacon, Leonardo da Vinci and Johan Kepler bear traces of its influence. In his work Al Hazen opposes the theory of Euclid and Prolemy that the eye sends out visual rays to the object of vision; and presents experiments for testing the angles of incidence and reflection. In certain experiments he approaches the rheoretical discovery of magnifying lenses which was actually made in Italy 3 centuries later. There were some big libraries in Cairo, one of which is said to have contained 2 0,000 Vols. The great University of Al-Azhar which is considered to be one of the oldest homes of learning was built by Jawbar in A D.972.

A word about the scientific and literary progress made under the Umayyad and Abbasid families. During the year 750—850 AD, which were the epoch of translation, many intellectual avenues were opened and the Arabs assimilated the ancient lore of Persia and the classical heritage of Greece, and adapted both to their own peculiar needs and ways of thinking, many of the translators were also contributors. Such was the case with Yuhanna and Hunain. The former failing to obtain human subjects for dissection, had recourse to apes. A book written on the anatomy and diseases of the eye has recently been published with an English translation as the earliest existing text of ophthalmology. The position of a Physician, who also used to be a philosopher was very respectable. The Nestorian Gabriel who was the Court physician of Ar-Rashid and Almamun is said to have amassed a fortune of 89 million dirhams. In the curative use of drugs some remarkable advances were made at this time by the Arabs. They were the first to establish apothecary shops, to found the earliest school of pharmacy and to produce the first pharmacopia. As early as the days of Maimun and Almustasam pharmacists had to pass an examination. Like druggists, physicians were also required to sumbit to a test. Following a case of malpractice in Baghdad Sinan

history of Science we have from the pen of Abul Qasim Saeed Ibn-i-Ahmad (1029—70). Tabaqat-ul-Umam (classification of nations). Saeed held the office of qadi of Toledo and distinguished himself as historian, mathematician and astronomical observer. Ibn-i-Khaldun (1332—1406) who has been considered as one of the greatest historians presented for the first time a theory of historical development which takes due cognizance of the physical facts of climate and geography as well as the moral and spiritual forces at work. As one who endeavored to find and formulate laws of national progress and decay, Ibn Khaldun may be considered, the discoverer of the true scope and nature of history or at least the real founder of the Science of Sociology. No Arab or European writer had ever taken a view of history so comprehensive and philosophic. By the concensus of all critical opinion, Ibn Khaldun was the greatest historical philosopher of Islam and one of the greatest of all times.

The best known Geographer of the 11th century was Al Bakri, but the most brilliant geographical author of the 12th century, indeed of all medieval time was Al Idrisi, a descendant of the royal Spanish Arab family who received his education in Spain and flourished in Sicily during the reign of Roger II and under his patronage. His Rogerian treatise Kitab-1-Ruja not only sums up the works of Ptolemy and Masudi but is based on reports of scholars specially sent to other lands to collect data. In his critical collition Al-Idrisi shows a remarkable breadth of view and a grasp of such essential facts as the sphericity of earth. Besides this monumental work Al-Idrisi constructed for his Norman patron a celestial sphere and disc shaped map of the world, both in silver.

In Spain Astronomical studies were cultivated assiduously after the middle of the 10th century and were regarded with special favour by rifers of Cardova. The leading Muslim astronomical works were translated in Spain and Alphonsine tables compiled in the 13th century were nothing but a development of Arab astronomy, Outstanding among the early Hispano-Arab astronomers were Al Majriti of Condova, Al Zarqali of Toledo and Ibn Afiah of Seville.

In the field of natural history especially botany, pure and applied, and in that of Astronomy and mathematics, the Western Muslims enriched the world by their researches. They made correct observations on sexual difference between such plants as palms and hemps. They classified plants into those that grow from cuttings, those that grow from seeds and those that grow spontaneously. The Cordova Physician Al Ghafiqia collected plants in Spain and Africa, gave the name of each in Arabic, Latin and Berber and described them in a way that may be considered the most precise in Arabic. Towards the end of the 12th century there flourished at Seville Abu Zakija Yahya ibn Awwam whose treatise on agriculture 'Alfilaha' is not only the most important Islamic, but the outstanding medieval work on the subject. This book treats of 585 plants and explains the cultivation of more than 50 fruit trees. It presents new observations on grafting and the properties of soil and manures and discusses the syptoms of several diseases of trees and vines and suggests remedies. The best known botanist and pharmasist of Spain Ibn Al Batyar, a worthy successor of Dioscorides, travelled in Spain and throughout North Africa and was appointed the chief herbalist by Al Kamili in Cairo. From Egypt he made extensive trips into Syria and Asia minor. He died in 1248 in Damascus leaving two celebrated works. One of these works is on Materia Medica and is a collection of simple remedies from animal, vegetable and mineral worlds. This book was printed as late as 1758 at Cremona.

All the great Arab philosophers and scientists, e.g., Ibn Rushd, Ibn Maymun, Ibn Bajjah, and Ibn Tufail were also physicians. Ibn Khitab writes in connection with the Black Death which in the middle of the 14th century was ravaging

From then on, a new era opened in the literary and scientific history of Islam. There was started an enthusiastic cultivation of the sciences, among which medicine and Philsophy occupied a prominent place. The division of the Empire of Islam into separate regions did not materially interfere with intellectual intercourse between the Muslim of the East and the West. From the ninth to the twelfth century, the Arabic West roised the dignity of learning in Europe and many works were written, mainly at Cordova, by Christiaus, Jews and Muslims. The period between 912 and 976 i.e. during the reign of Abdur Rehman III and Caliph Al Hakam II was the golden age in Muslim Spain, which enjoyed a position analogous to that of Greece in the Old world. At this rime Cordova, Granada, Toledo and Seville were the chief seats of learning in Western Europe and it is due to the Omayyad Caliphs that sciences were preserved from extinction in Europe. A large number of Philosophers, Scientists and Physiciaus appeared in the following century, the first being Ibn Gabril or Avichron. A century later Ibn Bayya or Avempace wrote a commentary on the Physical treatises of Aristorle. They were followed by Ibn Rushd or Averroes and Abdul Kasis known as Albucasis. These two scientists exercised a great influence over scholastic medieval Europe of Roger Bacon (1214—94) Guy de Chauliac (1:00—1368) and many other Arabists.

Al Hakam founded a University in Cordova which rose to be a place of pre-an inence among the educational institutions of the world. It preceded both the Al-Azhar of Cairo, and the Nizamiya of Bagdad and attracted students, Christian as well as Muslim, not only from Spain, but from other parts of Europe, Atrica, and Asia also. Al Hakam invited professors from the East and made endowments for their salaries. In addition to the University, the capital housed the largest library of the time. His agents ransacked the bookshops of Alexandria, Damascus and Bagdad. The books thus gathered are said to have numbered 400,000 volumes, filling a catalogue of forty four volumes. The general state of culture in Spain reached such a high level that the distinguished Dutch Scholar Dozy went so far as to declare enthusiastically that in Spain every one could read and write. All this, whilst in Christian Europe only the rudiments of learning were known, and that by few, mostly clergy.

Hitli writes in the history of the Arabs that the Muslim Spain wrote one of the brightest chapters in the intellectual history of Medieval Europe. Between the middle of the 8th and the teginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Ar bic speaking people were the main bearers of the torch of culture and civilization throughout the world. Moreover they were the medium through which ancient science and philosophy were recovered, supplemented and transmitted in such a way as to make possible the renaissance of Western Europe. In all this, Arabic Spain had a large share-

The great accumulation of books in Andalusia would not have been possible but for the local manufacture of writing-paper, one of the most beneficial contributions of Islam to Europe. Without paper, printing from moveable type which was invented in Germany about the middle of the fifteenth century would not have been successful and without paper and printing, popular education in Europe, on the scale to which it developed would not have been feasible. The English word 'ream' is a derivative of the Arabic word rizmah, meaning a bundle. After Spain this art was established in Italy presumably from Sicily which was also a centre of Muslim culture and from Italy and Spain it spread to France. A secretary of Abdur Rehman used to write the official communications in his home and send them to a special office for reproduction, a form of printing (tab') whence copies were distributed to various offices. In histriography Andalusia produced great men like Abu Bakr Ibn Umar, and Abu Marwan Hayyan-ibn-Khalaf who wrote 50 books, one of which Almatin comprised 60 volumes. In the

On those broad roads leading to the heart of Germany we were actually 'flying' on the ground. At a lonely place we were once held up by the points of half-a-dozen pistols. The 'Robbinhood' of the gang coming up to me said, 'Sorry gentlemen, we mistook you for members of the I. P.; but you can go now." But what should we suppose you to be, my friends," asked, Makeyoulaugh. "Oh! we belong to the underground Germany," was the reply from Little John.

Berlin presented a miserable sight. In fact it had been turned into a waste land by Allies' non-stop bombing. Men of the I.P. were found everywhere. They had full powers to destroy the underground movement. Talking to a German Makeyoulaugh said, "Didn't your Fuehrer know that he who rides the tigei may, find it difficult to dismount."

S. C. S.



Arab contribution to the Advancement of Science

Islam started as a missionary religion and its first loyal adherents were mostly relatives of the Prophet, who were convinced of the truth of his message and the sincerity of his purpose, and members of the humble stratum of society as Islam preached equality among human beings and kindness towards slaves, orphans, widows, etc. Though the Prophet abhorred war, yet circumstances arose which forced him and his successors to take up arms. These wars were undertaken during his own life time in defence of religion, and during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali led to the expansion of territory and subjugation of races some of whom were more cultured and advanced in sciences than the conquerors themselves. This necessitated a serious effort to surpass the subject races intellectually and created a zeal and appetite in the minds of the Arabs which resulted in changing the whole outlook of human race and brought into being a civilization which was typical of the people and of the period and is now known as Arab civilization.

During the Caliphate of Umar, a number of learned men were appointed to preach and lecture in the mosques of Basra, Kufa and Damascus. Thus the mosques became the centres of culture and education. An all-round expansion of education marked the Umayyid period and the Muslims began the study of Philosophy, Astronomy and other allied sciences. A strong impetus was given to learning during the Abbasid period which is regarded as the Golden Period of Muslim history.

Under the Caliph Walid who ruled from 705 to 715, Islam resumed its campaigns of conquest, and its forces overran the Mediterranean coastal countries, conquered Sicily and poured into Spain. Their further advance was checked at Tours (France) by Charles Martel (732) The Muslims who invaded Spain were mainly Syrians and the main body of these Saracens settled on the site of Illiberis which they named Gharnata or Granada which developed during the Middle Ages into the wealthiest and most splendid city in Europe. Many cities of Spain became centres of civilization and learning and their Colleges and Universities became the resort of lovers of learning from all parts of Europe-

could it be resorted to by a broken-hearted man like me especially when I remembered that I had given a promise to my darling that I would give up this practice for good before she consented to marry me

Our guide book showed that there was a lake, with abundant fish, and a hunting place closeby, at a distance of about fifty miles from where we were. But misfortunes never come singly. Our fuel indicator indicated that this adventure was inadvisable.

It was getting dark and a car stopped near our camp due to engine-trouble. Friend Engineer and I rushed to the spot and there we found a Greeko-Turk merchant with his wife and a young daughter still in her 'teens and looking like a fairy damsel. Engineer jumped over the mudguard and lifted up the hood.

We were now in a palatial residence among the aristocracy of Ankara. After the dinner: the damsel was at her best as she enterrained us, by playing at the piano.

After receiving our money and new passports we hade good-bye to Ankara the pride of modern Turkey. And of course Makeyoulaugh felt very sorry at having to leave that palatial residence along with that lovely flower of beauty.

The sea of Marmora glittered around us. We steered towards the port in order to arrange our passage. The next day a steamer landed us on the European soil. We moved on and after showing our papers to a Bulgarian customs officer we were now in a Furopean country. We reached Sofia at midnight and parked in its suburbs. Early in the morning Jimmy alarmed us with a low snarl. On getting up we found some eyes looking curiously around our van. Fortunately a bald Greek could speak English as he had served in the Partisan Army under British officers. He was of a gipsy type and did not hesitate to occupy the fifth seat which was reserved for local guides. He was well-informed and proved invaluable. He was of still greater use to Historian as he could talk about history and politics. But his utility ended with the limits of the Balkan States.

We found Yugoslavia in the most ravaged condition. This was because of her resistance towards the Nazis who had in return sacked her. In Austria we received special instructions from the International Police, not to drive except on the roads shown in green on the map, as all other roads were still mined. The Nazis had apparently fortified their country very skilfully.

While in Vienna we obtained special permission for visiting the surgicla centre. Here we saw numerous "things" wrapped in cotton wool and the matron told us that they had also been like us. Most of these 'things' had lost their human features and many could neither speak, hear, eat, move, weep laugh or see. Food was injected into them Historian looked incredulous and asked the matron to which nation those people belonged. She replied that when they had been brought for the first time, many had absolutely no signs to show their nationality and this was the reason why their expenses were being borne by 'Geneva'.

In Prague we wanted to purchase a new truck, as our present one was badly broken. We had often heard the fame of Skoda Factory and so we straight-away went there. Here we purchased a seven seater jet-propelled vehicle of '47 model which was provided with many luxurious items, such as air conditioned body, an improved wireless receiver along with television apparatus, giving radio controlled information of approaching vehicles round the corners.

Good" of Food alone, but by a Common Good inspired by some higher or spiritual values, through the inspiration of which I become all the richer. In other words. Food and wealth must be considered not as the sole value by me but something inferior to yet other values higher than it, for the sake of which alone my sacrifice of wealth would be possible and conceivable. Such higher it spiritual values must be Religion and its consequent "Perfection of man" that it sacks, must be "Gods' pleasure" and "morality"—a notion, that man is an end in itself and that he should never b treated as means for our exploitation or aggrandisement reither as means within the state by the Cantalists, nor as means within the world by the Imperialists. On such lines alone, a "giving to others" and a 'transition from my Good to thine Good" is possible and conceivable. In a word, in the name of God and morality alone should the state train or educate the people and ask for their voluntary or willing support to serve the Common Good. This and this alone would be an Ideal Institution—call it Islam or anything—in any case it is not a socialism in any form, least of all the much-trumpeted and oft-admired socialism of Russia.

MUHAMMAD IHSANULLAH KHAN.



On the way to Berlin

"Cease fire"! had been sounded. Lights were no longer dimmed. Khakis were giving place to Muftis. Buildings were rising on their old foundations. Long-parted lovers were once again in each other's arms.

I was sitting at the steering wheel of my touring van. To my left was Historian; in the rear was Makeyoulaugh—a jack in many of the European and Oriental languages—and on his right was Engineer while at their feet lay our favourite Jimmy, the pet dog.

We bade good-bye to Mother India at Duzdap. The roads in Iran were unexpectedly good, yet our engine was a bit furious at steep gradients and sharp bends.

After a short stay at Teheran we drove on to the west. Our car was much happier now and at some places the speedometer indicated 55. It was, however, a bit furious when we climbed the Armenian highland and entered Asia Minor.

Ankara presented unmistakable signs of the prosperity of the Turks. We encamped here to regain our lost energy. But naughty Jimmy, unaffected by all this toil, soon began to make love to a Turkish pet. That was perhaps his way of relaxation. We then went to the British Legation to get our money and our letters, if any. But here I was greatly shocked to learn that my wife had died of heart-failure on receiving the false news of my death. It was an irreparable loss to me. I got out my revolver and emptied it into my chest, but...... Makeyoulaugh had cleverly replaced the live bullets, as he had heard this sad news just awhile before me. His efforts helped me to overcome the shock and to think calmly. The next thought in my mind was of my little baby and his future.

Another tragedy was in store for us. Our purses were at the verge of exhaustion and our money had not yet been received by the Legation. We, however, left the hotel, acting on the golden rule of cutting one's coat according to one's cloth. We got out of the town and encamped at a suitable spot. After five days of waiting when all our existing resources had been finished we called on Makeyoulaugh to make use of his wit. But he simply suggested that Alround should bring his gangsterism into practice. But how

From what we have stated, we do not really mean that the state has no right to interfere with the affairs of the Individuals and that the individuals must be entirely left to themselves, so that even the very being of the state should not exist. Rather, what we really mean, is, that the individuals, before all, must be given "a fair chance" to settle their own affairs themseles, but if they fail to avail the opportunity, the state has then every right to intervene and thus show that what they willingly and voluntarily did not realize, the state will do for them by force. In that case the fault would be their own and they will at least have no cause to grumble against the state for so intervening; rather, they will have had precisely the "chance" or "condition" to unfold and develop their moral conciousness, if they so desire. And such a chance or condition can be granted by no other way than to all we them their earnings for themselves and call their property their own. "Private Property", therefore, must be retained if there is to be any mutual "giving" or "helping" as between Individuals. in which case alone they can be truly moral to that extent.

But if yet they deny the needufl help to each other and simply refuse to be moral, rather even go to the opposite extreme and become positively immoral through exploiting each other and through becoming capitalists, ultimately, the state should then impose all necessary checks on them in the form of Taxation progressive taxation, supertaxation and these should be rigorously enforced to stop all such vices;—better still, the people should be so educated, trained, convinced and made to realize, that what the state is really doing is all for the benefit of "common good" and that therefore they should willingly and voluntarily hand over their surplus to the state for the purpose. In that case two Ends would be served; both "capitalism" and its consequent 'exploitation and poverty' would be exterminated, as also a "moral life" of the Individuals would be maintained, inspite of the mediation of the state.

Strictly speaking, even the unqualified "Common Good" cannot be a proper end for a voluntary giving of the wealth to the state, so long as wealth is considered to be the sole value, as socialism would have us to conceive by implications. Because in this case two difficulties would arise, both of which cannot be reidily surmounted. Either in this " Common Good " which the state represents, I am an actual 'shareholder" or "otherwise". If the former, then my act of "giving is really motivated by my own ultimate benefit, which clearly is a ase of Egoism or selfishness, in which morality has no share. Hence again we are resolved to the old position; we might all be well-fed or thoroughly stuffed to the ribs all-right and yet we are not moral human beings at the same time. If the latt r, and I am not a shareholder in this "Common Good" and my contribution to the state is not prompted by my own 'ultimate gain, then though it is a clear case of selflessness, yet we know not if it is really possible or conceivable to combine this selflessness with the notion of wealth being the only and the sole value. For how can I be "selfless" or "part-with", for the sake of others, precisely that what I consider to be the only and the sole Good After all, it is in the nature of wealth particularly when it is conceived as the sole Good, that I should retain it all for myself, indeed, even have the wealth of others unto myself, if possible. More, it is in the nature of the wealth or material value that in the sharing thereof with others I become poorer myself. If I have a material value, say, ten rupees and share five with others, then though I have enrinched others, yet I am definitely a loser by half of it Contrasted with this, if I have a spiritual value, say a certain notion of God or a piece of knowledge, eg. 2×2=4, and impart that to others then in so doing I have not only enriched others, but likewise remained not poorer myself, nay, even become richer than before. What then should be my compensation for the loss of five rupees, if I am to share it with others? By what method can I then part-with the sum, so that in the same act I may enrich others, without becoming poorer myself? Not by the "common Good" in its nakedness, not by the "Common

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state and the "se'f' has nothing of its own to sacrifice for the sake of others; and when there is no sacrifice and no giving to others, there is no morality and no virtue to that extent.

Strictly speaking, at the bottom of all these difficulties is 'Hegels' or Hegeleans' erroneous conception of the Identity of the "actual" with the "Ideal" and of the category of "Being" with that of the "Thought" inspired by a Christian" Identity of God and Man. The "Ideal" which is only a "regulative principle" and simply "subsists", is converted into a "constitutive principle" and is said actually to "exist". This ideal, for socialism, is the "state" which is actual and is an existent tact. Evidently, all is morality, if it is simply in conforming with the commands of the state:—no matter, whether voluntarily so or involuntarily. But the "Being" is not "Thought" the 'existent is not subsistence", the constitutive principle is not a "regulative one", the "man" is not "Gd", the "actual" is not "Ideal" and the "ideal is not the state which is actual. Indeed, the gulf between the "actual" and the "Ideal," must be kept in mind, if there is to be any yearning for the "Ideal, at the instance of a dissatisfaction with the actual. The distinction between you and me and the conflict between your interest and my interest must be conceived to be a stubborn fact, if there is to be any "aspiration" to overcome the same, at the instance of a dissatisfaction keenly felt on that account. Once the above distinctions between the conflicting notions are obliterated, there will be no progress, no yearning no aspiration for betterment and hence no morality:—all would be a state of moral "solipsism" or moral "scepticism".

(iii) Lastly, even the task of "Happiness" as a result of the removal of poverty likewise should be left to the Individuals themselves and not to the state, to provide to each other, if they are to be moral. We doubt, the state has every claim to credit in so providing "Happiness" to all, but the irony is that it is precisely in this credit that it has its discredit. For ultimately it is the "Individuals", the "Persons", and not the "state", the "Impersonal", which are really moral Where the state is moral, it is not so by its own right, but by the morality of the Individuals within its fold. The morality of the state really consists in the morality of the people and not in itself. Thus it should be the individuals themselves, and not the state, to provide "Happiness" to ore an other, if they are really to be moral. For when Happiness is provided by the state, only one end is served, Happiness and Huppiness alone:—all would be animals but not moral human beings. But when it is left to the individual himself to provide, not only is the "Happiness of others" attained, but also the individual himself is "reformed" and "perfected" by the same act, hence the sumum Bonum "and the combination "of Happiness of others" together with my "own perfection" which two are the only true ends of morality.

To sum up, at the bottom of all the difficulties of "socialism" is yet another erroneous conception, namely, that if the task of Happiness and well-being of men were left to the Individuals themselves, they would never and nowhere fulfil it. For they are essentially victous and the society of men in substance is really a "Kingdom of Satans", where all would run at each others' throat, if left to themselves. But this is a wrong position, for men are not essentially victous, but are only casually so. Sometimes they are victous and sometimes they are not; sometimes they might well be moral and inclined to help each other and sometimes they may not be so. And it is for this that a state should leave the room open and create a necessary condition thereof. But even assuming that the individuals are really victous and that a society of men is essentially and necessarily a Kingdom of Satans" one and all, then socialism at least has no moral rightly to think of feeding such Satans and worry about their well-being

this or that type of a state. Thus the state is really my own creation and my own voice rebounded and recoiled on me. Hence any imposition that it makes on me. is really my own or self-imposition and is therefore autonomous and voluntary. But this is a wrong position acceptable neither to the "State" nor to the "self". For when I have voted for this or that kind of state, the possibility is yet there that I might subsequently "differ" with its conduct and policy, and raise a voice against it

-against my original v te.

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That I can differ with its conduct and raise a voice against it, clearly shows that now do I disown it-disown my original voice and, consider it so longer my own. Hence I am something other than the state and am free in all my subsequent acts, inspite of my so-called identity with ir through my original free vote. Further, the same "difference", when it takes the form of overt ac or opposition on my part, is also "tesen ed and punished" by the state; and since it is "resented and punish d", even the " state" itself a not prepared to accept that after all the state is my own reflection and it is open to me to change it as I cem fit In a word the st te is something other than myself and so is a socialistic state. Evidently, its "taki g" is only an imposition from without and not a self-imposition or a voluntary "giving" on my part. But even assuming for the sake of argument, that the state is the people rhemselves and identical with you and me, the case would be no better either. For, in that case, all my later acts, through this identity, would necessarily and compulsorily indeed, mechanically and habitually, follow my original act, the state, no matter, whether I subsequently agree or disagree with it. But morality is not mechanical or habitual acts performed necessarily and compulsorily but is a series of free acts ever and ever a-new. Moreover if the "I" and the "State" are identical, then the "General Good", which the State represents, would be identical with "my own good", which I represent. Obviously, any "giving" that I might do at the bidding of the state for the sake of the general good would really be a "giving" unto my "own self" and for my own ultimate benefit and not a giving to "others" and for their benefit. This would be a clear case of "Egoism" and "selfishness" which is the reverse of morality.

Further, we are inclined to go to the length of maintaining that even a "voluntary living", if giving there is any, wouldn't make an action of the Individual moral, in a socialistic state. For what is so given, is not really his own property but that of the state simply returned to the state; and in simply returning or giving the property of others back to the owner, there is no "charity", no "morality". The entire order must be reversed, if the act of the individual is to be moral. The property, to start with, must belong to the Individual and then, whether he voluntarily gives it to others directly himself or indirectly brough the agency of the state, in either case his act remains moral. In a word, it men a e to be moral, the task of "giving" must really be left to the Individuals themselves to pe form and not to the State to do it for them. It must originate from within me and be autonomous and voluntary, and not from without an t be hetonomous and involuntary.

(i) The "levelling-down" of all distinction between the rich and the pror and the socalled "justice" as a result of it, too, is no credit of a socialistic state. That too, like all "giving", has its origin from without and is simply superimposed on us by the state. That too must be accomplished by the Individuals themselves, if their acts are to be moral or if they are to have any claim to the credit thereof.

(ii) Likewise is the case with the spirit of "self-sacrifice" and selflessness" in us as a result of the identity between me and Thou or Mine and Thine. That also is really of external origin and not from within me or of internal origin. That too must be self-initiated or self cultivated, if I am to be moral through it. Indeed, the very notion itself of "self-sacrifice" is an impossibility in a socialistic state, for all property essentially belongs to the

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all distinctions between Mine and Thine would be wiped out. There would be no Mine over against Thine, no preference unto myself over against you—no mine, hence nothing for myself and hence no Capitalism. "Thou" and "Tinne" would be as dear to me as "Me" and "Mine" and the result would be that a most glaring state of "selflessness" "self-sacrifice" and "disinterestedness" would be the prevailing spirit.

(3) Evidently, then, if Socialism stands for the total elimination of private poverty or seeks "justice", "hapiness" and "well-being" of the people or reaches a state of clear "selfless" and "self-sacrificing" spirit of the individuals, it certainly represents a most thorough-going moral order conceivable. Our objection of the denial of morality to it has then no sense in face of the achievements so noble and formidable!

With all that, however, we hold that a socialistic state is a non-moral institution to a considerable extent. Because, we believe that a state is just and moral only so long as it creates favourable conditions for the preservation and promotion of all human Values like (a) Religion, (b) Education, (c) Morality and (d) Food-Problem or "Hampine's". All these together form a "system" and none should be torn as under from the rest. Because each one, by itself and to the exclusion and sacrifice of others, would be both incomplete and defective. And it is in the light of this thought that we maintain that "ocialism is not upto the standard.

- (a) Its attitude towards "Religion" and "God" is hostile and inimical or at least indifferent.
- (b) Regarding "Education", it encourages and promotes it, no doubt, yet instead of combining it with all human values and subordinating it to higher ones among them, it brings it into the service of, the lowest of all of them, namely, the "Food-Problem" and "Happiness' alone. This is clear from the materialistic tendency of a modern Europe which makes use of Education in the direction of Food-seeking alone, no matter, however wrongly. Hence, the Conflict between the "haves" and the "have-nots" and the present War and its conflagration and carnage. All laws of all sciences of all ages are working for the wholesale devastation and destruction of whatever humanity has achieved in thousands of years. And it is of this materialistic tendency of Europe, where Education has no moral or spiritual background—that socialistic Russia is the most crystallised product. In any case it is not the Product of Asia, the birth place of religions, and prophets, inspite of Hitlers' derogatory, though really complementry, assertion to the contrary.
- (c) In matters of "Morality", its conduct is such that the very "condition" of a greater portion of morality it usurps to itself, thus leaving no room for the moral life or the Individuals within its fold.
- (d) Regarding "Food problem" and its consequent "prosperity", no doubt, it is its sole end; and there is hardly any institution in the world which can be more enthusiastic about it than socialism. But the difficulty is that the Solution of Food Problem is not reconciled with morality and a human Happiness not combined with human Perfection. For what is really "given" by the Individual to the state for the benefit of others, is not so much a "giving", as it is really a "taking" from the individual by the state. In other words, all is "compulsion" and there is no "Voluntary" action on the part of the individuals. But morality of an action really consists in a voluntary surrendering of things and not in a forced giving, for the benefit of others.

But to all this one might object that after all the state is not something other than myself, of which the imposition should be hetronomous and involve compulsion. No, it is really me and my own free vote to this or that type of a person that constitutes

do a virtuous act (alms-giving, for instance) for the goodness contained in it and not for the sake of the consequences reputation, etc.) that may result from it. But why, again, should after all almsgiving be considered a virtuous deed and not otherwise? Why and on what grounds should virtuous deed be virtue and a moral law something moral. In other words, what is the ultimate End or Purpose of virtuous deeds and moral laws; what actually is to be achieved, if a deed or law is to be moral? That thing is the "Sumum Bonum", the "Supreme Good", consisting of human "Perfection" and human "Happiness" combined into a harmonious whole. Thus a deed is virtue, if it promotes the "Happiness" of man, as also seeks his "Perfection". And it is ultimately to these ends and not to any fear or reward, that our motives must be directed, if our actions are to be moral. But whose Perfection and whose Happiness from among the human beings, should be the end of my action, if my action is to have any moral Value mine or yours? Not my Happiness, because in so doing my action would be selfish and agoi-tic, which is quite the reverse of Morality, and not your Perfection, because it is not in my power to make vou Perfect. Perfection is a thing which every man is to achieve for himself, for it ultimately depends upon his motives, which are subjective and confined only to himself and thus beyond my control to rectify or purify. Hence it sould be "your Happiness and "my" Perfection that should be the end of morality. Further, it should be clearly kept in mind that the two ends are not mutually exclusive; rather, they are interrelated and affect each other and form a unity. For when I am seeking "My Perfection" in living a life of "Sincerity" and "truthfulness", for instance, then I am also deriving "Happiness" as a result of it. similarly, when I am sacrificing my own interests and thereby seeking "Your Happiness" and promoting "Your welfare", then in the same act I am also reforming myself and becoming Perfect. In a word, the two ends cannot be torn asunder, for in so doing there will be no "Sumum Bonum" and hence no morality.

(2) "Socialism" is simply an economic institution taking finally the form of a state a Folitical institution. Its sole end is the physical or economic well-being of man or, in other words, a total extermination of poverty from all classes of people. At the basis of poverty, exploitation and sorrows of humanity, it rightly assumes, is the institution of "Capitalism" within the state and of "Imperialism" within the world. These must be rooted out, if poverty and consequent sufferings are to disappear for all time. But how? At the basis of these, again, Socialism further assumes, is yet another cursed institution, the institution of "Private Property". This is the sole cause of Capitalism, as also of Imperialism. For if 'Private Property' is allowed and every one is to retain his own carnings for himself, then of necessity there will arise individuals from time to time who, by sheer dint of their ability, labour, tact, prudence, cunning or what not, would earn more than the rest and become Capitalists, and ultimately resort to the exploitation of others with a view to become still bigger Capitalists. Thus capitalism and the consequent injustice and unequal distribution of wealth shall result again and again from the institution of Private Property. This too must be nipped in the bud, if justice, fair distribution of wealth, happiness and prosperity, are to be the order of the world. Thus not the Individuals but the State should be the sole owner of entire property. All property i.e. all "Land" and "heavy and light Industries", indeed, all "Producers' goods must belong to the State; and what should ultimately be left to the Individuals should be simply the "Consumers' goods," of which the life ceases in the very use thereof and which are virtually no goods, no wealth, for economic purposes. In other words, nothing should belong to the Individuals; rather, they should entrust their all, whatever it may be, great or small, to the state; and then the state should distribute it equally among all, thus bringing about complete 'Justice'', in which case every one would be equally well-provided and there would be no distinction between the rich and the poor. All inequalities would thus be "levelled down" and PHARMA .

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What Happened Next

I think it was Mark Twain who once pointed out the fact that most of the famous anecdotes and stories stopped too soon and ought to have been carried on to show what happened next. It was either Mark Twain or G.B.S. or somebody. At any rate the idea is a good one. (Here, for example are one or two very familiar applications of it to the famous stories of the ancient world).

Androcles and the Lion.

"A poor Christian named Androcles, once found a sick lion in the jungle with a great thorn in its paw. Moved by compassion Androcles removed the thorn, rended the lion, and restored it to health. Later on the two again met. This time it was in the arena of the great amphitheatre at Rome—a great gladiatorial combat. The lion had been captured and sent to Rome, and Androcles, himself also captured into slavery, was thrown into the arena to be devoured by the lion. But to the suprise of the vast populace which crowded the arena, the lion, instead of leaping upon Androcles to devour him, came up to him, and licked his hands with evident affection." Well: the story in the books ends here but the sequel.

"There followed a few moments of painful suspense and disappointment. After that the ring-master called out "Flei, fetch another lion."

Archimedes and his "Eureka".

"One day Archimedes, the famous mathematician of ancient Syracuse, was lying in his bath and was thinking of a profound problem in mathematical physics. He wished to find a way of testing whether a crown supposed to be made of pure gold did or did'nt contain alloy. And he wanted to find it out without melting or defacing the crown. All of a sudden the solution of the problem occurred to him, and the philosopher in great excitement leaped out of his bath and rushed down the street, soluting 'Eurekal', 'Eureka'!, 'I have found it."

Such is the story. But to make it complete, a sequel should be added, thus: -

"The ancient world, however, had its own notions of morality and public decency. Archimedes was immediately arrested by the police of Syracuse and heavily fined for 'exhibitionism'."

ANAND PARKASH

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Socialism and Morality

We hold that Socialism is a non-moral (not immoral) Institution in contradistinction to Islam which is through and through moral. This calls forth a very pertinent criticism, namely, how of all states precisely socialism which stands for a just and equitable distribution of wealth among people, and for the removal of distinction between the rich and the poor, and for a thorough eradication of poverty from all classes of people, could be justifiably called a non-moral institution? Before attempting to answer this objection, it appears to be necessary to explain (i) what is morality (ii) what is Socialism and (iii) what is the relation of Socialism to Morality i.e. how far socialism is or is not a moral institution.

(1) "Morality" deals with the goodness or badness of human conduct and seeks to know what is the criterion thereof. The criterion of good or bad conduct ultimately depends upon motive (niyyat) and motive alone and nothing besides motive. But what should be our motive, if our actions are to be good? It should be to

of magic and reality, of sweet day-dreams and shivering awakenings, of delicate poetry and brutal horse-play. It is a world in which all the senses teast riotously, uron sights and sounds and perfumes; upon fruits and flowers and jewels; upon wines and stuffs and sweets. It is a world of heroic amorous encounters, in which men are strong and women generous Romance lurks behind every shuttered window; every veiled glance begets an intrigue; and in every servant's hand nestles a scented note granting a speedy rendezvous. It is a world in which any bypath, and often the broad highway leads straight to unexpected, unpredictable adventure; in which fate plays battledore and shuttlecock with men and women of high and low estate; in which no aspiration is so mad as to be unrealizable, and no day proof of what the next day may be. A world in which apes may rival men, and a butcher win the hand of a king's daughter: a world in which palaces are made of diamonds, and thrones cut from single rubies. It is a world in which all the di tressingly ineluctable rules of daily living are gloriously suspended; from which individual responsibility is delightfully absent. It is the world of a legendary Damascus, a legendary Cairo, and a legendary Istambul, the world in which a legendary Harun ur kashid walks the streets of a lengendary Bashdad. In short, it is the world af eternal fairy-tale-and there is no resisting its enchantment.

AHMAD ALL ALIQ.



'Over the Western Front

You may have discovered where I wen: on March 21. I was away from London till the 24th the most thrilling day of my life: I flew with the airborne army to the dropping zone in front of Montgomery's armies across the Rhine in Germany.

The assignment came suddenly and I did not like refusing it. So off I went to an air station somewhere in England. We were sealed like the rest of the army and airforce p rsonnel involved. No one was allowed out of the camps. Telephones, telegrams and letters were stopped. We lazed around, making friends with the crews, with whom we had to fly.

At last on the 24th came the H. hour. We got up at 3 a.m., finished breakfast at 4-30 and after the final briefing were in the aircraft by 5-30. At the break of dawn we took off, each plane towing a glider. There were so many planes in this station alone, that it took an hour forming up in the air. Thereafter we headed for France, and streams of tugs and gliders from other UK. stations joined in to make the air caravan bigger and bigger. American planes joined us over France and Belgium and then came hundreds of fighters to give us cover. Across the Rhine, there were so many allied planes that the Germans were swamped. The Germans did fire a few ack-ack rounds, but then they, almost helpless, chose to be silent. Near my plane, there was no fire at all, and I did not see a single Luftwaffe plane anywhere in the distance. Indeed, I was not at all scared. The great mass of allied planes gave a feeling of security. Moreover the chances of being hit were as thin as in London with the rockets.

A. K. QURESHI.

^{*}Referred to in College Notes above.

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non-Arab origin But these form only a small portion of the total and have been so altered that even when the scene is laid in Persia or India or China, they exhibit a picture of manners, modes of thought and language of the court and time of the Mamlock rulers of Egypt. If we desire to see the people, the dresses and the buildings described in Arabian Nights, we have to turn to Egypt, and to us capital Cairo which has been the chief Arabian city since the downfull of the Arab Empire of Baghdad. The whole local colour of the work, in point of language and as regards the manners and customs described, together with the fact that some of the tales have a historical basis, points to the conclusion that the final redaction of the voluminous matter which owed its origin to various sources took place during the reign of the later Mamlooks, probably about the second half of the 15th century.

But whatever the date of composition and whoever the author or authors or compiler or compilers, the tales are priceless jewels of fiction, timeless and free of all frontiers. They have been translated into scores of languages and have delighted the hearts of millions of readers—men, women and children Sindbad the Sailor, Alla Din and his Wonderfu! Lamp, Ali Baba and Forty Thieves are household words. People of every age, character and condition have been ensorcelled by the magic web woven by Sharzad.

The object of the book as stated in the preface has been rendered into English by William Lane in these words: "The lives of former generations are a lesson to posterity; that a man may review the remarkable events which have happened to others, and be admonished; and may consider the history of people of preceding ages, and of all that hath befallen them, and be restrained. Extelled be the perfection of Him who hath thus ordained the history of former generations to be a lesson to those who follow. Such are the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights, with their romantic stories and their fables."

King Shahryar received a tremendous shock over the accidental disclosure of his wife's infidelity and made a practice of marrying a woman for one night only and killing her the next morning. Once, Shahrzad, the daughter of his Vizier was brought to his harem. She was a wise woman, had read life-stories of numerous kings and queens, and had the talent of attractive speech. She started telling the king a fascinating story but left it unfinished at daybreak at a point that induced him to spare her life and ask her on the following night to complete it. Her tales were so highly interesting and were so cleverly interwoven into one another, that she succeeded in persuading Shahryar to spare her one after another for a thousand nights. During this period she had been blessed with three sons. On the 1001st night, she presented to the king his three sons and begged to be exempted from being put to death, as a favour to the infants. The king had already become enamoured of her purity, ingenuity and piety and now had her proclaimed as his queen. He later summoned chroniclers and copyists and bade them write all that had betided his wife and himself. So they wrote this and named it 'The stories of the Thousand Nights and a Night'. The book came to thirty volumes and these the king laid up in his treasury. One of his successors bade copies to be made a d spread over all lands and climes. "This is all that hath come down to us of the origin of this book, and Allah is All-knowing".

This is the framework; but the real secret of the charm lies in the tales themselves. They have cast a spell on mankind, and possessed the imagination of all who have read them. The reason for this unprecedented power of enchantment is not far to seek. They take the readers to a new world in which nothing is impossible to happen, in which almost everything does happen, the most delightful, the most atrocious, the most curious, things. 'It is a world

widely read books of the world, which have fascinated alike the old and the young of all nations and all times, the Classics, have had a story element in them, and have contained in one form or another narratives of human experience, actual as well as imaginative. One celebrated treasurehouse of tales which have held children from play and old men from the chimney corner is the Arabic book Alf Lailah wa laila, or a thousand nights and night, called in English the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," or simply "Arabian Nights".

The name "Arabian Nights", however, gives no sure indication of the source from which these entertaining tales were originally drawn; as some at least of them are by no means of pure Arab descent. In fact, ever since the beginning of the 18th century, when Europe went into raptures over the first French rendering of Arabian Nights, an almost unending controversy has been going on among circles interseted in Oriental literature regarding the origin, authorship and date or composition of the book Galland, its first European translator, was of the opinion that the Nights had travelled to Arabia from India, via Iran, and that they were the product of a single author's labours. About a century later, Selvistre De Sacy controverted both these opinions, and tried to prove that more than one writer had taken a hand in the composition of the book and that no Indian or Persian element went into its making. Shortly afterwards, described von Hammer pointed out a passage in the Arabian author Masudi's "Golden Meadows' referring to the existence in Arabic literature of the time of translations of Persian, Indian and Greek story-books and mentioning particularly a book called Alf Laila or 'a thousand nights' which contained "the story of the king and his Wazir, and of Wazir's daughter and her slave-girl: Sherazad & Dinazad", and was a translation of a Persian book "Hazar Afsana" or a thousand tales. He consequently believed that this Arabic translation of Hazar Afsana was gradually augmented and altered during several successive ages and ultimately became what we now find entitled "1001 Nights" William Lane, who first translated a part of Arabian Nights into English, tried to establish once again that the book was the work of a single author. Later a passage in Muhammad b. Ishaq's "Fihrist' led to an effort being made at tracing a connection between the framework of the Arabian Nights and the Book of Esther. Further, researches made by scholars like Muller. Noldeke and Oestrup tend to the conclusion that the tales can be grouped into "three layers, of which the first would include the fairy tales from the Hazar Afsana together with the framework, the sceond those which had come from Baghdad and the third the stories added to the body of the work in Egypt". The points of distinction between the various layers were stated to be that while in tales founded on Persian or Indian originals, the supernatural beings play the most conspicuous part, humorous anecdotes and love romances of the middle class form the subject matter of those of the Baghdad group, and stories having their centre at Cairo are marked by a roguish, ironical pleasantry as well as by a mechanical supernaturalism. The process of research and classification has not yet come to a final end. But this much can safely be asserted that 'Hazar Afsana' formed the nucleus round which the whole structure of Arabian Nights was reared. The very first story which constitutes the framework points unmistakably to a foreign origin. The very names Shahryar, Shahzaman and Shahrzad have a definitely persian ring about them; and the story of the infidelity of the wives of two princely brothers leading to one of them undertaking a journey, and the interlacing of stories with one another are specifically Indian devices, Similarly the manner of telling an unending chain of tales with a view to gaining time and preventing rashness on the part of one of the chief characters, is of peculiarly Indian design; for in this way the clever parrot of Sanskrit tales hinders the wife of his master from visiting her lover until the husband returns. Thus, there is little room for doubt that some of the stories are definitely of

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of his grave seem to give, in a dumb but eloquent language, a message of the vanity of human wishes. Life is a climb; man ascends it; but once the peak is reached, decline begins; and the end is fall, annihilation, death.

Chihl-Situn, Dar-ul-Aman and some other beautiful places have also left indelible impressions on our memory. In fact, it was a pleasant trip which we enjoyed thoroughly, thanks to the kindly interest taken in our comfort by the Afghan government and the generous hospitality they lavished on us

NASEEM ANWAR BEG.

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'Arabian Nights

(The first of a series of talks on "Great Classics" Brondcast from the All India Radio Station, Peshauar.)

Somewhat like Manu, the ancient law-giver of India, king Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into five classes. The amount of property possessed by each indvidual and consequently his taxable capacity determined the class to which he was assigned. The wealthiest were placed in the first class and called Classici; the poorest in the last and called Proletars. But, properly speaking it was only those in the first category who were the "people of the class", all the rest being simply infra classem or below class. The epithet Classicus applied to people of the highest rank and importance. Later, by an easy analogy, it came to be employed in the realm of literature for writers of outstanding worth and distinction; and so far as can be ascertained the Roman Aulus Gellius was the first writer to make this metaphorical use of the expression when he contrasted what he called a Scriptor Classicus with a Scriptor proletarius. By the tormer he meant to describe a writer of rank and position who stood head and shoulders above the mass of the proletarians. The term Classic was derived from 'classicus', and signified in the beginning an author whose work was regarded as a standard or a model. Now, for the early Romans, the only models to appreciate or imitate were the Greeks and for later generations the earlier Romans. Hence, classics' came to stand for standard authors of Greek and Latin; and in that sense the expression found its way into French literature and thence into English. In the course of time, however, countries other than Greece and Italy produced great literatures of their own; and some of the writers of these nations placed before the teading world masterpieces of exceptionally high merit easily comparable to the ancients. The connotation of Classics had on that account to be widened to include these works of oustanding worth. Thus the term was rid of its local or geographical implication, and began to be employed for literature of the first rank produced by any country or any nation. In its modern sense, it denotes a work which has a universal appeal and is generally accepted as a standard of excellence, one which has stood the test of time, has always remained young and has refused to grow old, much less die.

No book can have a universal appeal unless it is written in a clear, attractive language deals with a subject of permanent human interest, and has the capacity of not only rousing the curiosity of its readers but of capturing their imagination and holding their attention. Man has always taken a deep interest in the doings and mental processes of his fellows, and has consequently developed from the earliest times an instinct for story telling. He has always found his much-needed escape from personal mundane realities of life into the realms of the comic, the romantic and the heroic. No wonder, therefore, that the most

^{*(}Printed with the consent of the Station Director, A.I.R., Peshawar).

"Allah-c-Akbar" burst forth from eve y throat as we entered a region of undiluted liberty and freedom. It was followed by a series of songs, some musical rather heavy jolts. Those who were straining their musical talents found their songs being ridiculously prolonged or cut short.

At Daka, 8 miles from the border-line, we were welcomed on he half of the Afghan Government by an official who was henceforward to look after our comfort throughout the journey. The passports were examined, and we were entertained to cold drinks and fruit. Daka is a beautiful spot near a stream. The road from Daka to Nimla where we were to stay for the night passed through a dry and barren plain, and travelling became dult and monotonous. While negotiating a climb, one of the front wheels of the loavy got loose and we had all but a nasty snash. The cleaner was unfortunately injured but the vehicle was immediately brought under control. The application of first aid to the injured cleaner and the fitting and fixing of another wheel delayed us a great deal, and we reached Nimla late at night. A good dinner and clean new beds, however, soon put us into good burnour again.

Nimla is a beautiful garden which was laid out according to the plans of the great Moghal King Jahingir. Nimla is also known as "Nim-lai" (half-way), and a story says that it was at this place that Jahangir and his beloved queen "met again with tears" after a temporary quarrel. The parallel lines of tall poplar remind one of rows of courtiers waiting to pay homage to their monarch

Next morning we were again on the road. It passed through a hilly tract and had steep gradients and sharp corners. We went up and down and the lorry climbed and descended. After crossing a seemingly anending series of mountain ranges, we reached Kabul late in the evening. The lorry came to a stop on the bank of an artificial lake, where a number of polite and obliging officials received us. From there we could see near-by vast grounds illuminated by thousands of multicoloured lights. Our hosts took us to the comfortable and well-furnished apartments which had been set apart for our lodging.

Next morning was the first day of the "Jashu". The Liberty week is celebrated in Afghanistan with great pomp and enthusiasm, and every son of the soil takes pride in participating in the great national celebration. Thousands throng the capital and watch the festivities. Troops march past H. M. the King who receives the salute. A busy programme of matches, sports, games, and other activities is sone through for a full week and everybody seems to be enjoying himself. We also took part in various competitions.

Kabul and its suburbs have many attractions for visitors from other countrieswe also went round many places. Istalif is like a green oasis in a desert of sand and stone. On the terrace are a number of old shady Chinar trees, which protect visitors from the blazing heat of the sun. Beautiful flowerbeds line the terrace, and clear, rippling streamlets cross and recross them. On one side of the terrace is a fruit garden and on the other tiers of houses along the slope of a hill.

Paghman is the summer capital. Nature seems to have showered all her blessings on this lovely spot. But the general charm of the place stands contrasted with a tragedy of human wishes. Half-built palaces and incomplete buildings irresistibly remind one of the ex-King Amanullah Khan and symbolise his unfulfilled plans and frustrated hopes, half-blown buds which have withered before coming into blossom.

Bagh-i-Babur is a fascinating garden built under the orders of the tounder of the Moghul empire in India, who is buried in this sweet spot. The very stones

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planning to go in for much more agricultural production, if necessary, with he industrial production. India, therefore, cannot rely on always finding other countries with surplus food to send her; and if she is cut off by a war from getting surplus food, then her situation will become very serious. A condition similar to the Bengal famine might develop all over India.

What then is the solution? Two things, I think. One is that some means must be found of limiting the huge increase of population which is going on in India every 24 hours there is a net increase of over 10,000 in the population. These means are I cannot say—that is a problem for you to think about, which fac ors at involve I, religious, social, political, economic, and others. But there he is not doubt that it will be disa trous for India to increase at this rare for it next half century. And companies of course, that the population will increase in mext half century. And companies of course, that the population will increase in possible means should be adopted to increase the area and yield of cultivation. The immediate objective of a policy of indiatrialisation in India should in my opinion be directed to this end as much as to the other. A secondary objective of industralisation will be as a sort of insurance policy—to produce goods which India can exchange with other countries for food, in case her own food production cannot keep pace with the needs of the population. The first line of action will postpone the day when India can no longer feed her self and the second will be a certain measure of insurance against it.

Neither however, solves the problem, and I am not able to suggest any cut and dried solution. Perhaps you can. But the problem is vital, and if India is ever to rise to its proper place, it is essential that it should be solved. Indeed no one could be content with the standard of living of the present population, let alone the future population.

We see, then, that the starement of Malthus is something for India to take seriously and to think about. The bad effects of the operation of his law may be postponed for some time—as in 19th century England—but the tendency is at work; and in India it is dangerously at work. The sooner India faces up to this and takes the necessary counter-measures, the better.

I. D. SCOTT.

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My Trip to Kabul

In response to a kind invitation from the Afghan Government, our party of teachers and students left Peshawar on a hit July morning to participate in the 'Jashn-i-Azadi' celebrations at Kabul. We were 30 in number and included representatives of tennis, football and hockey teams of our college. As we motored up the winding road of the Khyber Pass, our hearts began to swell with an indefinably exhibitanting feeling the like of which we had never experienced before during our trips to other parts of India. We were not only going to visit a land of many charms, but were looking forward to having the fortune of breathing the 'free' air of an independent country. Our buoyant spirits foun expression in joyous songs and boisterous laughter.

The stoppage of the motor-van and the appearance of the Passport Officer brought us down from the fairy land of Dream to the solid Earth. While the usual formalities were being carried out at the Passport Office, we were enteratned to a sumptuous tea by Mr. Tahmasp Khan, an old student of the college. The border-line was crossed in a tumult of emotion and a loud shout of

tion on the land is one of the biggest problems which India has to face, and the problem will exist whatever the political future of India may be.

Let us first try to think about the theory of the question, and then apply the theory to the facts in India. You will all be familiar with the saying of Malthus, the nineteenth century English economist, that the increase of population tends to outrun the increase in the productivity of the land; which has the implication that in the long run we shall all starve or at any rate not get enough to eat. This saying was opposed at the time, for a variety of reasons, economic, religious, political, geographical, and so on; and in time came to be regarded as a great blunder which had been committed by Malthus. People either torgot about it, or, if they remembered it they laughed at in; and indeed the history of England in the 19th century seemed to prove him wrong. The population of England increased rapidly during the 19th centry, the amount of food produced in the country was much less at the end of the century than at the beginning, and yet the standard of life of the people went on increasing all through the century. Obviously, it seemed the statement of Malthus was not true.

I want you to notice once more the exact words I have used to describe the theory of Malthus, that the increase of population tends to outran the increase in the means of production of food. He did not say that population always outrans food production, and he did not say that population would always increase and he did not say that the production of food would not increase very greatly. As a matter of fact, these factors do operate (as well as others), and I want to draw your attention to how they operate.

The amount of food produced in a country depends on two things—the area of cultivation and the yield per acre. I want to suggest that there is a limit to both these factors: there is a limit to the area of cultivable land in any country; although of course the existing cultivable area can generally be increased by the cultivation of marginal lands—either by new schemes of irrigation, new methods of cultivation, new kinds of crops which can grow on hitherto uncultivated land, and so on. But the limit is there, and will ultimately in effect prove an absolute limit. Similarly, there is an absolute limit to the yield per acre: in this part of India the average yield of wheat is probably 12-15 maunds per acre. It is theoretically possible to get a wheat yield of 120 maunds per care, but a yield of more than 70 has never been achieved, and then only in an experimental farm, with unlimited facilities for manuring, watering, and so on; and no need to count the cost of production. We can probably say that if the average yield of food grains in India can be increased 50% per acre, that is as much as we can expect of plan for in the next generation or two. The absolute limit in effect therefore, operates here also.

To the increase of population, however, there is no absolute limit, except the deterioration of physique to such an extent that the population was no longer able to reproduce itself—or in other words until people were so weak and ill that they could not have children, or if they did have children, the children were too weak to live. That is a horrible end to contemplate.

I have chosen this subject to speak to you about because of its practical importance in India, and because I should like each of you to think about it. Already India is unable to grow enough food for her own needs; and in India scores of millions of people live on the margin of existence: when that margin is narrowed, as in Bengal recently, vast numbers die of starvation. It is therefore an urgent and pressing problem. India might continue to import the food it needs provided other countries continue to produce surplus food. But the tendency today in all contries is towards a self-sufficient economy—India for example which used to be mainly an agricultural country is thinking about industrialising on a large scale; and England which used to have little—comparatively speaking—agriculture, is

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CRICKET.—Cricket is not played in the schools of our province. Hence, few, if any, of our students ever have an apportunity of handling a cricket-ball or a bat before coming to us. One wonders how out of such unpromising material Mr. M. Sadiq succeeds in evolving and organising a 'team'. Here is his method: create an interest for the game, then enlist recruits, and then provide necessary training and practice and, of course, occasionally matches and leave from 'Composition' and 'Practicals', and......tea.

We participated in the University tournament and reached the mofussil semifinals. Inspite, however, of the skipper Jagdeep's excellent batting and bowling, we failed to impress the Prince of Wales players with our superiority.

Messrs Sadiq. Adil Khan, Hameed, Safdar and Abdul Ali played for the "Frontier Colleges" against the Governor's Eleven and made a fairly good contribution to their side's score.

INTER-HOSTEL TOURNAMENTS. - With a view to developing interest in games and unearthing hidden talent inter-hostel league matches in football and hockey, and knock-out matches in basket ball and volley ball, were played during the cold weather. A great deal of enthusiasm was evinced and play grounds were always crowded on match-days. Butler Hostel, and Hardinge Hostel won championship banners.

HIKING.—The Hiking Club held an open 12-mile walking competition for grown-ups and a 6-mile competition for school students on the 10th March. As many as twenty competitors including some from the Frontier police and Frontier Constabulary participated in the Senior Competition, and sixteen entries were received from various schools for the junior competition. A large number of students and outsiders watched the event which proved a great success.

VISITORS—Towards the close of December last, we were glad to welcome in our midst football and hockey teams from Habibia College, Kabul. They stayed at the College for a week, and played against various teams. A grand lunch was given in their honour in the Union Hall, when besides the staff and students of the College and the School, a large number of guests from the city and Cantonment also attended. We hope they enjoyed themselves and have carried happy memories of their visit to the Dar-ul-Ulum.

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Agriculture & Population

(A talk intended for the Economics Society)

I am not a professional economist, but a layman, although at one time when I was a student, economics used to be my favourite subject. I am sorry to say, however, that I grew out of that stage.

I want to say a few words about a subject which has only an academic interest to students in Europe, but has a very practical and real interest in India. Most of you probably come from families of zemindars, and you will be familiar in your own villages with the problem of agriculture and population, of how the population goes on increasing and agricultural holdings slowly become less. I have certainly noticed this in the course of my service in India: it is well known, for instance, that in Mansehra Tehsil of Hazara district the average holding of land at the beginning of this century was between 3 and 4 acres. Now it is between 2 and 3 acres, and in many places between one and two acres, In my opinion this pressure of the popula-

sports meet was held on the 19th and 20th February, and we had an easy victory, eleven of the thirteen events being won by our men. Qazi Iqbal bettered the record in high jump. Iqbal Qurashi and Ghaffar were bracketed as 'individual champions'. His Excellency the Governor gave away the R. B. Mehrchand Khanna trophy and prizes. Our friends of the Edwardes College having expressed their inability to take part in relay-races, the K. B. Kuli Khan's Challenge Shield was not competed for.

Mr. Hadow Harris's efforts have borne fruit and the sports team can justly be proud of its achievements. It is hoped that still better results will be obtained next term.

Hockey.—Gaps caused in our ranks by the departure of some of our veteran players after the University examinations had to be filled by the recruitment and training of fresh men; and Prof. M. Fazil took the difficult task in hand immediately after the new admissions. Regular practice and frequent matches soon brought the team to a fairly high level and we had hopes of going very far in the University tournament. But even though these hopes were not fully realized, we participated in every tournament held at Peshawar and gave a good account of ourselves. In the N.-W. F. P. Championship tournament, we defeated the well-known Rovers Club in the semi-finals by a good margin, and were bracketed as Champions with the Provincial Police after having drawn with them, on two successive days. Hamid and Nabi were selected, in the provincial hockey trials, for inclusion in the N.-W. F. P. team participating in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament at Gorakhpur.

Prof. M. Fazil is continuing to provide the team with frequent opportunities of playing matches with various civil and military teams of the station. Manohar, Hamid, Nabi, Arif, Ghafur, Samad and Jagdish are keeping up excellent form and Nawaz, Brij Mohan, Jabbar and Prem are shaping well. We are looking forward to higher achievements in the future.

FOOTBALL.—We have high traditions to maintain in foot-ball This is a game in which we have always excelled and have occasionally won University Championships. Hence, speaking bluntly, individual distinctions like Abrar's selection to play for the University team in Inter-Varsity matches cannot satisfy us. There is no dearth of promising material, and we hope that more strenuous efforts will be made to discover hidden talent, and greater pains will be taken to organise and train a team really worthy of the name and traditions of the Darul-ulum.

Besides playing in the University tournament, the football team entered for the Frontier Championship and the Red Cross tournaments also.

TENNIS.—The Col. Keen Cup tournament was last played in 1943 when we had an easy victory over our friends of Edwardes College. Last year, to our great disappointment, the sister institution could not put in a pair to compete for the cup. Hence, we were looking forward eagerly to having a really good game this year. Even though petrol difficulty stood in the way of players coming out to us, as in past years, from the City and the Cantonments, Prof. Anwar Beg managed to provide fairly regular practice to our men by utilizing gratefully whatever facilities the Peshawar Gymkhana Club could place at our disposal. However, only a few days before the probable date of the match, word was received to the effect that the Edwardes College pair could not play as they had not had sufficient practice on account of scarcity of balls. This came as a disappointment and our tennis world was again deprived of the great annual event and the interest and enthusiasm it used to invoke. We can only sympathise with Abdul Ali and Fazl-i-Mahmud, and wish them success in their 'match' against the University Examiners.

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and schools; for it is unreasonable to expect those who are educated as egoists and self-centred individualists suddenly to become citizens aware of the public good It gladdens one's heart to find a recognition in the Sargent Report of the growing conviction that "education in the real sense should be a training in the process of social adjustment rather than the mere injection of a special dose of mental moral or physical instruction." The school must take upon itself the task of helping children to learn group initiative and group responsibility. The group process can only be learnt by practice. Every co-operative method conceivable, therefore, ought to be used in our schools for this end. We should have group recitations and group investigations to inculcate the value of collective thinking. We should have diametic clubs and school papers to teach the significance of co-operative endeavour. Even recreational, manual and aesthetic activities should be conducted in such a manner that they not only have a value from the health or art point of view but they also teach the social lesson. And if we believe that every child before he leaves school should have learnt to appreciate the value of genuine discussion and to meet the clash of difference—difference of opinion and difference of interest—which lite brings, can we not profitably adopt some gradual plan of self-government in our schools? Let us have more faith in the ability of our pupils to plan, to make intelligent decisions, and to accept responsibility withour, of course, burdening them with responsibility for which they are quite unprepared.

The democratic process is a creative process, requiring the highest and the best contribution of every individual citizen; and only an education that aims at helping every individual to realise the highest capabilities of his self and so to develop his social consciousness that he feels he has a share, a part to play, a task to perform in national progress, can be an adequate education for a free and democratic India. Only such a re-organisation of the educational system that aims at developing students who, because they feel humanely, think critically, and act creatively, are in themselves important factors in the improvement of life, can contribute to a real regeneration of Indian society. And, perhaps, the most crucial problem in such reconstruction will be the supply of properly trained and adequately paid reachers at all stages; for "teachers are," in the words of Sir Maurice Gwyer, "the linch pin of every educational scheme" The quality of teacher service determines the efficiency of a nation's educational system; and unless we are prepared to put the teaching profession on a sounder basis by an improvement not only in the training and selection and guidance of teachers but also in their financial and social status, we shall lack one of the most efficient instruments for achieving a desirable democratic society.

E. A. PIRES.

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Round the Play-grounds

ATHLETICS.—The new Captain, Iqbal Qurashi, is slowly but surely taking the place of our renowned University blue.—Khwaja Rashid. He led the athletics team successfully through the Rawalpindi District Olympics in December. He himself won the first prize in 440-yards race. Jafar secured the first place in long jump as well as in hop-step-and jump. Ataullah was placed second in Discus and third in Javelin throw Iqbal Qazi was declared the winner in long jump These achievements in races, jumps and throws led to the team being declared the "best represented team" in the tournament. We participated in the Punjab University sports tournament in January, when Iqbal Qurashi was selected for inclusion in the University team. The N.-W F.P. Inter-College

Is there any way in which we can bring about such a revolution in our ways of thinking, apart from improving the methods and the content of education in our schools and colleges? I believe there is Let us convert every school in the laid into an active Community Centre into a centre where men and women from the neighbourhood-both young and old-foregather, both to have more life and to learn how to live Let us organise such Community Centres, providing an opportunity for a full education in the only forms in which many people, tired out with the day's work can take it: discussion, recreation, group activities and clubs. Let us remember that we all need more education, even if we have any. The world a learning all the time about health (both physical and mental), food values, care of children etc., and every scientific discovery must be propagated. Adult cducation means largely the assimilation of new ideas, and from this point of view no one can deny its necessity. The Community Centre, however, must aim not only at extending the knowledge of those who frequent it but also at increasing their abilities for social intercourse and co operation in every aspect of lite. Besides discussion and study groups, therefore, there should be a variety of activity groups, such as a dramatic club, a knitting group, or a social service league, and recreational activities like hiking. chess and country dancing. The Community Centre would thus become a veritable school for democracy. Teachers and parents of children studying in the school, associated in a Parent Teacher Association, would naturally be the most acrive members of the Centre and form its nucleus. In fact, the success of a Centre would depend almost entirely upon the interest taken in it by this group of members. specially the teachers

There is one special need, however, that the Community Centre may not be in a position to meet. It is the need for a systematic resumption of study in one's later years I believe that every educated adult needs occasional opportunities when he has had some experience of life for resuming a methodical study of certain subjects like history, literature, politics, economics and philosophy, for the full appreciation and the most fruitful study of which such experience of life is fundaamental. "There is in education,' says Sir Richard Livingstone, "a law of delayed action, by which seed sown and long forgotten only grows in late years." Herein lies the supreme value of University Extension work, of Summer Schools and Refresher Courses. There is an urgent need of adult education of this kind; and I don't think that there are better agencies to satisfy it than the Universities with their highly qualified and specialist teachers, their well-stocked libraries, and above all, their tradition of research and their atmosphere congenial to deep and serious study. The organisation of adult study is a new function for the University; and we want our universities to recognise it. But more than that, we want the educated elite of our country, specially those engaged in routine or practical work, to realise the benefits that can accrue both to the individual and to society from occasional periods of methodical study for refreshing and re-furnishing and re-orientating the mind and clearing it of the crust of routine that is apt to form over it and impair its fertility unless scraped off from time to time by renewed mental activity.

The children of to-day will be the citizens of to morrow; and, if they to are live in a democratic, state, they must all be educated for such living. The democratic principle involves an equalisation of educational opportunities; but such equalisation does not imply that every child shall have the same education or that all should go to secondary schools or universities. It implies only that the test for opportunity to use such institutions should be competence, and not social or financial status; and that every child should receive the type and measure of education that is suited to his needs and his abilities. Moreover, since the best part of the average individual develops in co-operation with his fellows, the habit of co-operation must be formed before the children take their places in politics, or industry, or the professions. The necessary habits of a democratic society must be established in children in homes

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An important function of adult education in this country, specially in the initial stages of the national programme of educational reconstruction, will have to be the elimination of illiteracy But illiteracy connot be liquidated at will: it will take not less the twenty-ive years even it the recommendations of the Sargent Report are put inc. 6, effect. In the meanwhile, every possible effort should be made to educate the man se in all the ways of healthy, happy, and helpful living. This is a task that will request magnananous co-operation of every educated Indian in one form or another, the leof which, but yet on to important, will be the conduct of an effective and continue propaganda in favour of acult of ication. Unless voluntary help, both individes and in titutional, is immentedly forthcoming to supplement the professional teachers that the state will entravour to provide, it is futile to expect adult education for some time at least, to be effective beyond the more reduction of the plesent high percentage of filte acy. For this prodigious task we need a multiplication of social service organisation, specially for service in the villages; and we look up to the great employers of labour, the big commercial firms and the various workers' associations to provide all the facilities they can not only to accelerate the pace of literacy but also to educate the literate worker in everything that appertains to his vocation and to his life as a citizen of a democratic state. A condition precedent, however, for the utilisation of any such voluntary help must be an efficient organisation within each province to co-ordinate such efforts and to relate them organically to a definite programme of adult education envisaged by the provincial Education Department.

The idea of making a period of social service obligatory on all students in Universities has been mooted by some educationists and nee is further consideration-The principal argument against the proposal appears to be that conscript social workers are not likely to prove enthusiastic or efficient. But this need not happen, specially if a fervent appeal is made to the minds and hearts of the students, and the urgency of the country's need for an army of social servants is impressed upon them. If this proposal were accepted and enforced, it would not only provide additional assistance in the execution of the national programme of adult elucation, but it would also educate the youth of our country in practical citizenship. It would provide them with that insight into the lives of their less fortunate brethren that can come only from close and sufficiently prolonged contact - in insight that is valuable for a proper recognition of the injustice of a society in which equalisation of opportunity for cultural as well as economic advancement is either an obscure, or a neglected, or a deliberately despised principle. It would help them to realise more clearly the interdependence among the various "classes" of society, and the need of providing a better social order based on co operation rather than cut-throat competition, on mobility of social intercourse rather than on stratification of society, on equality of opportunities for self realisation rather than on the conscious or unconscious assumption that talent and capacity are the special property of the rich or the nobly born

Adult education, however is not a need only of the illiterate masses. All of us, however educated we may be, need more education in our life. We need education all the time. The training for democracy can never cease while we exercise democracy. That education is a continuous process is a truism. Life and education must never be separated. If only our schools and colleges could give each of us that precious attitude towards life: that life is a matter of constantly learning—that the completion of my education in these institutions of learning is really the beginning of my education which will go on as long as I live—how much richer and more satisfying our individual lives would be, and, as a consequence, how much happier and more harmonious our social relations with one another!

encouraging. It has met hardly once a month and has so far held only two 'Mushairas', one in Urdu and the other in Pushtu, and a prize debate. This is frankly not enough. Language and literature offer a wide scope for work, and we expect a good deal of solid, creative work from the Bazm. There is much hidden talent which should be discovered and encouraged. The Society can do much useful work, and we hope it will do it.

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Education for a Free & Democratic India

Every patriotic Indian is looking torward to the day when he will be a free citizen of an in-lependent and democratic India; but little does he realise the tremendous responsibilities that freedom and democracy will bring in their wake. It is, therefore, the urgent task of a widespread, national system of education to awaken every child and every adult in this country to the real significance of the demonstratic way of life. Every listener is acquainted by now, I expect, with the proposals of the Central Advisory Board of Education for educating the four hundred millions in this land; but I am frankly dubious as to whether every one of them realises the special part that he or she will have to play in making the experiment of democracy a real success in post-war India. As teachers or as parents, as employees, as landlords or as tenants, as citizens of a democratic state, we all need to have a thorough and proper understanding of our obligations towards others. Democracy cannot thrive in an uneducated or a half-educated community; it cannot function successfully in a caste-ridden and a highly class river society. And it is for this reason that the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education opens with the necessary admonition that the destiny of this country depends upon the education of the people.

But what is implied by the word "education" in this statement surely cannot be the mere acquaintance with the three "R's" nor just the attainment of a certain degree of knowledge in the subjects included in the curriculum of the school or of the adult classes. The purpose of any useful system of national eduction cannot and should not be merely to give to the poor or the ignorant what is now enjoyed by the well-to-do and the learned. The purpose must not be merely compensatory. It must be far more radical. It must be to remove the incomperence in the art of living in society, the formation of a new way of living in common with others. It must be to help to bring into play all the unused wealth of creative talents and capacities that individual men and women possess, so that social life may be enriched thereby. The education of the "people" in a democratic society carnot aim merely at the creation of better instruments for the exploitation of "the few" in politics or industry; and yet, this is a grave and real danger in a country that even to the present day has been virtually starved of adequate educational facilities and is, nevertheless, on the verge of attaining political freedom. All the more reason, there fore, why education not only after the war but from this day forward should aim definitely and avowedly at making every individual an effective and efficient citizen. and why the problem of adult education in the fullest possible sense and on the widest possible scale is as urgent as the introduction of free and compulsory primary education.

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^{*}A Radio Talk broadcast for All-India Radio, Peshawar, and published with the permission of the Station Director, All-India Radio.

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scheme of the post-war reconstruction of Education Mrs. Scott gave a thoughtful discourse on "Wordsworth and Education". Prof. Shaikh Minhaj-ud-Din spoke on "The Constituents of Matter'. Papers were read by Mr H. G Saigal and Mr. Gurmukh Singh on "The Place of Education in Human life", and by Messrs Sada Nand and Dwarka Nath Kaul on "The School as a Special Environment". Professors Ahmad Ali Sadig and Bashir-ud-Din are expected to speak to the members on "Illiteracy in N.-W. F. P." and "Poetry" respectively before the end of the session.

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY.—It is generally thought that while the students of economics exercise, as a rule, strict control over their purse-strings, they are usually very lavish in their use of words. The brief report submitted by the Secretary of Economics Society, however, goes to belie that belief and to show that a true economist can at rimes be as flugal in writing as in spending.

This Society has held three meetings at which Prof S. M. Idris, K. S. Muhd. Anwar Khan of Mardan and Mr. Karim-ul-Wadud have read interesting papers on such important subjects as "Economic Planning". "Agriculture in the N-W.F.P" and "Indian Economy during the present War". A promising beginning has been made and we hope that a great future of useful work lies in front of this, the

youngest of our college, societies.

THE DUTY SOCIETY.—The society aims at providing promising young men with pecuniary assistance for the completion of their courses of study. The necessary funds have been raised every year by sending out deputations of students to various parts of the province during the long vacation; and every year's collections have been given away in the form of 'debts of honour' repayable by easy instalments at the borrower's convenience. Scotes of students have thus been benefited, and most of them are now occupying fairly respectable positions in life. But unfortunately a large number of borrowers have never thought of returning the money which was paid to them in their hour of need. Had they kept their word of honour, the current of Duty Society loans would have swelled wider and deeper every year. But in fact, it could only just live, so to say, from hand to mouth-

Last year, a regular effort was made not only to recover old loans but to raise larger funds than ever before. The work of collection was intensified by sending deputations under the leadership of members of the staff, and that of the realization of standing amounts was strengthened by persuading the borrowers in many ways to discharge their debts. These efforts have met with great success with the result that the society has built up a reserve fund of Rs. 28,000 in addition to awarding seventeen scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 p.m. each to Intermediate students and six of Rs. 12 p.m. each to the Degree classes. This is a record of work of which the society can well be proud.

But in these hard times, it is becoming increasing, difficult for perents of or dinary means to bear the expenses of keeping their children at College. And talents not being the monopoly of rich parents only, many deserving boys come to join the college every year whose guardians are too poor to pay their college dues. Hence, we appeal to all well-wishers of the rising generations to subscribe liberally to the building up of a large capital fund of the society so that its benevolent work may be carried on on more permanent and surer lines.

THE BAZM-I-ALSINA-I-SHARQITTAH.—In view of the fact that the Bazm claims to be one of our largest societies in point of numbers and that Oriental literature, the cultivation and development of which is the main object of its existence, has a special appeal and attraction for our young men, its record of achievement as disclosed by the Secretary's annual report does not appear to be very

This will indeed be a disappointment, but we hope that the club will make amends for this by providing some sort of entertainment during the hot weather.

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIEV.—This society has a proud record of past achievement to its credit. It took the lead in building up a library of its own and providing text books to all its members. But war conditions have for the past few years, stood in the way of any expansion of its activities, and no new books have recently been added to its collection. It is hoped that the termination of the War will witness a renewal of vigorous life and activity of this society.

The Secretary Mahtab Khan obtained admission to the Aligarh Engineering College in February and no successor seems to have been elected. Before going he managed to hold two meetings of the Society at which Profs. Mohd. Aslam Khan and Zia-ud-Din read papers on Ionosphere and Iteration respectively. A proposal is already a foot to invite an eminent Mathematician from outside to preside over the annual day celebration.

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,—The first two meetings of the Society were devoted, as usual, to annual elections and budget discussions. Since then, fortnightly meetings have been held regularly and interesting and instructive papers have been read on the following subjects:

'Nature of Light'	by	Prof. Sh. Minhaj-ud-Din	
'X-rays'	n	Prof. A. Abdul Wahid	•
'Hormones'	37	Prof. S. Muhd. Ahmad	
'Vitamins'	99	Prof. Sh. Muhd. Fazil	
'Soilless Gardening'	,,	Mr. M. Saleem	

The Society held a competition on the 14th February at which papers were read on 'Science in the service of man". Abdul Khaliq (from the Degree Classes) and Zafar Ali (from the F.Sc. Classes) were adjudged to be the best competitors, and were awarded prizes. A competitive examination in general science was held on March 3, and Muhd. Asim and Sardar Bahadur were declared winners of the Degree and F.Sc prizes respectively

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This year the members had to go on their annual tours during the months af November and December. A good part of January was devoted to House Examinations. Hence, we could not make a scart with our usual activities until late in the term. But since then we have held our meetings regularly. Prof Mian Mushtaq Ahmad opened the session with a highly interesting lecture on "Post-War Reconstruction of Agriculture" It was illustrated with epidiascopic projections and was greatly appreciated. In subsequent meetings, the following gentlemen delivered useful lectures:

Prof M. Ismail Sethi on 'Industrial Agriculture in Japan'.

Prof. Noor Ahmad Khan
Prof. Syed Muhd. Ahmad "Manures".

'Silk-wcrms'.

Mr P. C Rabeja, Sugar-cane Expert , 'Drought Resistance in Cropplants'.

At the annual ploughing competition, prizes were awarded to the best ploughers of B.Sc and F.E.A classes.

THE SARHAD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—This society believes in real solid work, and has been meeting regularly throughout the session. Dr. Pires, the President, delivered the inaugural address in which he dealt with the functions and aims of the "New Education and the Teacher". He was followed by Prof. S. M. Timur who spoke on "The teaching of English in Indian Schools". Prof Q. M. Fareed gave a talk on "The Role of the Teacher". Prof. Anis-ud-Din Ansari reviewed the Sargent

The society held its annual tournaments during the last week of March 1945. The response from the young men of the surrounding villages for whose benefit the tournaments are held was more heartening than last year. Fourteen teams participated in the football competition which was eventually won by Abdara players. An althletics meet was also introduced this year, and four teams competed for the new silver cup presented through the generosity of K.B. Arbab Sher Ali Khan. The Adabi Tola of Tahkal-1-Bala won after a keen struggle. The prizes were given away by Mrs Scott, and Mr. Scott congratulated the winning teams and prize-winners and admired the sense of discipline maintained by all. He hoped to see more teams taking part in the competitions and playing with greater enthusiasm in future years. The Secretary explained the aims of the society and thanked K. B. Abab Sher Ali Khan for his kind assistance. He also commended to the notice of all present the useful work of silk-worm rearing which was being done at the College, and quite a number of villagers later visited the worm rearing centre in the zoology department of the college.

THE KHYBE. ATHERALUM.—The Athenaeum continues to be one of the most active societies in the coilege. It has succeeded in accomplishing practically exerything it had on its programme for the year. Although some notified talks had to be replaced by others, the Society missed no scheduled meeting. This is an achievement of which it may justly be proud.

The most outstanding feature of its activities for the session was a series of three very interesting and informative iectures on "Moghal Art" by Mr. S. D. Malik, Assistant Curator of the Lahore Central Museum. The lectures were illustrated with epidiascopic projections and were highly appreciated by the large audiences which they attracted on all three nights. Of the other lectures on Art and Literature delivered under the auspices of the Athenaeum, the following may be mentioned as the most successful:—

The Waverley Novels

Ancient Greek Art

Imagination in Literature

Life and L rerature in Victorian England

Pushta Poetry

The Poet's Use of Words

With a Camera round Kashmir

by Prof. Hadow Harris

by Mrs. D. Scott

by Mr G. C. Martin

by Mr G. C. Martin

by Mian Syed Rasul

by Mr. Bashir-ud-Din

by Mr. O. G. Grace

Mrs. Scort's and Mr Grace's lectures were also illustrated with the help of epidiascopic projections, and were deeply enjoyed and appreciated.

The Arts section of the Athenaeum continues to grow steadily. The annual "All-Arts-Pay" is to be celebrated on the 1st April and will include an exhibition of arts and crafts of the province and a competition in photography, printing embroidery work, etc. Efforts are also being made to collect funds for setting up a picture gallery and exhibiting therein a collection of masterpieces of the painter's art.

Mr. Fazl Ali Razwi, the Vice-President, has been appointed Naib Tahsildar and is at present reported to be undergoing training in the Patwari's Art.

THE ANATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The club came into existence in 1931. For a few years it worked quite successfully, putting up at least two shows—one in Urdu and the other in English—every year. Then, it went into hybernation and nothing was heard of it for more than a year. Later, it was revived and amalgamated with the Khyber Athenaeum In 1943, it was again given a separate existence, which it has maintained since then with varying success. This year, it has not held a declamation contest or staged a play so far; and it is feared that our annual convocation and prize-giving function may have to go without the customary 'show'.

The two most important events of the session have been the two speaking competitions—one in memory of the founder of the College and open to all colleges and Universities of India and the other named after the ex-Honorary Secretary and open to all high schools in the N-W. F. Province. Nine teams took part in the Khan Bahadur Haji Sadullah Khan speaking competition. The number is larger than last year; and is a clear indication of the fact that the competition is becoming more popular. The subject for debate was: "Modern Western Civilisation has proved a failure." The average standard of the speeches in this competition appears to be rising slowly but steadily. The trophy was won by Islamia High School Nowshers. The entry for the Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Memorial Debate was rather disappointing, due mainly to difficulties of railway journey. The subject discussed was 'that in the opinion of this House, Educational development should precede industrial development in India." The standard of speaking was distinctly good. The Forman Christian College of Lahore was declared to be the best represented institution and was awarded the trophy. We hope that the response to this 'All-India' debate will be better next year and that the Frontier Colleges will also be represented.

Prizes in Various speaking competitions were won by the following:

Seniors d'bate: 1st - Fazl-i-Rahim 2nd - Mukhtar Ahmad
Jumors debate: 1st - Abdul Halim 2nd - Muhd. Sarwar

First Year debate: 1st-Abdul Aziz 2nd-Amjad Husain

The Union also passed a resolution strongly urging the transfer of the remains of the great founder of the Dar-ul Ulum to a suitable place on the College premises. It is also sending out a deputation for the collection of funds.

During the term, the Union had the honour of enrolling His Highness Nawab-al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V. Abbasi G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Ruler of Bahawalpur State, as an Honorary Life Member.

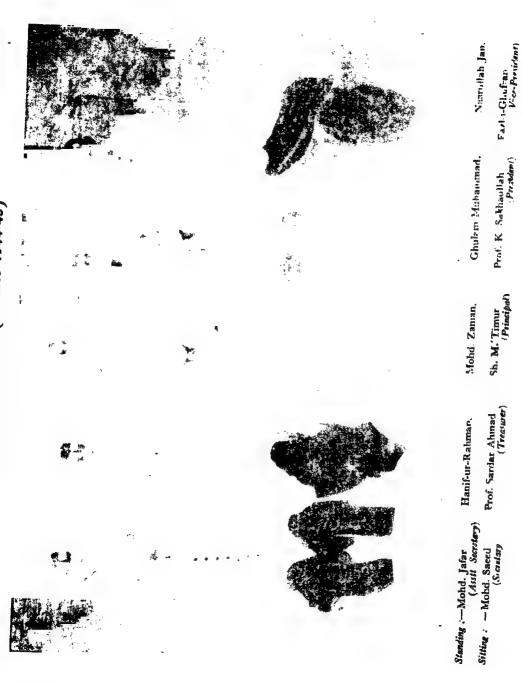
THE MAJLIS-I-ISLAMIYAT.—The Majlis continues to be one of the busiest societies in the College. Besides the Sunday morning sermons delivered by the College Dean, Professors Ihsan-ullah-Khan, S.M. Indris and S.M. Timur, addressed the students on different religious and moral topics with special reference to the relation of Islam with modern social and economic problems Khan Sahib Muhammad Anwar Khan of Mardan delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on. 'Islamic Morality'. Mr Dost Muhammad Khan Kamil, Pleader, gave a learned discourse on "Freedom of Will."

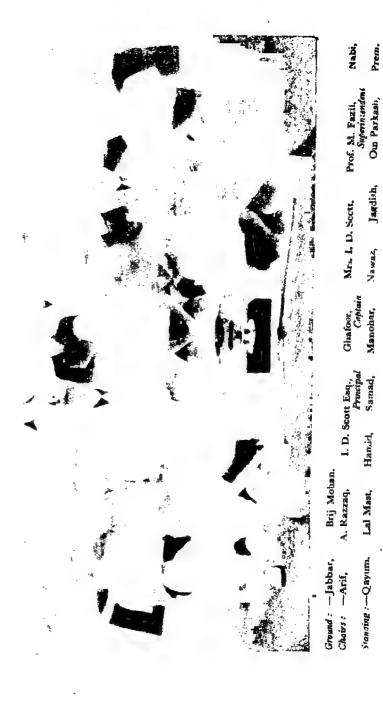
The Majlis also held the usual Provincial Schools competitive symposium. The subject selected this year was "No educational curriculum is complete without religious instruction." It is regretted that despite the substantial prizes offered and the repeated notices sent to all the schools in the province only five schools participated in the competition. We hope that more interest will be taken next year by all concerned in this useful competition. The first and second prizes were won by Islamia High School, Nowshera and the Collegiate School respectively.

'Id-i-Milad-un-Nabi' was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Maulana Abul Hasan Nadwi, Professor of Hadis and Tafsir, Nadwat-ul-Ulen a, Lucknow, addressed the whole College and delivered a very convincing sermon on the life of the Holy Prophet with special reference to his methods of preaching. A special feature of this year's 'Milad' celebrations was a combined lunch for all the students and staff of the college and the Collegiate School.

THE RUBAL UPLIFT SOCIETY.—The members of this society are continuing their labour of love under the leadership of Mr. Noor Ahmad Khan. They take turns in going to the small school which has been set up at Gharibabad, and teach about thirty adults the rudiments of their language. Some of the pupils are reported to be making good progress.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY (Cabinet 1944-45)





Prem.

Nawaz,

Manohar,

Hanid,

Standing :- Qayum. Lal Mast,

Anyone who is well acquainted with the development of English prose during the last few hundred years will, I think, have noticed this tendency in operation. Up till the end of the 18th, century books in England were written for a small circle of cultivated readers and on the whole prose was of high quality. During the last one hundred and fifty years the circle of readers of books, magazines, and newspapers has steadily widened and the quality of the prose employed has correspondingly deteriorated. This is particularly true of prose fiction. Compare the best sellers of the early 19th century, the mid-19th century, the late 19th, century, and our own day, and note the progressive deterioration in quality of style and matter.

Wells in "Men Like Gods' reduces the population of the whole planet to a few million men, women and children. He seems to suggest in that book that on this earth the choice must be between quantity of life and quality of life. Industrial civilisation seems to rend towards quantity of life. Many of the Utopias are concerned, and right concerned, with the improvement of men's material conditions; but that is only part of the problem of human improvement. In Pacon's "New Atlantis" a characteristic feature is Salomon's House where every possible encouragement is given to new and useful inventions. Modern civilisation has actually invented most of the things which Bacon only imagined; and there is every reason to hope that in the course of the next two or three generations material comfort and security may be ensured to every citizen. But life and still more life, even accommpanied by comfort and security, is not enough. What is wanted is the good life which must be judged by qualitative and not quantitative standards. In this matter the Morris of "News from Nowhere" is a much better guide for us than the Bacon of "The New Atlantis"; for Morris, writing in the 19th century, saw clearly that the exclusive cult of wealth and material comfort would produce ugliness and impair the quality of human life.

So for I have said nothing of the Ancient Atlantis which some think may actually have existed. All our information is derived from Plato who ascribes the story ultimately to an Ancient Egyptian priest. It is a very circumstantial story, but the essential points are these, About 11.000 years ago there existed in a temperate region of the North Atlantic Ocean an island-continent named Atlantis, which after having attained to a very high degree of civilisation was destroyed in a vast seismic convulsion. We might have learned something from the ancient Atlantean civilisation; but, unfortunately this Dialogue of Plato's is unfinished and breaks off in the middle of a sentence. Let us imagine what would happen if the lost Atlantis were to rise again from the waves, even fairer and richer than of old. Here would seem to be the ideal site for the ideal commonwealth. Would Atlantis once again become the seat of a noble civilisation, higher than that of the adjacent continents and a pattern of excellence for them? I think it much more likely that the empty continent would be exploited by Europe and America for its mineral and vegetable wealth, and that the resultant civilisation would reflect the ideals not of Hellas but of Hollywood.

HADOW HARRIS.

College Societies.

THE KHYBER UNION.—The Union has had another successful year. Besides holding its weekly debates regularly, it has conducted speaking competitions for 'Seniors', 'Juniors' and 'New-Comers', and thus stimulated interest in public speaking. An elocution class has also been run during the winter for the benefit of our budding orators.

However, nearly two thousand years before Sir Thomas More, the question of the ideal state had been discussed in one of the most famous of the Platonic Dialogues. This Dialogue, "The Republic", the first and most purely intellectual discussion of the question, is the basis of all subsequent European speculation on the constitution and features of the ideal state. Besides Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" I may mention two other Renaissance treatments of the subject. These are Bacon's "The New Atlantis" and Campanella's "City of the Sun". A large Number of other Utopias, under various names, have been imagined and described in the three centuries ince Bacon's "New Atlantis" was written; and I do not propose to refer to more than a few of these, which may have some features of special interest for us today. I have in mind the brief description of the land of E1 Dorado in Voltaire's "Candide" and, in the 19th, Century, William Morris's "News from Nowhere" and Samuel Butler's "Erewhon". In the present century there have been some interesting books on the topic which I may mention. There are two by H. G. Wells, "A Modern Utopia" and "Men Like Gods', and there is \$"Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley.

The world in the very remote future has also been imagined by various modern writers including Wells and G. B. Shaw; but I think the pictures of the world given in "Back to Methuselah" and "The Time Machine" are too remote from reality to be of much interest or value for us. For the same reason I have not referred to the travels of Mr. Lemuel Gulliver in 1699 and the following years in "Lilliput", "Brobdingnag" "Laputa", and the country of the Houyhuhums", the land of the virtuous and philosophical horses.

I do not propose to go into details in the examination of one or more of these Utopias; but I think that it will be of interest to note certain features which seem to be common to most if not all of them. They are all based directly or indirectly, on Plato's "Republic" and the influence of that piercing and uncompromising analysis seems to have manifested itself in certain mechanistic, in human, and humourless impersonality in the various governments and social systems imagined as ideal. For his ideal commonwealth Plato had insisted on the abolition of property, of marriage, and of emotion and natural affection. He would not admit even the poets into his commonwealth, since they are all liars. Even at the best, poets, painters, and other artists merely imitate imitations of reality and their art is thus twice removed from the truth. In order to ensure justice, the children are to be ignorant of their parents and are to be regimented in the service of the state by rulers or "Guardians" who also exist merely for the service of the state. This same belief in regimentation, in making men good by compulsion, is implicit also in the later political Dialogue, "The Laws".

This is the feature which has most struck me in most of these imaginary worlds. They may be interesting to read about; but I am not sure that I should care to live in them. I am, of course, speaking from memory; but my general recollection of most of the Utopias I have read is that the only liberty allowed to the citizen was the liberty to do what the government thought good for him. This impression, I might add, is not felt so strongly in the Utopias where the writer has imagined a more perfect humanity. In consequence, one can feel attracted towards Voltaire's "El Dorado" and Morris's England of the future, and Wells's more perfect earth as depicted in "Men like Gods".

Standardisation and regimentation, these seem to be the notes of most of the imaginary worlds, as they are today of much of the real world. Even in the great democracies, if we have not regimentation, we have yearly in increasing measure standardisation. In the tuture, we may assume that the average citizen will be happier and more comfortable; but there is danger that this may be bought at the price of sacrifice of individual quality and excellence, and that the process of levelling up and levelling down may result in a deterioration in quality of literature and art. Signs of this, I am afraid, are already evident.

KHYBER UNION CABINET 1944-45



itanding: - OSMAN,

Cabinet
itting: - FAZL RAHIM,

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Prize Winners



courses of study. But as industrialization is going to play a prominent part in the future of the country, you would do well to also concentrate some efforts on industrial training, which undoubtedly the generations to come would expect.

Your achievements in the sphere of games and Olympics is a heritage which no one can question, and we all admire you for the good physique and the healthy outlook that your institution imparts. I would surely be lacking in my duty if I fail to impress upon you the fact that I would place more premium on character-building, and earnestly hope that side by side with physical training the building of character should not be lost sight of.

I was much impressed by the turn-out of your cadets and no wonder you can well be proud of the mine war services of your old boys from this insuturion and the record of 8 M.C's. and a Bar is indeed most unique. I am glad that they have won such deserving distinction for their. Ima Mater to be proud of them. They have earned indeed undying fame and added a bright chapter to the faithful and loyal record of service to their mother-land. I share your pride in this and in many other ways. I too have in my state, in employment or as subjects, many who hail from this very province. In my state forces also many are employed. In fact, since over a hundred years, men from here have been enlisting in the various units. They are always welcome and experience shows that they settle down very nicely with the local people. Both in the capacity of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, they have rendered meritoric as services during this war, and world war No. 1.

I feel greatly honoured in having been invited to give away the prizes this evening, and all that I have seen here has been most interesting. I shall return to my State taking with me very happy memories of your beautiful institution, and these very delightful surroundings. It is indeed very fortunate that you have at the present moment as Governor of this Province one who is most keenly interested in your welfare. I have had the pleasure of being acquainted with His Excellency Sir George Cunningham for nearly 18 years, and I have the privilege of being counted amongst his friends. I feel confident that His Excellency will leave no stone unturned in giving his support to any scheme you may have in view, which would ultimately bring about better conditions, and enhance the already existing unique status this institution enjoys. His Excellency has already done so much towards the betterment and the welfare of this province and his name will no doubt be remembered for always as a true and sincere friend of its people.

In conclusion, I wish once more to thank you and your staff most sincerely for all the kind hospitality and extreme courtesy extended to me during this my rather very brief yet extremely interesting visit to your college.

Utopias'

The subject with which I have to deal is the concept formed by different writers at different periods of history of the ideal State or Commonwealth. It will, perhaps, be of interest to refer to and examine some of these concepts, and this examination should lead to some general reflections on the ideal.

The word "Utopia" itself goes back to the sixteenth century. Sir Thomas More, who lived in the England of Henry VIII, published in 1516 a book describing an ideal State which he called "Utopia". The word is a compound word formed out of two Greek words, "ou" and "topes", and means No Place or Nowhere. The meaning sometimes suggested, Good Place is incorrect.

*Originally broadcast from the A. I. R. Station, Peshawar and printed with the permission of the Station Director.

like this, which is, moreover so ideally situated and laid out. Discipline has been good during the year, and no serious cases occurred to mar the good name of the College.



Achievements and Possibilities.

(The presidental address delivered by His Highness Rnkn-ud-Daula, Nusrat Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Saif-ud-Daula, Muin-ul-Mulk, Nawab-al-Haj, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V Abbasi, G.C S.I., G.C.I-E., K.C.V.O., LL.B., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur, at the Annual Prize Distribution held in the Ross-Keppel Hall. on the 31st March, 1945).

I thank you mest sincerely for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me. I do feel extremely honoured to be in your midst this afternoon.

The reports that the principal and the headmaster have just now made are indeed most interesting. Though I do not wish to impose upon you a lengthy speech yet I do feel that one or two observations would not be out of place.

During the short period of its existence, this institution has made remarkable strides in its very progressive educational policy. This becomes so very obvious, when one sees all that has taken place here. The stress that this institution has laid on the religious side of education, has made its position unique amongst its sister institutions in other parts of the country, and this was one of the reasons that I was so much looking forward to this visit with such great interest. What with its religious background and with its unique geographical situation, this institution has a very great future ahead in which it will be called upon to play a very important role. It is therefore only natural that this grand institution which is perhaps one of the youngest of its kind, should be expected to do great things in all nation building problems that are sure to come up in future years.

I very much welcome the idea of your introducing Urdu as a medium of instruction in your college. No words are necessary from me to emphasise too greatly this important aspect of education. The Universities in Europe and else-where have achieved remarkable progress in the various branches of learning chiefly because they adopted their own language as a medium of instruction. It would indeed be a momentous day for Inda if, throughout the country, those specially responsible for the educational policy of their respective units, were to come together and bring about something on such a basis as that for which you are striving with such genuine and earnest efforts.

I am very interested to learn that you contemplate having a separate University of your own. To my mind there could be no better way of preserving your ancient and historical traditions side by side with intellectual and physical culture, and above all your religious and social well-being. The future generations will thus have the advantage of receiving education in an atmosphere calculated to inspire confidence, good-will, and understanding, with a suitable background of knowledge that would equip them to face the ever-changing realities of life. If the post-War Reconstruction Schemes are to see the light of day, the only way to give them a real and solid shape is to create such an atmosphere in your educational institution, as would give future generations the necessary form of training to cope with the ever-increasing difficulties and operous duties that future is bound to bring.

Your progress in all the different sections, especially in Physics and Chemistry, and your efforts in introducing Agricultural Training courses are all the more commendable, and your Province should stand to gain immeasureably, by such

Apart from our own inter-hostel tournaments in various games all through the year in which the Butler Hostel won both the football and hockey, we held a Provincial High Schools Tournament in the Xmas holidays, in which school teams from every district in the Province competed; and we have just concluded a successful and well-contested village football and athletics tournament for the benefit of the villages near the college. Fourteen football teams competed, and it is clear that this tournament fulfils a great need. At the end of the year we were glad to welcome football and hockey teams from Habibia College, Kabul, who stayed with us for a week and, we hope, enjoyed themselves

The U.O.T.C. has had another useful year's work, and has now the maximum number permitted to enlist in our company. I should like to see a better parade attendance by cadets, so that full value may be obtained from the training offered. A very enjoyable camp was held for 15 days in Landi Kotal last May, and arrangements are being made for another this year in May. Captain Felstead has shown himself an able and popular adjutant in succession to Captain Cook who left us to join the parachute troops. Two more members of the staff, Messrs Hashim and Wahab, have been granted commissions in the UOT.C. This college has now got a total number of 158 Old Boys as commissioned officers in the various branches of the armed forces. Of these, eight have won the MC and one, Major Ghulam Qadir, the Bar to the M.C. This fine officer has recently been killed in Burma while leading his men against the Japinese. A ninth officer, Major Hayaud Din, has been awarded the MB-E, during the War. This is a very fine record, of which the college may well feel proud-

College SOCIETIES have carried on their work throughout the year, some with greater enthusiasm and regularity than others. Abdul Ali was re-elected President of the Khyber Union, a feat which has only once before been equalled in the history of the College. Debates have been regularly held, including the All-India Sir Abdul Qayum Memorial Debate won this year by the Forman Christian College of Labore and the Provincial High Schools Debate whice was won by Islamia High School, Nowshera. The Majlis i-Islamiyat continues its work, and also held this year a High Shools Theology Debate in which boys from all over the Province competed. The Khyber Athenaeum had an interesting series of lectures during the winter and the Scientific Society also met regularly. The issues of the College Magazine have suffered almost as much from the difficulty reluctance of contributors to getting paper as from the forward. The Duty Society has continued its good work and I am glad to say, has now an invested fund of Rs. 23,0 0/-, in addition to giving a considerable number of schol irships to poor students; donations to this fund, great or small, would be very welcome. If our collections this year are very good it might be possible to build a Duty Society Hostel, the income from which would accrue to the Duty Society. I should also like to draw the attention of visitors and students to the Art Exhibition open today in the Khyber Union Hall, which has been arranged under the auspices of the Khyber Athenaeum They can also see our silk-worm breeding activities, a very profitable hobby which I hope many students will study as it is interesting as well as profitable; in this, and also in the bee-keeping section which we are developing, I am indebted to Mr. Mohd Ahmad for the cate and trouble he takes. The College Co-operative Society continues to expand, and is now in process of acquiring a bus, which will be very useful to the College. The Village Uplift Society is now running a regular school in Gharibabad, a nearby village, in which students are the teachers, and an adult education class for college servants is run by the B.T. students. I am glad to note that the Old Boys Association is now becoming a well-organised body, which is destined to play an increasing part in the future of the College.

I am grateful to members of the staff, both teaching and non-teaching, for their work and assistance during the year. Time passes quickly and happily in a college

end of the war to be put into operation and the opportunities of service to their country will be great and many for all those who are now students. I hope they will fit themselves for this service as well as they can; and I hope that the Provincial Government and the future FRONTIER UNIVERSITY will help towards this end by introducing as good a system of education as can be devised for the needs of this Province. In particular, I am firmly convinced that it is necessary to substitute Urdu for English as the medium of instruction in Colleges, if any real progress is to be made and any real culcule developed. This is my third year in this college, and it has become clear to me that the labour spent by students in studying their subjects through the medium of English is out of all proportion to the benefits achieved; and not only that, but the mental effort required is such that most students leave the college with no desire for any further study or even any further serious reading. The same state of affairs, I am told, exists in other colleges, and yet this question appears to be completely ignored by University authorities. If is one of the main justifications for a separate Frontier University that it will give us in this Province an opportunity to introduce teaching in Urdu.

During the past year there have been only two idditions to our STAFF; we welcome Mr. Mohd Ismail Sethi as Lecturer in Economics and Mr. M R Toosi as Demonstrator in Chemistry I hope they will find in this college a congenial atmosphere for their work. Mr. A. Azeez Farooq left us to join the Provincial Civil Service where I am sure he will have a successful career.

This year we have have a record NUMBER, 235, of first year students admitted into the college, in spite of excluding those students who pass the Matriculation Examination in the lower third Division. These large admissions have put a strain on our accommodation, and students are being forced to live in conditions which are far from ideal for study; they have also meant great pressure on class-room accommodation, particularly in science subjects, where the number of students is far above what it used to be, and where it has been necessary to divide first-year students into two sections. There is urgent need far a new college hostel, and for some extension to our laboratory accommodation. I am glad to report that for the first time the number of students studying Agriculture in the First Year reached twenty

Examination RESULTS were satisfactory, although they cannot be called very good. They were on the whole about the same as the university average, better in some subjects and worse in others. This average, however, is not a very high one, and I should like to see the Islamia College consistently above it. I have accordingly been reluctantly compelled to enforce a certain number of decentions this year. I regard detentions as undesirable in principle, but there appears to be no practicable alternative to ensure that the students do the work they are supposed to do I think that this problem also would become much easier to deal with if the medium of instruction were Urdu.

We have had another vigorous and successful year in SPORTS. Our Hockey Eleven not only won its first round in the university tournament against our old rivals the Edwardes College, but reached and drew the final of the Provincial Hockey Championship. Our athletics team won handsomely our annual fixture with the Edwardes College, and also carried off the honours at the Rawalpindi District Olympics meeting. We had quite good football and cricket teams which have played a number of matches against local sides; and both our hockey and football teams have entered for various Peshawar tournaments. Two of our hockey players, Ghulam Nabi and Hamid, were selected to play for the province, the former being also selected for the University; and our outstanding footballer, Ibrar Hussain, otherwise known as Bali, was selected to represent the University, as was out Athletics, captain, Igbal Oureshi.

that, whatever the future constitution of India may be, 2+2, will still make 4 and the exact sciences will continue to be exact sciences, whether they are taught in Peshawar or Madras.

A complaint has also been made that the Board's Report says very little about Religion. I think, however, that what it does say is emphatic enough, as it states quite definitely that any instruction, which has not a strong ethical basis, will prove parten in the end. There was, however, a special reason why the Board did not deal in any detail with the place of religious instruction in their Report, and that was because they had appointed a Committee to examine and report upon this most important and delicate problem and clearly they could not anticipate the Committee's recommendations

What, however, concerns me more than definite criticisms of the Report which after all are open to a reply, is the underlying suggestion which I have come across in so many quatters that developments which have proved practicable in other countries cannot be carried out in India. Nothing could be more opposed to the all-out development of India's resources by which alone she can hold her own in an inter-dependent world than defeatism of this kind, and it is because yours will be the generation on which will fall probably the gravest responsibility that has ever fallen upon youth in the course of history that I want to urge you with all my power that whatever else you may become you should never become defeatist. It will be your business to re-make a world which twice within a generation has been brought to the brink of chaos. My own view is that if there is to be any survival for the human race we have had our chances and we cannot afford—or perhaps I should say you cannot afford—to make any more mistakes. We must recognise, I think, that an entirely new approach is required to almost all human problems. Physical valour, which of old used to settle disputes, is now very much at a discount. A little crippled man like Goebbels, with his poisoned mind and poisoned pen, has been largely instrumental in sending millions of men to death! If what my scientific friends tell me is correct, we are within a reasonable reach of the atomic bombs which will enable some puny creature operating in complete safety hundreds of miles away to destroy completely a vast city. It is quite clear, therefore, that the problems of the future will have to be approached from a new angle and that, if necessary, those who would solve them must be ready to adopt a new scale of values. It is difficult to cut adrift from the past, particularly when that is associated with ideals and traditions, which we have learnt to venerate. But the shape of things to come is increasingly ominous, and if we disregard the obvious lessons of the last 5 years, we shall not be given another chance to save the human race, let alone to ensure the progress of civilisation.

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The Principal's Annual Report

First I wish to extend a welcome on behalf of the college to His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who has been good enough to come here today and preside at our function. His Highness has been a benefactor of the College for many years, and we are very glad to welcome him in person in our midst.

We are coming to the and of another year's successful work of the Islamia College, which continues to play its important part in the educational life of the Frontier Province. PLANNING is in the air these days in India, and it is likely that this college will play a vital part in the schemes which are now being drawn up for educational expansion in the N.-W.F.P. These schemes await only the

- 2 A reasonable provision of education before the age of six in the form of nursery schools and classes.
- 3. Secondary or high school education for those who show the capacity for benefiting by it.
- 4. University education, including an adequate provision of post-graduate and research facilities for picked students.
- 5. Technical, commercial and art education.
- 6. Adult education, both vocational and non-vocational of all kinds and standards, to meet the needs of those who were denied adequate opportunities in their earlier years or recognize the importance of supplementing what they then received.
- 7. The training of teachers.
- 8. An efficient school medical service, which will see that children are made healthy and kept healthy.
- 9. Special schools for children suffering from mental or physical handicaps
- 10. Recreational facilities of all kinds for people of all ages to satisfy the craving for corporate activity and to counteract the diabness of the conditions in which so large a part of the Indian people otherwise spend their lives.
- 11. Employment bureaux to guide school and college leavers into profitable employment, and so far as possible to adjust the output of the schools to the capacity of the labour market.
- An administrative system which will place initiative and authority in the hands of those who understand and care about education.

I want to make it quite clear that this Report has been prepared not by me but by a body of people with very considerable experience of education and the great majority of whom are Indians.

The Report has received a great deal of rather indiscriminate praise and comparatively little constructive criticism. I am rather concerned about this as I feel so difficult a matter as the provision of an educational system suited to a country, so vast and varied as India, is a matter which should provide ample grounds for honest differences of opinion. I shall not attempt today to deal with the criticisms that the scheme costs too much or takes too long. I have already pointed out on other occasions that both these questions depend almost entirely on the problem of recruiting the teachers required and paying them reasonably adequate salaries. I only want to refer today to the two criticisms which may be of particular interest to you here. There are some people who feel that the C.A.B. Plan, in some way or other, is not suited to Muslims. If that were true, it would, of course, be a most serious objection. But whether there is to be one India or two Indias or several Indias or whether there is to be a Hindustan or Pakistan or a number of other "Stans," I am prepared to challenge any of the critics to examine the Board's Plan and find anything which would not fit in with the future political organisation of this country, whatever it may be. The Board's recommendations are based on the assumption that good parents, wherever they may dwell or to whatever caste or community they may belong, will want their children to grow up physically fit, mentall alett and morally sound. The basic principle which the Board feel should underlie all instruction is that of learning by activity-a principle which has, I believe, been accepted by educationists all over the world. Similarly with regard to the content of the instruction, I presume

OVER THE WESTERN FRONT: Elsewhere we are reproducing a very interesting letter from Mr. A K. Qureshi. He is one of the very few 'old boys' of ours who has taken to journalism as a career, and has the distinction of being the only Indian Muslim to be deputed to a war theatre as a military correspondent by the most important News Agency of the British. Commonwealth of Nations He spent about two years with Allied forces in Italy and is now at the Reuters headquarters in Engianc. We wish more of our old students on active service could let us have news about them.

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The Remaking of India through Education

Address delivered by Dr John Sargent, M.A., C.I.E., Educational Advisor to the Government of India, at the College, Convocation held on the 31st March, 1945.

It is a great pleasure to me to re-visit this College after 4 years, and I am very grateful to your Principal for giving me the opportunity. I am also very glad to be lable to offer to those, who have graduated to-day, my congratulations and my very best wishes for happiness and prosperity in the future.

In the ordinary way I find it very difficult to speak to young men but my real difficulty is not so much what to speak about as how to say it. Now that victory seems so near, I imagine that we are all wondering what we are to do with it! It would not merely be tragic but it would probably be fatal to the survival of the civilisation if we fail this time, as we did a generation ago, to gather the fruits of victory.

There seems to be a general agreement among the Allies that what we have to do this time is to make the world safe for the ordinary man. Phrases like 'social security' or 'social j stice' or 'the four freedoms' or similar ideals have become timiliar during the last few years, and I am hopeful enough to believe that there is a real desire throughout the world to improve the lot of the ordinary man and ordinary woman. The question is how to do it. I need hardly say that my own answer is 'ly increasing educational opportunities.' I admit that education is not only my profession but also my hobby and that I see in education the source of all happiness and of all power, if it is properly used. Moreover, my experience suggests that there is probably no country in the world where education could do so much for the ordinary men and women as it could in India, that is, if we could only discover the type of education, which is suited to Indian needs.

As you are probably aware, the Central Advisory Board of Education, during the last 6 or 7 years, have been studying carefully the question of India's educational needs in the hope that at the end of the war a determined attempt would be made to give India a system of education approximately equal to those existing in western countries before the war. I have not the time to explain in detail what the contents of this Report are and I am glad to know that some at any rate of those who are listening to me will already have read it. I will only summarise the main branches of the Board's Plan:—

1. Universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen in order to ensure literacy and the minimum preparation for citizenship.

HOBBIES.—Mr. Muhammad Ahmad deserves sincere congratulations for the success with which he has been conducting interesting and useful experiments in bee-keeping and silk-worm rearing. The number of bee-hives is steadily increasing and more and more of students and others are getting interested in this profitable hobby. A sum of Rs. 500 is reported to have been realised out of silk-worm eggs which originally cost Rs. 5 only. We do not know of any other industry that can yield such profitable results within such short time and at such small cost. In one of the zoology rooms may be seen worms in various stages of development, and eager eyes watching them with paternal care. We hope some at least of our students will introduce the industry in their villages, where mulbery trees abound. The photography class has had to be discontinued owing to the impossibility of obtaining photo goods and paper.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT—was revived this year, and was held during the Christmas Vacation. All districts of the province were represented, and fairly high standards of play were displayed. The championship in football was won by Islamia Collegiate School. Hockey and Athletics both went to Islamia High School, Kohat. The prizes and certificates of merit were given away by the Hon'ble Khan Muhammad Samin Jan, Ex-Minister for Education, N.-W. F. Province, who congratulated the winners on their achievements and stressed the necessity of physical culture and of playing the game of life in an honoutable manner.

STAFF STUDY CIRCLE.—The circle has held a number of meetings, at which members of the staff have discussed important subjects of educational and general interest. Prof. Q. M. Fareed initiated a discussion on 'Revaluations in Education', Prof. H. Harris read a paper on 'Pope and his poetry.' Mr Noor Ahmad Khan enumerated the remarkable inventions and discoveries made by the Arabs in the realms of philosophy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, physics and other branches of science. Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad spoke on 'Organic inheritance in man.' Dr. Muhammad Ihsanullah Khan in a thoughtful paper stressed the positive utility of philosophy as a means of developing the rational faculty and promoting the understanding of men and matters. Prof. Sheikh Muhammad Timur discussed "The Idea of God and Human freedom", and emphasized the incompatibality of the popular idea of God's omnipotence with man's free-will.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASS.—A 'Public Speaking' class has been meeting once a week under the auspices of the Khyber Union. Prof. Q. M. Farid has, with the assistance of Mr. Bashir-ud-Din, been training selected students in the art of public speaking. Unfortunately, attendance has not been very regular. Hence, nothing can be said just yet as to the success or otherwise of this interesting experiment. We do hope, however, that attendance will improve and some tangible results will be obtained.

HOSTEL GARDENS.—The Inspection Committee consisting of Mrs. Scott, Prof. Nawazish Ali and Sh. Said Rasul has been visiting each hostel every month. Well-kept gardens, properly laid-out plots and well-arranged flowerbeds have won praise and even prizes for the bearers of the hostel or hostels concerned. Methods of improving the general look of the hostels have been suggested by the Committee. As a result, the quadrangles now have a brighter appearance.

VISITORS.—Major Sher Khan, M. C., Capt. Amanullah, Lt. Ali Gul Jaffery, 2/Lt. Ali Muhammad visited us during the year. We were glad to welcome them once again and to know that they were doing very well in the fighting forces of the country. They appealed to the students to make themselves physically fit and mentally alert and to join the armies which were fighting for the cause of democracy and freedom.

The Association's demand for effective representation on the Council of Management of the College has been conceded to the extent that two out of the four members to be elected annually will be old boys. Another important resolution has stressed the desirability of bringing the remains of the great founder of the Darululum to the College premises. This has had universal support from all sections of the Frontier intelligentsia, and the next of kin of the late Nawab Sahib are reported to be giving careful consideration to this request. It is understood that funds are being collected for the eventual construction of a separate Old Boys Lodge at the College.

We have always been of the opinion that a well-organized Old Boys Association is a great source of strength to the alma-mater and can do a great deal of good both to the institution and to its own members. We wish the Association every success. It will have our whole-hearted support and co-operation in its efforts to serve the best interests of the Darululum.

AFGHAN MISSION.—On the conclusion of a 3-week tour of historical buildings and educational institutions of Delhi, Agra, Aligarh and Lahore, an Afghan Publicity and Cultural Mission consisting of Mr. Said Kasim Khan "Rishtya" (Vice-President, Afghan Government Press Department), Mr. Abdul Hayy Habibi (President, Pushtu Tolana, Kabul), Mr. Abdur Rahman Pajwak (Director General of Information, Afghan Government) and two other officials of the Afghan Information and Publicity Department visited our college on the 28th March. They were received by the Principal and senior members of the staff, and were taken round the college, laboratories, hostels, playgrounds and the library. They evinced deep interest in our system of education and made searching enquiries regarding the academic and hostel life of our students. Our collection of old and rare manuscripts proved a great attraction for them. The existence of the Faculties of Agriculture and Teaching at our college came to them as a pleasant surprise. The leader of the deputation thanked the Principal for his courtesy, and we hope that he and the members have taken away pleasant memories of their visit to the Darululum.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—The stores are making good progress. In 1943-44' they dealt in books, standard cloth, soap, boot-polish and a few other articles of stationery. During the last year, the business has been extended to include sports material, hosiery, fine cotton cloth, woollen goods, Dalda veget ble ghee and electric bulbs. The total turn-over during the year has amounted to about Rs 16,500'-A banking section has been added during the year, and has provided valuable assistance to members who needed it. The Society has successfully completed preliminary arrangements for running a regular bus service between the College and Peshawar. This will meet a very real and long-felt need of all residents on the college premises.

ADULT EDUCATION.—Universal literacy cannot be attained unless basic education is made free and compulsory for all boys and girls of school-going age, and a widespread system of educating the adults is introduced. The technique of teaching younger pupils being in principle different from that of teaching grown-up men and women, no method of training the teachers can be considered perfect if it does not cover both the types of education. Hence, our B T, students have to devote at least one full 'period' to adult education under the supervision of a member of the staff. They teach college and hostel servants the 3 R's. Books, slates and stationery are supplied out of a fund contributed by members of the college staff. Some of the adult pupils have made fair progress in their studies but really satisfactory results cannot be achieved unless attendance at the Adult Education C'ass is made compulsory for all illiterate servants on the college premises.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.—The difficulties of obtaining supplies of paper may delay the issue of this year's annual number of the 'Khyber' almost to the time when the University candidates will be leaving for their homes. So, we take this opportunity of saying good-bye and offering them our very best wishes for success in whatever sphere of action they may choose to adopt. They are on the threshold of a new life and are leaving the College with mingled feelings of hope and fear. It will not be easy to adjust themselves to their new surroundings. But we do hope that if they 'trust in God at d do the right', the mists will soon be cleared away, and the life they have lived at the College and the teaching they have received here will stand them in good stead and lead them on to paths of triumph and gloty. In the midst of their worries, the college and the hostels, the laboratories and the library, the Union Hall and the playgrounds will, we are sure, come back to them in glowing colours, and their recollection will provide them with much-needed inspiration and courage—" a touch of June to their cold Nevember."

U.O.T. C—The University Officers' Training Corps has continued to grow steadily, and has now reached a full company strength. Many others would like to join, but unfortunately it is not possible at present to exceed the authorised limit of 154 cadets. Arrangements are, however, being made to start an I.A. F. training centre in the near future, and it is hoped that it will prove equally attractive and grow to full strength immediately.

The company had an opportunity of watching the R. I. A. F. Display and Flight at the Peshawar aerodrome. Transport was provided by the military, and more than sixty of our cidets enjoyed the thrills of flight in the air.

The Army class is continuing to do useful work for preparing candidates for Emergency Commissions in India's fighting forces.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE - Dr. J. N. Khosla, Punjab University Reader in Political Science, delivered an interesting 'extension' lecture on Indian States and the Federation', on March 28. He referred to the enormous variations in the size and political development of the numerous states in India, and pointed out the fact that most of them had not attained what in British India is called the Minto-Morley reform stage, federation envisaged by the Government of India Act of 1935 gave the rulers the power to nominate the representatives of their states, but at the same time involved a certain amount of renunciation of sovereign rights regarding federal subjects and the federal court. The politicians of British India did not like the presence of nominated representatives of autocratic rulers in a democratically elected assembly; and the rulers were in no hurry to surrender any part of their 'sovereign could not be The federal part of the Act consequently brought into force and is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, learned lecturer described how even though most of the states were still politically backward, the impact of modern world tendencies and progressive views of the neighbouring provinces had led to a steady, though rather slow, movement towards a democratic way of life even in these states. He expressed the view that a large number of states could be abolished without any harm to anybody; but that the remaining ones should in their own interest join the federation or confederation of the future India. In the meantime, they must introduce and develop a truly representative form of Government within their jurisdiction and agree to be represented in the federal centre by persons properly elected by their people. Prof. Muhammad Riza Khan thanked the speaker for his interesting and thought provoking lecture.

THE OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION is showing welcome signs of life and activity. A constitution has been drawn up, passed and enforced. General elections have been held. Important resolutions have been passed. Local branches have been, and are being, established in different parts of the province.

Special prizes for proficiency in extra-curricular sphere of studies were awarded to the following students:—

Karimul Wadud H. E. Sir George Cunningham's prize for General Knowledge Ijaz Husain H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral's prize for Senior Akbar Aif K. B. Haji Sadullah Khan's prize for original Pushtu poem Sardar Bahadur K. B Haji Kuli Khan's prize for Junior Essay Abdur Rahman Shah K. B. Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan's prize for Theology Fazl-i-Ranim Khyber Union Senior prize Debate-First prize Abdul Halim Khyber Union Junior prize Debate -First prize Khyber Union 1st year prize Debate-First Abdul Aziz prize Liaz Hasain Declamation contest—First prize Mohd. Husain Ploughing Competition—First prize

The following students received medals:-

Roos-Keppel memorial gold medal for the best Abdul Ali all-round student of the year.

Gold medal for the best student in Degree classes Kamal Khan (BA and B. Sc.)

Silver medal for the best student in Interme- Zainul Abidin diate (Arts) classes

Silver medal for the best student in Interme- Sardar Bahadur diate (Science) classes

His Highness rose to deliver his address amidst loud and enthusiastic applause. He referred to the great problems that are bound to challenge the post-war world, and emphasized the nied of providing the rising generation, with requisite physical intellectual, moral, and spiritual equipment to fight the sterner battles of peace successfully. He appreciated the idea of making Urdu the medium of instruction and biessed the proposal for the establishment of a separate University for the Frontier Province. His Highness's address is printed in another place in this issue.

K. B. Khan Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Chairman of the Council of management of the Darululum, thanked His Highness most heartily on behalf of himself, the Council of management, and the staff and students of the Coilege, for the great kindness with which he had accepted their request to preside over the prize-giving, for the inspiring address he had delivered, and for the keen interest he had always taken in the well-being and advancement of the Frontier Province and of its premier educational institution. A munificient donation of Rs. 15,000 was announced on behalf of His Highness amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

This highly successful function was brought to a close with a grand tea party, which was attended by His Excellency Sir George Cunningham and a large number of Civil and Military officers and distinguished residents of the province.

College Notes

STAFF.—There have been very few changes in the staff. Mr. Abdul Azeez Faruq, Lecturer in Economics, left us last summer to join the Provincial Civil Scrvice. We are glad to hear that he has already successfully passed through the stages of training as a 'Patwari', a 'Qanungo' and an 'N. T.', and is now at Mardan acting as an apprentice Engineer or perhaps a Forest Officer! He has our best wishes for success in his new sphere of work. His place on the staff has been taken by Mr. Muhammad Ismail Sethi. Mr. M. R. Toosi has joined us as Demonstrator in Chemistry. We welcome both in our midst and hope that they will have a happy time here.

COLLEGE CONVOCATION.—The annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees was held this year on the "Founder's Day", the 31st March 1945. Dr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, admitted the following successful candidates to the degrees for which they had qualified:—

- B.A.—Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg, Amir Zaman Kundi, Nausher Khan Fazl-i-Halim Mian, Shafi-Ullah, Bashir Muntazir, Ahmad Shah Mian, Ihsan-ud-Din, Rangin Shah.
- B. Sc.—Syed Mahboob Shah, Rajindra Nath, Puran Chand Sethi.

He then delivered a highly inspiring address in the course of which he exhorted his young audience to come forward and make their contribution towards improving the lot of ordinary man and woman in the post-war world. The learned speaker then described how this could be achieved through the introduction of a national system of education. The Principal in his concluding remarks thanked Dr. Sargent for his kindly accepting, in the midst of his numerous preoccupations, the invitation to preside over the convocation and for his very interesting and very instructive discourse. The convocation address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual prize-giving ceremony was held on Sunday, the 31st March 1945, under the distinguished presidentship of His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V. G.C.S.I., G.C..I.E., K.C.V.O., LL D., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.

The proceedings were opened by a student from Bahawalpur with a recitation from the Holy Al-Quran. The Principal, Mr. I. D. Scott, presented his annual report (printed elsewhere) on the working of the College. S. Sultan Husain Shah, Officiating Headmaster of the collegiate school, read his account of the work done by the school during the year.

His Highness then gave away the prizes and medals for academic distinctions and colours' for proficiency in games and sports. The following students were admitted to the roll of honour:—

Academic:—Muhammad Akram—for obtaining a First Division and standing first in the province in Intermediate (Science) Examination.

Muhammad Nazir—for obtaining a First Division and standing first in the province in Intermediate (Arts) examination.

Abdul Malik—for obtaining a First Division and standing first in the province in the First Examination in Agriculture.

Athletic.

Muhd. Iqbal Qureshi
Ghulam Nabi
Abrar Husain

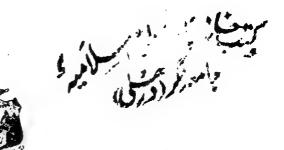
(Arhletics)
(Hockey)
(Football)

the bitter experience He seems to have learnt a lesson, though at a terrible cost. In his opinion, there appears to be something wrong with the body-politic of world society, which ought to be remedied. The sceptic spots which are spreading poison all round should be removed or cured. Something effective should be done immediately, now, before the termination of hostilities. A new mould, a new pattern should be devised, so that when the War ends man may know how to fashion his life without the danger of being forced to drift towards another abysmal pit.

This precaution was not taken towards the end of the last Great War; and mankind has had to suffer terribly for that omission. Hence, this time all nations are making out plans to meet the peculiar conditions of post-war life, and are getting ready to overcome the difficult situation that is bound to arise when millions of people now engaged in war-work will come back to their peace-time vocation. 'Plan or Perish' is the slogan of the day, in India as in other countries. Schemes of reconstructing the political, economic and social structure of Society are being drawn up, and vast programmes of industrial and agricultural expansion are being discussed. India is looking forward to a post-war world in which she will have a national system of free and compulsory education for all her sons and daughters; a world in which the demons of disease, want, squalor, idleness and ignorance will have been slain, freedom of thought and expression will have been ensured for all, and the general economic and cultural level of the people will have been raised considerably. What contribution are the Frontier young men going to make towards bringing that happy state of affairs into being?

Planning is on every body's lips to-day. But has planning by itself any magical properties? Can mere planning transform the life and history of a nation? It has been tried in various countries before now. It solved the bread problem of Soviet Russia, but took away individual liberty. It removed unemployment from Germany but regimented human life for destructive purposes. India should take care to see that her 'plans' do not aim merely at increased production and equitable distribution of wealth but also include "cultural and spiritual values and the human side of life." They should seek to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole population. But while plans have been put forward for economic, agricultural, educational, political and transport reconstruction after the war no attention seems to have been paid to the great problem of all problems. What type of society are we envisaging? Into what kind of men or women do we want to convert our population? What sort of culture are we aiming at? These are important questions, and deserve careful consideration. We hope our readers will ponder over them and let the province have the benefit of their considered opinions.

Should the sartorial snobbery of the town be preferred to the simple coarse attire of the village? Should the ever-widening gulf of estrangement between the urban and the rural population be allowed to grow? Should the lower economic level and higher illiteracy of the villager be permitted to increase the existing divergence in the social and cultural pattern of the city and the village? Should it be forgotten that real India lives in the 'village', and that the 'village' represents the real India. Should not the educated youth of the country then identify itself with the uplift of their less fortunate brethren in the villages? Fortunately, the antagonism between the urban and rural interests in our province has not assumed such proportions as in the Punjab. Let us, therefore, gird up our loins and go out into the country to serve and educate and elevate the good, simple folk living there, before it is too late.



THE KHYBER

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PESHAWAR, MAY 1945.

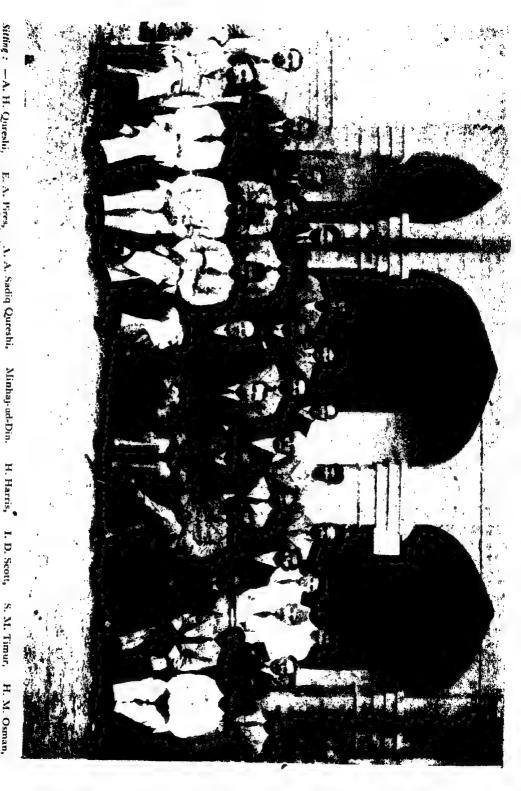
No. 2

Editorial

The last Great War was fought with the avowed object of patting an end to all war and of securing a stable peace for all time. A League of Nations and an International Court of Justice were set up for this purpose. But how signally these institutions failed to perform the functions assigned to then is a well-known fact of modern history. Every time their efficacy as instruments of universal peace was put to the test, wavering and vacillation set in inevitably and defeated the end in view. Japan could not be prevented from invading and annexing Manchuria. Mussolini defied the League's feeble protests against his conquest of Abyssinia. The League conventions were flouted, and its power and authority to lead and guide was challenged. Instead of the world being made 'safe for democracy', foundations were laid for the birth and growth of fascism and dictatorship. Treaties were regarded as mere 'scraps of paper', and President' Wilson's 14-points became mere 'pious hopes.' Humanity continued to be divided into unnatural categories of 'Superior' and 'Inferior' races. Imperialisms and 'Mandates' flourished and prospered, and the 'ruled' and the 'exploited' remained at the mercy of the 'rulers' and the 'exploiters'. The League of Nations was to all intents and purposes dead and buried.

The stage was set for a new upheaval of a world-wide character. Seeds of discontent and suspicion had taken firm root in the minds of the comparatively weaker races. Commercial rivalries had created acute tension among the bigger nations. Differing economic ideologies had come into violent clash. Political and Military power was suppressing ambition to freedom. The whole atmosphere was charged with electricity. Humanity was being irresistibly driven to a bottomless chasm. The final explosion came in 1939 which sent the whole fabric of human society crashing to the ground and plunged the whole world into a most terrible blood-bath. Since then millions of lives have been lost Crores of houses have been destroyed. Civilization is still tottering under the sledge-hammer blows of an 'all-out' war. Values and standards have changed. Virtues are being put to the severest strain. And the end is not yet.

Signs are, however, visible of the approaching cessation of this wholesale carnage and slaughter, and man has started looking beyond the screen of fire and sword. Within the life-time of a generation, he has had to pass through two most destructive wars of history, and can no longer contemplate with equanimity a repetition of



Sitting: —A. H. Qureshi, E. A. Fi A. Rahim, A. Brg. V Standing:—1sr Row.—A. Razzau, A. D. Ansari, Y. M. Adil Khan, A. Hashim, M. Ashraf, Nafis-ud-Din, H. Din, Mohd, Ahmad, Q. I. Ullah. ;

H. Harris, Nur Ahmad Khan, A. Wahid, M. Sadiq, I. D. Scott, S. M. Timur, H. M. Osman,

المعامدة المراقع في الماليم ا

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وارالعلوم مثراد المتيارية

منگران بروفبسفتی ایم جبیب ایم اے

ميدين منظورتان بي-اسية نرز عبالمجيد تحتر متعلم بي اسا أزر

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ارشادات

جاد کن تھ پرانے وہ است جاتے ہیں کمیں سے آب بقائے دوام ماتی

ز فرگی گانتیل ایک مغربی معنّف نے آیک پرندے کی پوازے دی ہے جوالو فان إدو إدال میں بالیا کی طون سے اُڑ آ ہُوا چند لمحول کے نے ایک دوشن مجرم اور آ باو کرے میں سے گورے اور پہریتی کی اتفاہ وہ اُہم کی گرائیوں ہیں کو جائے بینی انسانی ز فرگی آئی مختر ہے جتی اس کر سے کہ ایک کھانے ہے وہ سرے سرے تک اس سلز پرندے کی پرواز اِلا یوں کہ لیجے کو ز فرگی ایک کھانڈرے بچنی فیند کی طبے ہے کہ کھو بھی کردف بدلی اور ایک سلنم مجگایا کہ میں صبح ہو گئی۔ اور بچر تعلیم ز فرگی جاس مختر عرصت میں مون ایک صقر ہے و دنیا کا فقام کم اس طرح پر ہے کہ جستے دہ نہیں ہیں اور جو ہیں دہ نہیں جو س کے یہ قانون فطرت ہے جس سے مغر مکن نہیں ہے فروغ شمی جاب ہے دہ کے مشرک

فروع سے جاب ہے دہے کا جو مشروب گر محفل تو بدداؤں سے فالی ہوتی جاتیہے

اگرچ محترم برلاس مرزا - اواج نعبر شکنته ما حب اوردوسرے ال قلم مغرات سے بط جلنے سے نیم کو کائی نفضان بنچاہے ۔ تاہم امیدہے کو اراب بنیبراور معنمون نگا ماصحاب کی کوشش وسی سے یمی بست جلد بادی ہوجا نیکی -

موجرد، شاعت سے مئے جرمعنا من موصول ہوتے ہیں۔ دو ہی مدیک ایوس کن ہیں جلی فاق
واد فی ذوق کے نقدان کے علا وہ بعض حصرات ملیس اروو کھنے سے بھی عاری نظرا ہے ہیں طاحظہوایک
فا سے سے مسلم کھنے ہیں ۔۔۔ ووا بنی چار پائی پر پڑا خواٹوں کی ہے ہٹی م "غوط اگرا ٹی ہیں جم تن کو کوسش
مصرون من اسے اب آپ خود ہی انمازہ لگائیں۔ کہ قابل مصنف سنے اور کیا کی گو حرافثانیاں کی ہوگی
حصد نظر ہی کچرکم واٹ کن نہیں ہے۔ نمایت سوتیا نہ اور لیست معنا بین ہے کیف اور ما میا نہی طرز
اوا اُنگی فرسودہ و ہے جان سے محاور سے اور جبیب ترکیبیں جنیں پڑھ کرہے، فتیار ہنی ہی آتی ہے،
اور دولئے کو کھی جی چا ہتا ہے۔

اسی تبیل کے افسا فن - غزلوں فیلموں اور گیتوں کے بے چاہ انبار میں سے بو کچواتی بسے قال مقادہ ما مزہدے۔ بادرہے کر دیر کی حثیبت ایک معمار کی سی دی جیسا مواد مسے سے کا دوراس

مے ملابق عارت بناویگا۔

اس اشاعت بين ويضون فرا زيوه توجي قابل بي -ايك ارباب واراسوم كه الله ودسرا فيها الن مردسك في -

المراج العمد الإنهان في جرحتيقت كوسب نقاب كرف كى كوشش كى و و و اگرچال نظر على المرسش كى ب و و اگرچال نظر على بوشيد و و بنال بنيس ب دام اس كى طوف سى كو دياه جنناب برتا جا كهب كه بقول شخص على است من المرست به بهب خودول كى طاق نياركا اور به تجابل عاد فا فرورت مندا كد تحق طلب مسك حق مي زمرة الل ب و المحكم المرست مندا كد تحق طلب مسك حق مي زمرة الل ب و المحكمال دا و بهند تندوشكر

وزيما راجز بستؤال زدنيد

وورامعنون شکفترصاحب کا ہے ۔ ہم اس کے متعلق کے نمیں کہیں گے ۔ بستر ہو کنفی معنون خود اللہ میں کا رشک ترج اللہ کا اللہ کا رشک ترج اللہ کا رشک الرک الرک اللہ میں الرک داغ وقعل برجیاجا ہے ۔ اللہ کا معلق برجیاجا ہے ۔ اللہ کا معلق برجیاجا ہے ۔ اللہ میں الرک میں اللہ می

ميں اميد ك عبدالعمد كى صدائ امتاع اورشگفتركى بكارب يل ومرام نسي لولي كى-

أتحت

منزرات

یہ آخری شادہ ہے جومیر سے الک رہ ہے۔ پھر نابانے یہ موقع میشرا کے گا بنیں ،اس سے
جی جا ہتا ہے کہ یں صفحات فیر پر اینا ول کول کردکھ دوں مینی ان خیالات کو آپ کے کا وُن انک بنیاوں
جہاری قری زبان مینی اُردوکی بیٹودی سے واب تنہیں ،اس تندہی اور سرگری کا ذکر کرد رجس کے ساعة اُردد
کا ہارے صوب اور خصوص ہارے کی جی خیر مقدم کیا جا تہہے ۔اور ان فدا تھی توضیح کروں جن کا النزام
اس صوب میں اردوکی ہردار مزیری کے منافی ہوگا۔ نیکن افسوس ان سب نوا مِنات کی تمیل کوایک وفر کولائی

البنته چند بانس كلفت براكتفاكر الهول :-

اُروو سے ہمیں فط قی اُس ہے۔ اسے قوی زبان بنا ہمارا ہین ہے۔ اور بظاہراس کی اشاعت سے ہمیں مرکوانکارنہیں۔ میکن ٹی ہحقیت ہم ہیں ہی جواہئے تئیں اردو کے پرستاز نفتور کرتے ہیں۔ دہ جراتیم ہرورش با رہے ہیں۔ جواس کے حق ہیں شایت معز ہیں۔ نعمی و نبا کے اُفق پر ہندی اچنے پرے جماتی نظرا کہ ہی ہے۔ فلمیں بنانے والے ہندی ڈوازی پر تنے نظرا ہے ہیں۔ ہرئی فلم مندی گیتوں کے لباس میں جا دے وما فول میں جاں پہلے اردو کا دنگ جما تھا۔ اب ہندی الفاظ کو میکہ و سے داردو کی بی کئی کیا گیاہی ہوئ کہ میکن بظا ہر بے طرر منصوب باخص جارہ ہے ہیں۔ ہماردو کے نام ابواؤں اورا فغان جا اول کے ذبن ج بندس لی بیشتر ہندی کے ابتدائی الفاظ سے بھی نا شنائے۔ اب رہت بریت ، ور رہے کے زہر کے نفوں سے معود ہیں۔ اور وہ ون دو نیس جب ہماردو سے ہندی کے ابتدائی الفاظ سے بھی نا شنائے۔ اب رہت بریت ، ور رہے کے زہر کے نفوں سے معود ہیں۔ اور وہ ون دو نیس جب ہماردو کی ہی گائی کی گیا گیا ہم کے دیا ہو جا کہ کا میں کے اگر قول کرائیں گے۔

مزاد مالک کے جاری بنے کے باعث کا بھے طلباد ہی اناماند دوش کے مای نظراتے ہیں۔ بسر تو یہ تعالیا کہ آزادی کے یہ جذبات کسی علی شکل میں نوواد ہونے ۔ لیکن ستم تو یہ ہے کہ بدال ہے بارے میں ہی ازادی ہر تی جلنے نگی ہے۔ اردو زبان کے حق میں جو بقول شخصے ۔ ہندی کے خون سے اسلامیہ کا بچ میں بنا اگرین ہے۔ یہ آزاد خیالی نما بت مطر ہے۔ تذکیر و المبنٹ کی غلطی تو بیال غللی تعقور ہی منسیں کی عالی ۔ لیکن اس کے علاوہ الفاظ کی مہنیت کو بائکل ہی بدل دینا سرامر نما نفسانی ہے۔ اور پیر طرق یہ کہ ہادے کا لی سے طرق یہ کی مناب مث ت ہیں۔ اردو فوا زی کی شہوت دینے کی جاری کی خور و قدر مرک کی خاصوں کو دور کریں ۔ ماکہ مرت اردو کی ترفین س

محبت كانے پراكفاكري -

سائنس ون مرك ماديت كى طرف را غب نظراتى ب- روها نيت ، اس كاكوتى رشت انس اوران علوم سے جن برائ الی تغیل کا رنگ غائب ہے ۔اسے کوئی علاقہ نمیں -انسانی واغ می اس اثر کے سخت قیاسات کی ویا سے نکل رفتوس اور اوی زندگی کی جانب اس تظرا ہے۔ ایکن جایں ہم يه امرنمايت بي جيرت اليزب محادووشاعري سيخيل اورجذ إت تكاري كارنگ متعاب نت نے شاعر پدارری ہے۔ بینی کودے شاعر کھ امید افزائبی توسیس کہ ان کا دع دا دب سے نئے مفید سكين شركه وفي من وفينيال مجمارت إلى محمد وأبالله والي شاعول سد فدا وامن أرووكودا غدار ہے۔

نشریں اردو کی تشنہ کای ہی وہی چنے جس بر ہاری مام ترقیم مرکوز جونی چاہے۔ شاعری سے اُردوکا دائن میردیکا ہے -البتنشر کے میدان کی وست سی خیال سے ماوراء ہے۔ نثر شمرت اُد ول . اشان ا دوسرے کشف ولطیعت معنامین تھے کہ بی محدودہ بلد انگریزی اوب کی طیحاس برائی بست سى نتى اصناف كومد من حبث بنا إجاست به



قصة امرونى كوداستان سجعاست أيس! تغيس نسكاه سوق كى رنگينيال جمال مولى ماصل المدس تشنكائ ووق جول پروه إئے رنگ و بوتعلیل نظم کائنات لذَّتِ ; وَن فَنْ فَيْ سِهُ أَمُّما واللَّهِ عِلْما اللَّهِ عِلْما بِهِ دوري منزل طلبكارول برسبته باع تنكي مادة منزل إانتك يعف مين مرمالماب الفرينوارشكب فمر

نكرمهت ومروب سوه وزيا كجاتعاني مرواه وسترى كوفاكدال مجالفا كي منكناف عشق بحرب كرال بجما مقائي سادگی شوق ! ان کوحر زجان مجاتھا تی م أك روا في نيلكول كواسمال بحالفاني تطره طوفان آشا كوب فت سمعاتماني وُست كُو ف كولامكان مجاها مي ذرة صمراكووقف امتخال جمانتاني

مرتومه

یکے اس سے دورا نہ وارحبت می ۱۰ ور یوکی نی وائٹ نئیں۔ افریم مبت کیوں کرتے ہیں ؟ قام
وزیر مرف ایک شخص کو چاہا ۱۰ پے ولغ میں مرف ایک ہی خال کو مگر وس و پنا ، دل ہیں صرف ایک وائی مرف ایک ہی خال کو مگر وس و پنا ، دل ہیں صرف ایک وائی میں مرف ایک ہی ہی خال کو میک آبرا ٹیوں سے اس طبح اُبدا ہے جس طبی
ور یا اپنے منبی سے ۔ ہم اُس اُم کو دن ہو ہو ہو ت اور برخیک الای طبی جیتے دہتے ہیں ۔ کیسی جب پرزے یہ !
میں اپنی وہستان مداشقہ بیان نہیں کوں گا ۔ کی کی کی کی کی کی کی بی گسائی ہوتی ہے ، مید ایک میسی ،
میں نے اُس و کیما ایس اور اُسے چاہئے فک گیا گیا ۔ اُس اُس و یا ہی کی ٹی ہے ۔ پورا ایک سال میں اُس کے گوار اُس میں نے اُس کی اُجول میں موائی اُس کی اواؤں میں موبلت و جاس کی نظووں میں موائی ا اُس کے اباس میں اُن اور اس قدر صفوط سے عبر شار یا ۔ بیند صار یا ۔ اور براس چیز میں ہواس کے وائج و کی جزو میں موبلا میں اور اس قدر صفوط سے عبر شار یا کو جدسے وان اور داس کا اثنیاز جین گیا ۔ یہ احساس باتی شراع کی میں مرود ہوں یا ز نہ وہ اس کے فرصور میں میا ت میں ہوں یا کی ووسری و ٹیا ہیں ۔

سخوه چاہی ۔ یکسے ؟ یں ہنہیں جا تا ، بھے اب مجری معلوم شیں ۔ برسان کی ایک شام کو وہ گھریسی ہوئی آئی تنی ۔ اور وو سرے ون ہست کھائسی ہوگئی ۔ ایک مفت کھائس کھائش کروہ بسترعالات پرجا بڑی ۔

أس كيا بُواكمًا ؟ اب مِحْ معلوم نبي -

﴿ اكْرُ اَتْ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّ

اُ س کے بعد میری بچریں آج آگ بھی کچرہی تو نہیں آیا۔ یسنے ایک پاوری کوکتے مناکا تماری بجوب اس کے بعد میری بچری مناکا تماری بجوب میں نے محسوس کی کہ وہ اُس کی بہتک کرد ہے۔ چاکھ وُ، و نیا سے سدھا دیجی تنی اس سے اس کے متعلق کسی کوئی یہ واز جاننے کا حق نہیں تھا۔ یس نے پاوری کو نکال دیا۔ ایک اور پاوری صاحب تشریف

لائے، شاہت، چھے آوی، ایک پائیزہ انسان موب أسوں نے میرے ساتھ اس کا ذکر کیا قریس رو ہڑا۔
وگوں نے اس محکفن وفن کے سلسلہ میں سنیکڑوں باقوں کے مستق میری ہدایا ت طلب کیں،
اب میں بیٹول گیا ہوں کر وہ باتیں کیا عقیب رنگین مجھے اس کا آبوت توب یادہ میں میٹور کی عزبی کا ذہن برنستی ہو ہا یا ا

دہ و فن دی گئی۔ آو، و فن دی گئی ! آیک بل میں دہ دفن دی گئی ا چنداول آئے، شاہد دوست منے میں دو دفن دی گئی ا چنداول آئے، شاہد دوست منے میں اور پڑا۔ گھے ہی دن میں گھنٹوں گھو متا رہ ، بھر میں گھرگیا - امھے ہی دن میں نے وقت کئی فاطر سفر کرنا شروع کردیا ۔

بين كل بي بيرس واليس آيا بون -

یں کے اہر مباک نکف سے لئے اپنی فرلی ایمانی و مکان کے دروازے یک بینجے کے اُٹنا یں اُس اُل کی مروز باہر مباک نیا ہے اور ایٹ ایس اُل کی مروز باہر مباک سے بعلے و وا ہے آپ کو مرد در باہر مباسخ سے بعلے و وا ہے آپ کو ایر دی سے چی گئی گئی اس کے المدد کھیے۔ اور اس یا سے کا جا کرہ سے کہ اس کا بنگھا رہا لکی درست اور اس کی ڈییا میں مرسے پاؤٹ کے میں جا ذب نفونہے۔

میں اس آئید کے سامنے بہت بن گیا جس کے المدائی باروہ جلوہ بار ہو ٹی فئی ۔ اس کاعکس ہزاروں وفراس کے المدر شکس ہوا تھا اور عجب شیں تھا کہ اس آئید سے اس سے قد بہت کو اپنے المدون پ کولیا ہو۔ اورا ب بی اس کی شبید کو میرے سامنے کس ریکروے +

 یاد! الناک یاد! یه نفاؤہ نوفنک آئید - ہارے قام رب وصب کا باعث؛ کتا نوش نصیب ہے وہ السان جس کا وار است کا میں اور میس کا وار است کا میں اور میس کا وار است کا میں کا وار میں کا میں دوروالم کا مرتبع بنا ہوا ، آخر میں جا ایک میں میں وردوالم کا مرتبع بنا ہوا ، آخر میں جا ایک میں دردوالم کا مرتبع بنا ہوا ، آخر میں جا ایک میں دردوالم کا مرتبع بنا ہوا ہول!

یں با ہرطبائی، میں اپنی مرضی نے نہیں۔ بنیر بائنے کے کہیں کیاکر دہ ہوں ، بلا بنیکسی ہی واہش کے میں نبرستان کی طرف چل نوکل - یں نے اُس کی سیدی ساوی تبرو کھیں۔ اس برٹ کو دمر کی ایک صلیب ان جند الفاظ کے ساتھ انگی ہوائی متی ،-

مد وه چا متی تنی ، چا بی جانی متی ا در سخرا بدی نیندسوگئی ،،

ادرمُردوں کی نام بنی توں کے لئے ، وزع انسانی کی برسے کے کرآج کم کی کھی کھی مروارسیا ہے لئے گویا بالک کوئی قبدور کار بندیں۔ اُن کے لئے ایک میدان ، مینی زمین کا ایک بے حقیقت انکوا کا فی ہے - دھرتی اُن کا غیرمقدم کرتی ہے ، عدم اُن کا صلید دیگا ڈدیتا ہے - امنڈ اِ امنڈ ا

قرب ن ک ورخت وارعلا قد کے ایک سرے پرت ہوکریں دیگایک ایک اوصلی طوف الکلا جمال پُراٹ مردے اپنی منی کو فاک میں بلادین کی فدمت تقریباً ختم کر چکے تھے ، جمال کے سنگ اور کی مراج کے لئے ۔ اس مگرسب سے بعدیں کانے والے کئی آئندہ وقت سپُروفاک کئے جا ٹیں گے۔ یہ فن ک ادر حرت فزا باغ خود رو گا ب کے پیولوں اور تن آورسیا و سرد کے ورخوں سے اللے بلا عابد انسان سے جم بربرورش ارہے تھے میں اکیلا تھا ، بالکل آئیلا ۔ میں نے اپناچرہ ایک سنرورخت کے ایکے جُب اِلیا اور بھراہنے آپ کواس کی گھی سیاہ شنیوں کے اندربالکل ڈھانپ رہا ۔

الکا یک بھے محسوس ہڑا کرنگ مرمری جس ایس کے اور یک بدیغا ہوں ،اسے جنبش ہوئی ہے وہ تقیقتی اللہ بھی بھی ہوں ،اسے جنبش ہوئی ہے وہ تقیقتی بل دی تقی بھی ہوں ،اسے خیر ہے گیااور یم سے فی دھی کہ ہے گیا در یمی سے دی کی کہ بھی ہوں ، وہ واقعی سید می اُنڈ گئ ۔ اور اندر سے ایک مُروہ نووار ہُوا ، ہُری کہ ایک مُروہ نووار ہُوا ، ہُری کہ ایک مُروہ نووار ہُوا ، ہُری کہ ایک نمی دھا تھی وائی ہوں ، وہ واقعی سید می اُنڈ گئ ۔ اور اندر سے ایک مُروہ نووار ہُوا ، ہُری کہ کی جانبی کہ کہ کہ میں ہے ہے کہ کہ دیرے میں نے بہ ہوا ا۔ اگر جانبی کی دیرے میں نے بہ ہوا ا۔

" يال عكس اولى وانك برامو الب حس في الاون سال يعري اس دخر كوفيرا دكا -

مرهم نیک اور دیا تدارات ان انفاا وراین فاندان کامت نفاس مفرد دندی حفاظت می میلا

اب مردد اپنی قربر کھے ہوئے اافاظ کو فود بڑھ رہ تھا۔ پھراس نے دہستدے ایک بھرا تھایا ،ایک بھولما ساقہ ور اُن الفاظ کو فود بڑھ رہ تھا۔ کھراس نے دہ الفاظ کے ساتہ ور اُن الفاظ کو کھری کرمٹانے لگا ۔ رفتہ رفتہ اس نے و الفاظ کی سے اور اُس الفاظ کو کھری کو مطابق ہے۔ اور اُس ملکہ کو ایک کھرے کو کھے وہ ایک کی سے کیے لگا اجمال کو و الفاظ البحا البح کھرے ہوئے تھے ۔ پھر ایک لی کے سرے کے ساتہ وکسی دقت اُس کی شہاوت کی اُنگی تی ۔ اس سے جلی حدث میں اس طبح کھا جیسے ویا سلائی کے سرے سے دیوار رہون سطر الکوری ماتی ہے ، کو ا۔

ور بہاں جبیس اول دائل پراہر المہے جب نے اکاون برس کی عُریس س زندگی کوفیر بادکا۔
اس کی تُندر ای اُس کے والد کی قبل اذو قت موت کاسبب بنی جس کی جا فدار کا وارث بننے گائے۔
وُس سانی ہوئی ہتی۔ اُس نے اپنی ہوی کو او یّت وی ا پشن بح سے سے مو بان کروج بنا را بابانے
پراوسیوں کو اوٹ کھ والد کا اورجب مجی وا کر لگانا، واک فی الفت مجی مذہ کا تنا ۔ اور ا خر سمتے کی تو

مرُورے نے آ خوا رت خم کی اور جارد ساکت اپن تحریر برتیاس کرنے لگا۔ کیس نے مُو کرجود کھا تو نظر آیا کہ ساری تبری بھیٹ گئے ہیں۔ اور سب نے اپنے عزید واقارب سے کناہ کے ہوئے ہموٹ اپنی اپنی قبروں بہت ماویت ماویت ماور اس کی حکمہ اپنی اپنی قبروں بہت مطاویت ماور اس کی حکمہ اپنی زندگی کے بیتے اور جمع واقعات کھودیتے ہیں۔

بین نے جان ایا ، کر دہ سارے کے سارے اپنے عزیندں اور تردیمیوں کے قاتل دہے ہیں دہ ظالم فری کا رہے ہیں۔ ریا کار ، حجو رہاں کی تقییں ۔ لوگوں کو فریب و شعب ہرتسم ریا کار ، حجو رہاں کی تقییں ۔ لوگوں کو فریب و شعب ہرتسم سے مشرمناک اور نفرت انگیزا فعال کے مرحمب ہو گئے۔ بیشفین باپ ، یہ با بند و فا اور جیستے ہوی اور خاوند یہ ہوتا اور فواد کی تھر میں اور مرووہی ہے ، جن کی شرک ہو کے دامن برتسم کی تیمست اور مہتان کے داخ سے باک تھے ۔ سے دامن برتسم کی تیمست اور مہتان کے داخ سے باک تھے ۔

یک خیل کیاک وہ بھی توکسی اسی ہی حقیقت کا اکشاف اپنی قبر ریکندہ کر رہی ہوگی۔اوراب میں بالکل بے خطر ہو کر قبروں کے درسیان سے ہوکرا ڈھا منجوں کو کو قامچا ندما ام س کی قبری طرف جل طب اس امر کالقین تھاکہ اب میں اُسے مبلدی ہی ڈھوند کھوں گئے۔

ئیں نے اُسے وُور ہی سے بہجان لیا۔ اگرچائس کا کفن میں لیٹا ہُوا چھر ، نویکوسکا -میس سنگ مرمر کی صلیب پر جا اس سے ابھی اہمی پڑھا تھا۔ کدا تھ جا ہتی تھی، جا ہی ہاتی تھی اور ہو خواہدی نینڈسو گئی " میں نے وکھا کہ : عبارت کندہ نتی -

"ایک ون اپنے چاہنے والے کی آمکھوں میں محول جو نکنے کے خیال ہے باہر جائے وقت
اسے بارش میں مردی لگ گئی اور آخرا بدی فیندسوگئی ؟
معلوم ہو ا ہے کہ لوگوں نے مجھے ایک تبریکے ہاس ہے ہوش پڑے ہوئے کو دن چڑھے آخا یا ۔
معلوم ہو ا ہے کہ لوگوں نے مجھے ایک تبریکے ہاس ہے ہوش پڑے ہوئے کو دن چڑھے آخا یا ۔
معلوم ہو تا ہو ا

ماهِ كامل - أور- انساك ماهِ كامل،

ادل سے سورت میاہے گروم میں ا جھے ساتی کا ہے ہردم سبارا الپہتی ہے مرے جیٹموں سے سئینم طیگر میں سے ہوا لانے کا نشندا جینی حسن کی تا بش ہے جھے۔سے مری آتش سے شعلہ برگ کل کا

مرے ورپرستاروں کی جید این میں مری عظمت کا ہے تجہ کو پہشہ کیا ؟ فضائے یکا وضم میں میرا رمیب مجھے انگشت تدرت کا است و •

مین بول نبض است اے دا زمستی مری گروش می سے سب داز تبرا بعنوریں بھی میں سے عل آشٹا ہوں مب ريشق ب فود ايناكن ره يه سارا مروجز روفاع النسال مبرے ہی جدسب کاسے اک مرشمہ تری اریک راتیس مجه سے روشن ازل سے فین سے اساں یہ میرا

چراغ رہدن میری عنوے ہے ورانی تعقبل را ہرد کا

اتسان

مری گروش - خلل نظهم جمال بین، تری مروسش ہے کیا ، ینظرماں ہے بهارننمسدين - مرو خزال ين مرا موز مر ماعيان س

ترے در پھے دہتے ہیں تا دے! مری فاطریه سارا کا روال فردغ مہرسے تابندہ ہے لا ستاروں سے حقیقت یہ مناں ہے توسع مجور ادر مخت ر ہول ہی مرے قدموں بہ تمیدرا ممال ہے م تو اُور آسٹائے را زمستی گاں ہے بڑے دل میں بیگاں ہے نہو پیربے نشاں منزل بھلا کیوں؟ رہین را ہمب رجب کا دوال ہے نری کشتی کوس حل کی ہوس ہے مرا مقصود بحسب ہیراں سے

نظر میری محاسب بیش و کم کی
کہ جحد پر فاسٹ سر دوجاں ہے
ہنیں تیری بہا روں کو میشسر کو
عجب شے میرے گلٹن کی خزاں ہے
سٹرراک میری ظلمت یں ہے ایبا
فروزاں حب کی صنوے لامکاں ہے
جمال کی لہتیں سے اُ ٹھ راج ہوں
جمال کی لہتیں سے اُ ٹھ رج ہوں
مری سنزل درا نے دو جمال ہے
مری سنزل درا نے دو جمال ہے

ایم- اے ۔لصیر ایم-۱ے دفائیں) مُسَلِم الواضِ في المياوال

(براجازت آراد الريايي) دازير وفسير وراحد فان الاميركالج بنا در)

حبس طرح مسلما و لسف فلسغه علم منج م يعلم رياحني مي كاني ترقى كي تني- اس طرح أمنوا، سف علم كمبيا كوظلم الشا ترقى دى - جوم على اس علم بن گذشته إذانى اورروى علماً في جيورس تف ان مسال كوع يول في اس جندى مرسني إيس كانظيرة ساس من سي منى أن شدونان عكاد تجرب كاعار محت تق دلين مسلالال في يمالكا مرايف شامات اورسائل كوتمام بجروب برمبنى ركها- يه يسك سائندان فق -جبول في كميادي بجسام كى فرست بنائى دادز سخدم اجسام كوفرا فراخصوصبات دے كاكيت نظم صورت مين و نبا مے سامنے بيش ی ۔ ونیکی تواریخ میں انوں سے سب سے پہلے ترا زواستعمال یں ۔ اور مرکبات سے اس میں میں ان على كرك ك وجوج ت- اودان كالناسب اورخصوصيات كامطاله كيا -عرول سع شام است اورخلف قسم کے واقعات کے مجمع نتیج افذ کرنے میں عموماً غلطی شب ہوئی۔ بلکہ عجیب ترین واقعہ یہ ہے کہ بعن نظریت اور توانین ج کرمسلال سے اپنے مجراب کی وجست افدکئے تھے۔اب کے تیج اور ورست ان بلت بي - اگرچ يدك الهي ب جان بوك - كربست سي نظري بوانون في مُكف - اجكل کے سائندانوں کی ایجاوات اورمثابات کی با پرخلط می تا بت ہوگئے ہیں - گر پیر بھی ہم اتنا كدسكتي من د اگرزه له ياريند ميكس قوم في علم كيديا كواور ا توام كي مقالم مي نزني دي اوراس علم كويج رے پر وال و مسلمان كيميادان بى بوسكة بي - عربى كيمياداون ميسب سے بلندترين مرتب جارى این حیان کا ہے۔ چوکہ کو فریس سنے برے اگ بھگ رہا۔ الرا زی کے بعد اسلام میں علم کیمیا بیں ما بری رتباک ما اسے - تواریخی تصائص میں جابرے اساتدہ فالدابن بنبدابن معاویہ اورحبفرالصاوق المدين الله مات مي ريادين عكما مصر و أونان سك نظري كمطابق مابرابن حيان في وات مودواتهم منتقيم كيار أيك شم كودات وه ج كم بهيشه اپني هالت يس رئت بين اور بواد ياني ادريواات وغيره كاآن يكونى الرينين بونام ينى سوناجا ندى اور دوسرے وہ دائ جيس قلعى -سيس - تانب كرتيزاب وغيره بين على جوالت بي عابرا بن حيان كالقين تقائم الراس دوسرت تسم كم اجسام بي ايك فاص روح الما إجات - توده اول الذكوب من تبديل موسكة من - اس خيال وثابت كرا كالحال على المرا بمت كومششيركين - اوريك بع جانبهو كاكر كذست زائ كعمريبك بستسى ترقى اس ايك ومشش

کی وجرسے ہوئی ہے۔ اور نے نے مرکبات میزاب اور خلف اقدام کے على اور اوزاراس وہی شے جس کو مراجب ہارس کے نام سے یا وکرتے ہیں سے بیدا کرنے سددین دریافت ہوئے۔ تواریخ میں ب سے پہلے جا برنے علم کیا کا ق م دارو مار بچرات اورمشا بدات پرمبنی رکھا۔ اور اس طرح علی ادعی کیب یس دم کارات نایاں سے وف کی نظرفس متی وجاہر کی وفات سے تقریباً ووصد سال بعد حیار کو ذک ایک محل کورا یا گیا۔ توجابر کی واراد مل مینی لبارٹری برآ مدہوتی حبسیں جابر کے مام اورار وغیرہ جاستے محتے جابر ك إلا كالمي مونى تقريبًا ٢٠ ك ول كابته عبدت جن بي سي كتب الرهد كت بالتجيير كا إنتبن الشرق كا ترجمه وغيروكيا كياست - مكرست سي اليي كل بي جي بي - جد الجي كم اس كي تصنيف أبت بنيس بوسكين ايكر كيرامي چود موس صدى تك يورب اورائي بس مرن جا بركى تابس على ميديد بس معتبراور قابل مطالع مجى جاتی عیں -جابر نے وحات کو ان کے مدنیات سے نکانے کاعل دریافت کیا - اور اس سلسلمیں كافى ترقى بو ئى - مركبات ك سات تياد كرك كعمل اورا وزار ر APPARATUS) بوكريسك كى سائندان نے اي ادنيں كئے تھے۔سب جابرئے بلئے۔سب سے عظیم الثان اي ادجابركا تېزاب كابنائى، يېلى جابرې كا حس فى كدمك اور شورد كاتيزاب بايا. نك كے تيزاب

سے ساعة يه دوبى تراب بي - جو كر بيج مج كيا اور مركبات سے والدين كے جائے بي -

جابرے ان تیزاد س کا اثر تام موجود اجام براز ایا - اورج مرکبات ان تیزابوں کے على سے ببدا ہوئے - أن كوابك ترتيب كن بس كها - تينراب سركه بس سان كيميا وان ف ايجادكيا تھا -ا بدر المسلان كيادان ابن حان كوابنا أن ومحقق - مزمرت مسلان بكرورب محكيا كر بى جابركوابنا وبساأتنا وكال تعددكرت فق -جياكم ملان نبسون في ارسلوكوابنا أمستات ليم

كي مينى معلم اللك نام عديكارا- اور ابن سينا كومعلم ثانى كاخطاب ويا-

ابوانقاسم القراقي اور الطفرائي جوكم تيربوس عدى كے آخری عصے ميں جرر چكے ہيں بسلاوں كے ابن حمان کے بعد بہترین کیمباوان گئے عبائے ہیں ۔ نیکن ان کیمیا واؤں نے ابن عبان کے ایجاوا سے ا در نظر وي وغيره بركوتى زيادتى شيل كى-انول ف جى ان دودىمى الليادىيى سنكر بارس ادراكسير مات کی جبتریں بی زندگیے فائدہ مرف کی۔

جابرابن مان کے بعد عم میا کام مان استادا و برجواین زکریا الازی ک جاتا ہے - یہ باکال انسان ٥ ٨ عيدى ين شهري ين بيدا مُوا ١٠ درست من فيت مُوا - اوا زي سلافل من ابن سينا ك بعدسب تعظيم الثان عكم كزراسيد وارالخلافت بغداديس جال كروه فلانت بسسب

بڑا علیم تھا۔ جب ایک مہتال کے ہے مقام الاش کرناچا۔ و مختلف مقامات میں وشت کے موار ہون کے اصول سے کام ابکر جمال کر گوشت بالکن خواب نہ ہوا۔ ویل برم ہتال کی بنیا و ڈوالی .

را ذی بغداو۔ رہے اور جندی سابور کے مشہروں میں شفاخانوں کا اہتم ہوا۔ اس طبیب نے سب سے اقل دواخالوں میں لطیعت ہے ہال لانے والی دوائیں تیار کیں۔ اور طبی کیمیا وی ترکیبیں ایجاد کیں فتی فتی ہیں میں فتی کے استعمال ہی اس کے اولیات میں شی رکیا گیا ہے۔ بوئکہ فن طب بغیرادویات میں شی رکیا گیا ہے۔ بوئکہ فن طب بغیرادویات کی قائم نمیں رہے تی دائیں۔ اس نے علم کیمیا کی مشخلہ معیشہ فن طب کے سابھ دائیت دیا ہے۔

فرست بین الرازی کے ابم الصنیفات کے جاتے ہیں۔ ان ابم تعینیفات میں ۱۱ اور قلم کی ارفو کی الرفو کی الرفو کی المراز ہوکہ علم کیا پر فصوصیت سے تعلی حقی ہے۔ اس کو گیرارفو ساکن کر مونیا نے مشکلات میں الحلین ڈبان میں ترج کیا۔ اور اقوام ورب میں چو ہویں صدی کی فلم کیا میں ایک معرکز الاراک بانی جاتی ۔ اور اصل بیہ کو عوال نے میدان ندن میں قدم رکھتے ہی حلم کیا کوا تھ لگا یا ۔ کیونکر کی میل اور نزگریب کی جاسکے۔ مزید کو مونا اور چاندی بنانے لگیں جس کا نام کھیا ہے ہو کرم مینی ساک بارس و فیرو ہے۔ جانچ مودنی اور چاندی بنانے لگیں جس کا نام کی بیام معروف و شہود لیا ریٹر نیس کی بات سے اور مون فیرو نیس کے بیام معروف و شہود لیا ریٹر نیس کی بیام معروف و شہود لیا ریٹر نیس کی گیا۔ بہت سے ناور معدنی اکٹ نات نام ریس سے انہ می کا ایجاد بڑا۔

دوسری مزوری بات ہے کو حکومت اور فاقت کے سبنمائے کے اپنی کا را مراسیار پیدا ہول۔ جن کو لڑائی اور عفاظت کے لئے استی لی جائے۔ اس مسلم میں عروں نے کا غذ۔ تطب نا۔ باردواور تو پی کو ایجاد کیا ۔ اور ان کی اس ایجاد سے تا مونیا گیا وہا کہ اور ان کی اس ایجاد سے تا مونیا گیا وہا ۔ اور ان کی اس ایجاد سے تا مونیا گیا وہا کہ اور ان کی اس ایجاد سے تا مونیا گیا وہا ۔ سیاسی اور فوج اللہ استان میں کو ان کا استان کی اس بات سے تقبیا ناکاد کیا ہے ۔ کر اس بیان پر کوئی اعتبار سنیں کو نا چاہئے۔ انکاد کیا ہے ۔ کر اس بیان پر کوئی اعتبار سنیں کر ناچاہی استان کی کوئی ہوت ہیں ہے ۔ حقیقت یہ کہ عرب ہی ان ہشیاد کے موجد ہیں ۔ اور اندول مورسی میں اس کا کوئی ہوت ہنیں ہے۔ اور مورسی میں موالے میں موالے میں ہی نادول کی قواد سی موالے میں اس کا ذکر جابجا لما ہے ۔ کو کے کا صرب میں سال کا کوئی ہوت ہنیں ہو المبنی کو استان کی گیا وہا کہ المالے میں ہوئے والے بیے المبنی کو دار مورسی موجد ہیں ۔ کو کے کا صرب میں سال کی گی وہا ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کی گی وہا ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کی گی ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کی گی ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کیا گی ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں موجد ہیں جو دوس کی میں باردد کا استعمال کیا گی وہا ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کیا گیا ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کیا گیا ہذا القیاس ۔ کو کہ کا صرب میں سال کیا گیا ہذا القیاس ۔

شمم كي ام

گوتندیب ما مرہ کا تقاضاہ کہ میں شایت پر ضوی الفاظیں آپ کی یا و آور کی شکر ہادا کوں ۔

اور آپ کے زور بیان اور طرز استولال کی ول کھر لکروا و ووں ۔ گربشتی سے بین ان فاہری تکلفات کی مد

ہدیوں کومن فقا نہ کا رستا نیوں کے فقف بیمین پردے تعیر کرتا ہوں ۔ بوق کی تاش میں ہمادی نگا ہوں کی او

میں مائل ہیں ۔ اگر ہم اپنی مغیر کی پرداز کو لمبیک کر کرا ہف ہمال کا شکیل کیا کریں۔ اور بجائے مصلحت آئے ترجوف

میرا فی سے کہ رسوفی میں ہوت کے پر ذریب آواب کی بحول مبیوں میں چیلئے کے اپنی ہرگفتا را در کروار کوق اور
مدا قت کی کسوفی پر پر گولیں ۔ تو آج ہما رہے وہ تنام اور من جاہے وہ فی ہول یا صیاب ۔ انفرادی ہوں!

اجماعی کیسر کی فور ہو جائیں۔ جن کی برا براٹ فی تشذیب و تقترین کا جنازہ وروغ گوا آوام کے کندھوں پر ٹکل

اجماعی کیسر کی فور ہو جائیں۔ جن کی برا پراٹ فی تشذیب و تقترین کا جنازہ وروغ گوا آوام کے کندھوں پر ٹکل

رہے ۔ اس ڈوا کا ایک بردائ کرسین جو حقائی سے انکو میچ کرتیا رکیا گی تھا۔ بورب سے بھی پردکیو۔ جمال

پراٹ ایت سے مقدس نام براٹ ان فون سے ہمل کھی جا رہے ۔

ارمیری و گوئی آپ کی ازک خالی برگران کردے ۔ و جائے طیان بی آئے اس بر تعولی دیرے الے مخترف و اس بر تعولی دیرے الے مخترف ول سے م

شیم بھے تی ری ورووقی بر روا آ تا ہے۔ کو اب یک تم کویے پتر منیں کو السفر ہو تاکی ہے جاود فلا مز ہوستے کون ہیں ؟ سے دے کے تم نے یو دلیل میٹی کی ۔ کم و تفق کم سخن ؟ یا فاوسٹس جو وہ جو نہو فلا سفر ہے تم سے بخدا فلسفہ لیسے بند اور رقیق علم کو چند " صواع کم " "سے منسوب کرکے اس کی تو بین کی سہے ۔ اس کو تم فلاسفر کھتے ہو۔ حس کے چرو پر زروی جہائی ہوئی۔ ہو۔ ۔ جس کی نیم باز اسکویں تا شاکا ، عالم کے

ا دُاہے نمیں ایٹ قلب وروآ گین کے ازک گوشوں میں جہا ہوا ایک ورو انگیزوا فی مناؤں میرنمیں معلوم ہوگا ، کم غریب الحسے کیوں مردہ ، مریل اور یا ابق کی سے فاموش رہتے ہیں -

ترحمت کوجائے ہونا نے وین کا بیا۔ جوابئی ڈائٹ اور حشت کی وجسے ہمیشہ تمالے ورج میں اول رہا تھا۔ اس بھارے کو تعلیم عاصل کرنے کا بیرشوق تھا۔ گرموجود تعلیم کے وسیع افراجات کو برواشت کرنا اس بھارے مغلوک انحال والدین کے لئے مشکل تھا۔ اور فیطرت کی ستم ظرینی و کیسئے ۔ کرجس و قت و و آ تھوی جاعت ہاس کر ویکا۔ اس کا والد ضعیف العری کی بنا پر اپنی بھارت کھوجیکا ۔ اس کا والد ضعیف العری کی بنا پر اپنی بھارت کھوجیکا ۔ اب وینا اس کے لئے اندھ بھی تعلیم عاصل کرنے کی تما اور والدین کی بلیمنا عقی نے اس کی فرمت کرکے الحجول میں ایک اور وسری جانب والدین کی فرمت کرکے الحجول میں ایک اور الدین کی فرمت کرکے سعادت وارین عاصل کرنے کا بے بناہ عذبہ ایس اور دبی اور بیان تنگ والا فی کی وج سے اس کا متحل میں دب بی تنگ والا فی کی وج سے اس کا متحل موسک تا میں مارے کی منا و رہ بی اور نہی کوئی کوئی ماری کی دب بی متحل میں کی دب سے کو مزید تعلیم میں کی دب سے کو مزید تعلیم میں کی در ان میں میں بیان و رہ کی کوئی کوئی کی در ان کی و بی بینے کو مزید تعلیم مامیل رہے کا کوئی کی کا ذر سے لیا۔

بیاری مع سے شام نک اپنے گاؤں کے بچہدی کی بیاکی تھی - اوراس طبح اس الی المراد میں بیاری تھی - اوراس طبح اس الی مرد سے بیت شوہرادر بیٹے کا بیٹ باتی تھے - ایک و فدیس نے رحمت سے شنا کروہ بیجادی ایک ہفتہ بھر بیگا ہے ۔ تو پورے ایک مہفتہ تک فکرا کے بیتن بندے ہوک اور بیاس کی وجت ترفیق ہے ۔ رحمت نے بیٹی دکھ بھری کھائی گاؤں کے مشہور ترفیز "اور دو مندان قوم کو جاکرت فی اور لیے شرکے ملا ملام اور محافظات الله میں میں میں میں الماد بندے نے بی ترس کھاکران کی الماد بند کی ۔ دیاس کو ایس کو ایس روزان ماہواری فیس کا مطالبہ ہوتا تھا - اور افراری بیا پرنام فارج بہت کے احکام اصادر ہوئے ۔ میلی میں روزان ماہواری فیس کا مطالبہ ہوتا تھا - اور افراری بیا پرنام فارج بہت کے احکام اصادر ہوئے ۔ میلی میں میں بیاری مراف کی میں میں بیاری میں میں بیاری میں میں بیاری میں میں بیاری کو تو سال میں کہا ہو و فلید کی درخواست دی ۔ میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں بیاری کو تو ملا میں کا کو و فلید کی درخواست دی ۔ آب کو تو علم ہے کہا س تجمین کی باک فورشہر سے بھی کہا میں ترفیز کی ہوئے کہا س تجمین کی باک فورشہر سے بھی کہا سے بی جا ب اور میں میں ہوئے نیز ترفیز رہے ۔ اور ساتھ ہی چی کیدار کو بیا درمش کی باری کیا ۔ وہ بی کیست و میلیت و میلی کے بین درخواس میں بی جا ب مل سے بین جا اس می ایری کوئی ذریفور ہے ۔ اور ساتھ ہی چی کیدار کو بیا درمش کی کی کی کہ درمشہر شخص کی سفارش نہی ہی ۔ اس کی بیت و میلیت و میلیت و میلیت و میلی کی اس کی باری کی بیت و میلیت و میلیت و میلیت و میلیت و میلیت و میلیک کوئی درمشور ہیں ہے کہا کہ درمشہر میں درمی کی درمشہر میں درمی کی درمش کی بی کی کی درمی کی درمش کی کی درمشہر کی بی کی کی درمش کی بی کی کی درمی کی درمش کی کی درمش کی بی کی درمش کی بی کی درمش کی کی درمش کی کی درمش کی بی کی درمش کی درمش کی بی کی درمش کی کی درمش کی بی کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی درمش کی کی درمش کی درمش

ابشہم آ انداز ولگا ہ کہ اس کے و شئے ہوئے ولی کی باخیر طوفان مجا ہوگا ۔ اس کے وال و فاغ

کے ارک گوشوں میں کیا کی عناصر کام کرتے ہو گئے ۔ اس کی ویریٹ تن قس کی سکتی ہوتی جنگا دیا کس طع

راکھ کے ویری عورت افتیا دکر رہی ہوں گ ۔ تم اس حرمان فسیب کی طاہری شکل وصورت کو ویکھ کو نلاسٹر اور کم گو سے پر فریب لیں اس بڑپ یاں کرتے ہو۔ گرفتو ٹری ویریک لئے اس کے دل میں اتر کر دہیو۔ کم اصفوا ب، ورب چینی کے جذبات کا کہا رنگ ہوگا ۔ وہاں پر تمیس گرم خون کے وارسے چیو طبتے فظر آئینگ وہ وہ ل منہ ہوگا ۔ جا کہ مردہ دا زوں کا مزاد ہوگا ۔ وہاں پر تمیس گرم خون کے وال کی دہستانیں کر ولیم لیتی وہ وہ ل منہ ہوگا ۔ جا کہ مردہ دا زوں کا مزاد ہوگا ۔ وہاں پر آ ہیں ہوگئیں۔ خون وطال کی دہستانیں کر ولیم لیتی ہوگئیں۔ اس کی آخری کرن چزند کی کا سہادا ہو تا ہے۔ مرحم بڑی ہوئی نظرا تیکی ۔ یاس اور ناا میدی کے باول من شیس رہا کہتے ہوئے۔ کہ یہ جُراوں کے من خوالے نے ہوئے۔ کہ یہ جُراوں کے من خوالے کی غرض سے خاموش نہیں رہا کرتے ہیں ۔ جگ بھی۔ میں ۔ جگ بھی۔ میں ۔ جگ بھی۔ میں ۔ جگ بھی۔ میں ۔ جگ بھی۔ کی خوش سے خاموش نہیں رہا کرتے ہیں ۔ جگ بھی۔

فوشى من شان والكشة لا كون أرزوتس بي!

والصمداوت اني

يں بوں نتب ما

حباوراب

وه بخیجن یس شوق ارزه پورا کیا اکثر
وه بخی ساعتی جن یس مجتنب کا دیا
اکثر علایا تھا یری انکوں یس بب کستی مجتنب کا اثر اق
جوال تقیل ارزوئیں کی میری اسیدی بنتی تقییں میری اسیدی بنتی تقییں شاستہ ساز دل و جسے سروں یس
جول یس ،
جول یس ،
اگ عالم یہ نتی فاموشی طادی
میں انگی اسے دی تقین و مخرکنیں دل کی

خالد

بعكماه

(الماني كاميك شابكار)

(4)

اسمان کی باط اور زمین کا دامن دونوا قاب د استاب مخطاهری اثرات سے پاک تھے دینوں
کی مرمرام بن نفشائے اسمانی میں بھی گئے پیدا کردی می رحم ب پٹا وقت می - بھی بھی ہوا ہز سبز پتیوں کو گدگھاتی ہوئی جادہی تھے - اکتنیفت ایک سرائے میں پہنچا۔ جھ ڈی سے تجارت کھ ال از واکر سراے میں دکھا -اس سے ساقد والے کرے میں اُس کا ایک پُرانا دوست میٹھا تھا - وونوں ایک دو سرے کو میں کہ بت خوش ہوئے - چادی اورسوئے کے لئے اپنے اپنے کو وسی چھے گئے -

اکستیف زیاده ورسیس سویا ما که اس کی انکه کمل گئی- اس فی کوچان کومکاکی ڈی تا در نے کے اس فی کوچان کی دیا در نے ک کسلے کها رسانان لاؤ - مرات والے کا حماب بے باک کرے وہ جل لچا - وہ بست نوش می کوج ہونے ایک سائے کی وہ کا فی نا صلاح کرنے گا ۔ چپر میں کی مسافت کرنے کے بعد وہ مستانے کی غرض سے ایک سائے میں جا گئی ۔ چائے کے ملے کہ کردوہ برا مدے میں بیٹے کرستا رجانے بین شغول ہوگی ۔

(17)

بكابك أيك رئيا ، كمنى جاتى بولى مرائ ك درواز عيراك كراى بونى ده سارى دائى اود

خش منا -" مركون بو؟ كى ن سي آئے بو ؟ ايك بوليس افسر في اس كے كاند مع برا لذر كھتے بوئے ايك بوليس افسر في اس كے كاند مع برا لذر كھتے بوئے ويلى اللہ من ايك سود اگر بول - ميرا نام استفيف ہے - اور تجا دت كى فرض ست رئيز سينى ، كے يست برجار با بول - آئے إلى شد ليف ركھنے ، اس في كرسى فالى كرتے ہوئے كما " جاء بينے كا كہتے ؟

متم فی خود اند کال البری بولیس اندر فی وای کی برداند کرتے ہوئے کیا ،
اس می می ایک اور سود اگر کمت رے سات والے کرے میں متنا ، کیا اس سود اگر کو تم فی حکمیا
میں تم اتنی جدی دی سنے میں آگئے ؟؟؟

.... اكتنيت ميران عا اس كان كى كان كى كان كى كان كى

(4)

مس کے بیڈ پاؤں بندھے ہوئے تھے۔ اور وہ افرایک میں دوسپا ہیوں کی واست میں تھا
اس کے وہا فی قوا معطل سے ہوئے جاتے تھے۔ وہ کھڑکی میں سے گاڈی کے باہر دکھ درا تھا، تام
چیزیں بھاگ رہی تھیں کوچان کی ٹخ شوان دوج ہورہی تھی گھنٹی اور گھوڑوں کے بھا گئے گاڈای
مس کے ول کوچرتی ہوئی نشا میں گم ہوری تھیں ۔ را معلوم کشاخوصد وہ اس ستغراق کی حالت میں ہا
اس نے ایک انگرا ای گی۔ اور لیں وہیں نظر کی وہ ایک تنگ و تاریک کو تھڑی کے بیا تھا۔ اس کی سب طاقت اس کے حال وے چکی تھیں، وہ
بون چا ہتا تھا۔ گر الیا معلوم ہوتا تھا جیسے اس کی سب طاقت اس ہو۔ وہ سوچنا چا ہتا تھا۔
گراس کا دماخ کام منیں کرتا تھا۔ وہ اور فیا جات تھا۔ گرز نجیوں کا بوج مانے تھا۔ ۔ اس اس نے ایک منید گی۔

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اکست سائے بریا میں آتے ہوئے ہیں برس ہویں سے ۔ جرس پر جرباں بڑگی تیں ، کمر جھک گئی تتی ۔ سراور بھووں کے بال برٹ کی طح سفیہ ہو یک تھے ۔ واڑھی میں کمچڑی کی دہی تتی ... وہ بوٹ سی رہ تھا ۔ میکھوں میں آنو تھے " نون وہ کا نب و تھا ۔ آسے وقت یا وا د ہی ۔ جب وہ خزہینی کے میں بے جا دہ تھا ۔ سے نہ جاؤ آکستیف بر نہ جاؤ ۔ ... میں سے ایک نو فناک نوا ب دکھا ہے ایسا نہ ہو کہ ... ، ، وہ واجا اول کی طبح سہنسا " میں تما اسے ایک نو فناک نوا ب دکھا ہے ایسا نہ ہو کہ ... ، ، ، وہ واجا اول کی طبح سہنسا " میں تما اسے ایک نو فناک نوا ب دکھا ہے ایسا نہ ہو کہ ... ، ، ، وہ واجا وال کی طبح سہنسا " میں تما اسے
ایک نو فناک نوا بو گئی جزیں فاؤنگا ہے اتفا کہ کروہ میر وہ سے میں شغول ہوگیا ۔ "مّ نے فون کی - بیس ہزادروبل چِلے ، اس کا بُوت وہ آ بدادخون بیں انتظا ہو ا خجرہے - جو تنارے سامان سے برا مربوا - اس جوم کی یا واسٹی میں تنہیں عرقید کی سزاوی جاتی ہے ہے کے یالفاظ اسے باربار بادا رہے ہے ۔

(4)

مام قیدی آسے دوا اووا کر کربیا داکرتے مقے۔سب آسے ایک نیک اور شرایف انسان خیال کرتے ہے۔ سب آسے ایک نیک اور شرایف انسان خیال کرتے ہے۔ م بس کے حکودوں کا فیصل آسی کی التی میں ہوتا ہا - برتیم کے مطالبات کے لئے اس کو مجبود کی جاتا کہ وہ وار دغر میں سے کہ کرود سے کرائے۔وہ اکٹر چیکا دہتا - ذیا وہ دفت عباوت میں صرف کرتا ہے۔ کہ کے سے کہ کرویا ہے ا

رات کا کمانا کھا کر وہ لیا ۔ اس کی آنکھوں کے سامنے دہ منظر تھا ۔ جب وہ ولیڈی میزگی جیل میں عقد اس کی میری اور نیخ آسے سے کے لئے آستے ہوتے ہے ۔ اکستیف ای واقعی وہ تتل آئے کی ہے استیف ای واقعی وہ تتل آئے کی ہے ۔ اکستیف ای واقعی وہ تتل آئے کی ہے ۔ کی سانے آب سے ایک اور ان نیخ بچوں کی زندگی بربادکی ؟ کس لئے آستیف کس لئے آب اس کی بوی زار زار دور ہی تی ۔ آن نکھوں سے آنسود و کی اربندھ را جھا ۔ نیخ بلک ہے ۔ کے ۔ سب سے چود اصرت مجری نظووں سے درواز سے کی معنبوط آ بنی سلا فول کو دکھے ۔ اور اور عدم بیل کی گرشی ہوئی آواز شنائی دی ۔ آکستیف کی تام رات ابنی خیالات بیل کے گرشی ہوئی آواز شنائی دی ۔ آکستیف کی تام رات ابنی خیالات بیل کے گرشی ہوئی آواز شنائی دی ۔ آکستیف کی تام رات ابنی خیالات بیل کے گرشی ہوئی آواز شنائی دی ۔ آکستیف کی تام رات

(6)

CAS

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اگل صوسب قدی من بی بیشے مرکوشیاں کردہ ہے۔ وسطیں ایک کری اورایک میز بڑی تی۔
"قیدیو مجیب کمشر کی اواز گر کی ہے باؤوہ شکات کس نے کی ہے ... ، جلد بنا ووور ندگیوں کے ساتھ کمن بھی بی وائد کا کہ اور کر کہ تیف ساتھ کمن بھی بی اور ہی تیں۔ تمیکا را کھیں بی اور ہی اور کر کہ تیف کی طرف د کھ رہ تی ۔ اکستیف سرکو تجہائے لینے ووٹوں کے فیتوں سے کھیل رہ تی ... " الملنیف با کورز نے کا فلا کا چیف کمشر نے بیر جاتا کرک رسب المت وہ ہوت ہوتے ہو۔ سب تم پر احتباد کرت ہیں۔ تم بتا وو ایک اکموں سے گھور رہ کا تا یہ سرکا را ہیں اس بادے ہیں ۔ تم بتا وو بی کھوں سے گھور رہ کا تا یہ سرکا را ہیں اس بادے ہیں ۔ تم بتا وو بی کھون سے گھور رہ کا تا یہ سرکا را ہیں اس بادے ہیں کے مندی کرد شائد ہے ہی جا دو۔ تہ ہیں بت سارتی کے کہا کہ دور شائد تم ہے ہی جا دو۔ تہ ہیں بت سارتی کے کا ۔ دور شائد تم رہ بی کورٹ میں بت سارتی کے کا ۔ دورش تی تو بی کرد سے کورٹ کا کھوار ہے کہا کہ اورش کے کا کہ ۔ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ ۔ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ ۔ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ ۔ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کی کر کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کی کی کر کے کا کہ دورش کی کر کی کر کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کی کر کے کا کہ دورش کی کر کے کا کہ دورش کے کہ دورش کے کہ دورش کے کا کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ دورش کے کا کہ

(1.)

میکارببت وش عا۔ وش ادراپ کے پر اوم وہ است است اکتیف کی جارہ فی کا طف بڑھا۔ دات کی آدکی میں اکسیف نے صوس کی۔ کو کی اس کی چار پائی پر بیٹی ہے۔ سبحے معاف کردو اکسیف ا مجھے معاف کردو" اکسنیف کو معلوم ہوگی کہ وہ تیکار کی اواز تی یہ تم نے مبراکی قصور کیا ہے جو بجہ سے معافی انگ رہے ہو" اکسنیق نے بیٹے کہا یہ اکسنیق ا اس موداگر کا قاتل میں ہوں مسلم میراا دادہ تھا کہ تسین مجی موت کے گھا ہے آثار اول مگرا ہے پاکر فررگیا۔ خفر متمادے بیگ میں جہیار کو ایک داست مجاگ گیا۔ اس اندی دج سے

تمیکارے قتل کا و ارکیا ، اسے خلین کروں میں مجرود یا گیا ۔ حب سب بی اکتنیف کو اور کرنے میں استیاب کو اور کرنے ک

م بمویس کرے کی چیٹ پرنگی قلیں ، ، ، ، ،

كى كى ئىل كى بداس نى جاب قرب ائے اس دور بنا سى كى كى اس بونا

اخت

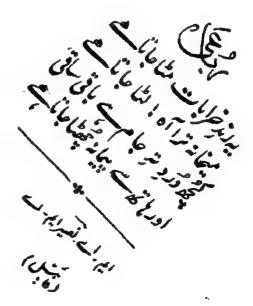
وترجم

شيراده ميات پريشال ديجيم إن ديكھ بهار دل وارغ لاكى سيرنسول طررازى بستان نريجي ا بحدة جواب ديجة مبكرسوال كا اجمّا نبين بي كية - اركم إل في يكية

اظهار سورمش غم بجب رال نه مجمع میک کئے یہ وروہی سامان زیسے اللہ میک رورو کا در مال مدیکے میں نوکو ہوں اک فیا مُراثن دوراں مدیکھنے میں نوکو ہوں اک فیا مُراثن دوراں مدیکھنے

برسف بول مي بجي اه مرنامراد شوق مجه به مكان بوسعب كنال منسيكية

المراق ال with the second



فرا فلاكنان

فدا کا کرا ایسا بوا کو میس و کوشند سے بوست کا میں دین او دیمبری واکن جلنے کی شوجی ۔ میوڈوریل کردپ کے ایک اجلاس شعدہ در اور کا درج باد نمیں میں یہ جو نہ میں ہوگی ۔ کڑت کرا اسے
پاس بوئی ۔ اور با دیا ہسبب ورم او آئی چندہ دا بقدر بندہ کی فیل ہوئی ۔ میران او بندس بازیس کی گئی
او اس نوب نے میماق اللہ کو توال جو کو ڈانے کم میں کو شا مروع کردیا۔ ادرمیں با مرقت مجد تدکونے برمجد کو دیا ۔ کہ مسا ڈسے میں مین مین دو یہ کی ڈاگری کو بالوا ۔ ایا بالواسط میران اس کی تجویز ہے تیرکی ندرکرویں سے
قرور کوش مرجان دروکیش

ع مركو تعلوم شقا ١٠٠٠٠١ الخ

سمن میں یا ورہے کہ فارو تی صاحب کو مع ان سے گردپ سے مبروں کو ہم نے دبر ورہیے

ومعاف رعف برور بانونهين الفيلى بنالاتها-اوروه مي جمارت سركب سفر عقد

لادی بیاں سے ایک بیچے چل بیای اور جمال سے بیٹی بٹاورسے ووشیکے قریب ابدواست مو رائع چندرفقائے) اور النف علی بعد الکند وی وی وی وی وی ایجاء ہوگا ۔ کہم کو اعلی سیٹ مامل رنے ك معاسفيس يقيناً چندسكان كاسات كاسات كاليا وا ميونكد بعن وض وومتولات محاب كالجست سواد موت وقت بى فرمط سينول براجان ، بو بلك مقر بركيف بم ف الفرادى ميثيت سيج كوششين كبن و وه بادس سنة ارا ورنابت بوين - اورمصداق مه تويي مم مركم مركم مراح ميرن - محسالي دجعزد المهمين ايك مدوسيك بقائق بوش وحاس حسب نشا ماص كرفيرك مياب بوكة، مىدرىي مىيادام فولو گرافرى شورودكان سى كهمطائى خريد النفى فرائش فارونى صاحب س كُنْ يَ البهم فِيد عَ وَتُون سع منين كرك مك وكان وي فتى ياكونى اورسفسل عنى يكونك فولو كرافر كى دكان سے ،ور بيرميدرام كے غرشاء ان جره ، سارك كو ديميدكريد كان مك منيں ہوسكاكم مطافي مے ام کو جی اس میلا اس سے پونسبت ہوسکتی ہے ۔ بجرب سے ابت ہواہے کروہ قرامند وال و فو ير بي المعالى المعاب كاشكل مبارك بداين اللي على الم المعالى الما المعالى الما RETOUCHING ا يسے چلا ماسى -كرفودان صاجول كے متعلق الي دكسرلعني المرينے ير ميثياني موتى ہے -

ال توبيكدر الفاك فاردتى صاحب في وول سے مطاتی خریدى - اور بمارسے كرو ب کے نائب ٹیوٹر مسٹر من وین ماحب کواس بٹول کے عمل دعربی میں اُ مفاقے کے معنی میں) کے لئے متخب کی ۔ یمیں واتی طوربرسلوم شیں کوان سے و جمل وعربی میں ایم مینی بوجے معنی مين كاستول من كال الراء مكن بها في سام ترت وقت مين دست ين جا كيدن يرفيخ موت کا غذوں کے اگریاے مزور سے - ہماری تم کے موٹمنوں کے دول کواس محردی، برسخت صد مہ بينيا - سكن معن الما يندو الما الخ يماكم فأكرك ابن كب كود مبروت كراك تعين كاكى واور المماندكان كسك دعاكى كى كو مدا أ شيس ما رس بيث مبارك بين عبر دي -

رستے میں جاری نظرالا ری کے ایک کوسے برولی - جمال قام دیکھے ہی ویکھی نظراً تے ہے ۔ ا ورغوسلان ك ول كاطح دايان سے فالى تق - أس سے ودوداح ميں ايك بخت رك ك صاحب تنها دجوفاروتی صاحب کے گروب سے نعلق رکھتے ہیں) کا وال سے سرعینات بیضے فے اور برگری رئیج ل کے قریب ترب تربورہ کے ۔ تاکہاری نظردں سے اوجبل ہوکرایا ہا پالی د جيب عربيبهان كايان يرسيطان ميا يادواب - مي يت وكان بواكم مارس مد و فی کھانے بکانے کے لئے یا اور پی جا دہے ہیں۔ پیرٹی بونیارم اور گوئی پرنظر ہوی ۔ لیکن پیرٹیال کا کہ اور دی تو آسے کل مراکب کوئی ہوئی ہے۔ "، ایمکن استحقیقات کرنے پر مسلوم ہوا کہ یہ واقتی ایک و صاحب ہیں۔ چن نج ٹی البدید، فاروتی صاحب سے درخواست کی گئی ۔ کوچ کا اُن کی سیف کے اُور و یہ جگر عور تول کے لئے منصوص ہے ، لکھا ہوا ہے۔ اس لئے دہ مجا زمنیں کہ و فی بیشیں چنا نجے یہ سنتے ہی جن وچا کئے بغیر وہ نظریں ہجا کر قوراً سیف سے اُن کے حق بیں دست بردار ہوئے ، میں سے بہنچ کی صفول اور اگر نقا ۔ وجیدے ہم کا فی کے مشوط نف نہ ہوئے ۔ کوئی آئی واقع بند ہے ہماں کہ مائے کہ مائے کوئی آئی واکر سرکار کے ساتھ ہجوت کرنے کے قریب پہنچ قومعلوم ہوا کہ واقع بند ہے کیونکہ مائونکی واور ہوئے اور جبرا سے کے خوا میں میں کہ ور نہ ہوئے کہ فی آئی ہوئی اور ہوئی اور ہوئی اس کے حسیس سے در میں نکل گئی ۔ وا ور بیتر آگئے ؟ مدایا اب کیا بنے گا ۔ مرجبوا سے تر قوا نے آئی مندی کے صدیمی سے رکم فائی کی مائے کی تر اور جبرا سے کہ تر فوا نے آئی مندی کے صدیمی سے رکم فائی کی مائے کی قون پر می خوا نے آئی میں کے صدیمی دیں اُن کی آئی سے اس کی گوئی ہوئی کی جائے ۔ وہ خود تو شیں کے حسیمی دی کھرا ہوئی ایک ان کی آئی ساتھ تھو یہ یا س بی کھرا ہی اسٹر لیف و فقرے گئی تو اور ہوئی کوئی ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی کوئی ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی کوئی ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی کوئی ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی کوئی ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی کھی ہوئی اور نہ ہوئی کوئی ہوئی اور نہ ہی ہی ۔ میں دو موٹو ۔ یا نہ معلوم کیا ؟ قصتہ کوٹا ہ اجاز ت نہ کی ۔ اور و اور س ہوگر مجیلے گئی ۔

ے پیرخال کیا ۲۰۰۰،۱۰۰

چانچ ال ارد کے جیٹ کشر صاحب بینی تعمید ارصاحب کو فون کی گئی - خال رکھئے یہ فتر ،

کو بچید اسا ہے ۔ یہ درحتیت " سنبت " ر ۱۹۸۱ کا کا سوال ہے ۔ جیس یا و بڑتا ہے ۔

کد ایک دیا گئی کشر صاحب کوایک و فد ایک گا کول دکورہ پر جانے کا اتفاق ہوا تھا ۔ لا و ہی اُن کو ایک سنم خرا لیف نے یہ وعادی تھی ۔ کہ فدا مصاب ایس کو بٹواری کرے۔ اس لی اطاع یر میں سوالات کا جواب تھیک ہے ۔ کہ فدا مصاب ایس کو بٹواری کرے۔ اس لی اطاع یر میں سوالات کا جواب تھیک ہے ۔ کہ فدا مصاب کا باہ ہے و بٹواری کرے۔ اس لی اطاع یر میں سوالات کا جواب تھیک ہے ۔ کہ نواری برا برہ و بٹی کمشر کے اور ان اس محقید ارتبار میں اجازت کے اور اس لیے تحصید اور برا برہ جیٹ کمشر کے ۔ غیر سی ای و قبلا معترضہ تھا ۔ جہ س اجازت انگی ۔ بھر ہم کہ ان کہ ان کہ کہ بھر ہم کہ ان کہ ان اور کیے گئی اور کہ نوازی کا اور کیے گئی اور کہ کا و دورت کی داور یہ کہ کی ودورت کی دا شکر کے دوراس کے متعلق ایدوات کی دا شکر کو تو کمن کی دا ور یہ کہ کی دورت کی دا شکر کا اور کیے گئی ان کہ ان کہ ان کہ بی معنوظ بری یا دورت کی دا شکر کا بی ودورت کی دا شکر کی جو میں معان رکھیے گا

بندة عشق الماكوني كدف است شوق سيم عتبت كاوه بردان رس

بى رواب كر كمجيرے ده كل شوق مجود اورسودائي محبت ميره دارارب

نشق فاموش مرميش تظريبو مردم،

عشرت فاموس مروب فامشی وانع همد دنده مستاند ایم می فامشی وانع همد دنده مستاند ایم می میشرع کشن ماری سم می در می می می می می می در می كام ك منبط س فرياد س بيكانه لب كثائي سي محبّ بن وال آب اسطرح أنميث وعشق مي بالآماع!

> له لانگ نیوکی نظم SILENT LOVE . *276

معلم والي

سکوت کی پرسکون بتی میں اضطراب کی اندھیاں اعظیں ۔جوامن پیکون سے بدرجا زمگین ترتفیں ۔
خزان کی ایس آ ہستہ ہمار کے سح افزین نفوں میں کھوگئیں ۔ ساز فطرت کی آ رہی جو مست فا موشس
بڑی تقییر کسی غیر مرقی معزاب سے چھوٹ جانے کے لئے بات اب نظرا نے تھیں۔ زندگی کا معصوح سین مرقع
اک نئے پیکریں تعلیل مور ع بی ہم ہستہ ہستہ اسک ایسے جس طرح کسی جیس کے فاموش نقرتی بان کی سلح
سے اپنی بیٹ نی کو چھاتی ہو تی کوئی ہمیں گئی دواں ہونئی دوج اس پیکریں تعلیل مور ہی تی ۔

عنن کا و یہ اس مرقع کو ا پانخفہ دیے کے لئے اپنے ہوائی پروں پرسوادا فر آ ہُوا آیا اوراک بھراس مقع کے بعلو میں پوسٹ کرتے ہوئے اس نے کہا ۔ اسے بیکر دنگین اعبت کی سحرا قرین دادوں ہیں تری دوج معیشہ کوئی رہے ۔ تو فرشتہ محبت کے مبتر میں مید شہ سرگال رہے ہ

وضیے و میسے سروں میں آک راگ الابت ہوئتے ووسٹیزہ بعادر قعال ارذاں ، مجواوں کے مبوس میں بنا ل اسٹ مرقع کے بہلو میں اکو کی بہری ۔ اس کے نازک نازک بیوستداب ہے یہ اے بہر زگین! وندگی کی سین رعنا تیاں جب عراں ہو کو فطرت عالم کو گھیرے ہوئے ہوں ۔ جب بزم ہتی رقص وسروو کی اما جگا ہ بن جائے ۔ جب ا فراطِ مسرت سے دورِح زندگی خود می محورتص ہو۔ بھے اک جاودان فاش سکوں سے
سکا نارکھے کا

دوسنبره بهارنے ابھی آماہی کها تھا کہ یکا یک بھی ہی سابی پھیلنے نگی جو صطر بہ لفظ کر ووپ ش کوابی البیٹ میں نے دہی تھی۔ میلائے شب اپنی سیاه زلفیں پھیلائے جلی امری تھی۔ تاریک سائے اس کے ارد گروناج رسیدے ہوئے۔ اس مرقع کے قریب آرفی میں اک مہلا سا اد تعاش پیدا کرتے ہوئے اک سود کن صدا میں اس نے کہ اللہ حسین پیکر ا جب منام و شاہری آخوش میں مرحمیکا نے او گھ دہی ہو۔ جب و آنیا کی اس نے کہ اللہ حسین پیکر ا جب منام و شاہری آخوش میں مرحمیکا نے او گھ دہی ہو۔ جب و آنیا کی اس نے کہ این موخواب ہوں۔ تیری ان ورخش اس میکھوں سے نیند ودرکسی المعلوم بی کو جی جائے آئی دورکہ تراختیل کی اس مک رسائی حاصل مرکستے و طویل راقوں میں تری روح قرار کو ترسے۔ تری روح تراق ہی ہے ترا ول کا بہت دہ ہے تراجم ارز تا مسلم کی اس کے میں تھے کوئی تک رسائی حاصل سے تری مردی تراق میں تری روح قرار کو ترسے۔ تری اور اس کے میں تھے کوئی تک رہ سے جائے۔ اس کا شب کی شہزادی جائی گئی۔ اور اس کی مگر شراتی کھائی آئی ایل کی تی اُمید کی دادی نے اس کا شب کی شہزادی جائی گئی۔ اور اس کی مگر شراتی کھائی آئی ایل کی تی اُمید کی دادی نے اس کا

طبوس زگبینیوں کا گواد و تھا۔ اس کی آنکھوں میں اک جادوا فیلش اک پائند بسی مثال تی۔ اس کے سبک رفقار
پاوُل برید گلل گزرا تھا کہ وہ اسے دوران دنیوی الانشوں سے بہت دورکسی معموم سبتی کی طرف نے الحریں ہے۔
اپنی حاتی انگیوں سے اس مرقع کے بالوں کو چوت ہوئے اس نے کس خوفرد و مذہولے بیکر جسین بالد نہ گے کے باند ولہت میں میں تیراسا غذو دوئی ۔ حب عملی سوگوار قار کمیاں تھے پریشان کریں گی۔ میں اس مسیاه میرانک تا رکھوں کو اک جب بالا نے دوئی سے بیں روشن صابی بدل و ذکی حسین بیکرافسرو و درجو ا



زندگا زاری آزارے ترے بغید دو گرای مین جمعے وشوارے ترے نبیر

ننمسئہ بھبل صداستے نا د بن کر رہ حکیا جلی کھی ایک کھٹک فارسے تیسرے بنید

شادکای کاستاره سوگیا جب تو منیس دیدهٔ جو د فلک بیدار سے تمسیر سے بنید

ایم اب مجد سے ان ایا جا انسیں سکت ہے ہار زندگی کا ناز بھی اک بار ہے تربیرے بنیسر اسٹ کی جوش جو سسدہایہ للف جات اسٹ ن خستہ بسست نا دارہے تیسے کنیسے۔

منظور کسن (بی-اے-ازز) فزندكهسار

شیرفان نے جلدی جلدی قیم ا در مجھے ا پناجیم دکھایا - اس کے جیم پر جگہ بر جگر میروں کے نشان کے ۔ اور کچھے میں ابھی تک چفتے ہو کے نقے۔ یاد کی کری نون کے اور کچھے میں ابھی تک چفتے ہو کے نظر کے دی کے کری نون کے اور کچھے میں ابھی تک پھنے ہو کے نقے۔ یاد کی کری نون کے اور کچھے میں ابھی تک پہنے دگا ،

" آئے قرق م من پرچرے کی ہے ہیں! تم پرکیا آفت پرلی مشیرفان!"
" آفت ا ا ؟ " شیرفان کے چرے پر بنیدگی کی ایک امرود ٹرگئی - اور اپنی مغوطی کو اند کی صبحا را دیکھ است ا ا ؟ " فت ا ا ؟ " شیرفان کے چرے پر بنیدگی کی ایک امرود ٹرگئی - اور اپنی مغوطی کی ذر ہو بھے ہیں - ہیری واوشی ا اولا " سیری و است ن عجیب و غرب ہے - میرے پانچ اولے جنگ وجل کی ذر ہو بھے ہیں - ہیں اتفام مے بھا دہتی ہوئی ہیں - میرا سرے بال دکھو - ان می فیم سنید ہو بھی ہیں - میں اتفام مے بھی اور بھی کی یا واب بی ستار ہی ہے - اور میرے برف دل میں اُتقام - اور میرے دخی دل میں اُتقام - اور میرے دخی دل میں اُتقام کے شعید اب ہی بیرک رہے ہیں ہے

شیرخان کی اُ واز بھر گئی - اس کی وشی انگھوں سے سفید موتی اس سے رخساروں پر دھ مسکنے گھے -اور اس کی سفید دار می میں مذہب ہوئے نگے -

میراول برآیا - ا، یه بورها پشان من قدردد دمندس - دانتی بوی بچل کا صدمه قابل بعداشت ب جس نه س ت بخرای ول کو پانی بانی کردیا ہے - میراول رحم وکرم کے جذبات سے حمد ہوگی -"شیرفان ! یس نے انته تی جوش ہے کہ" اپنی کہ نی سناؤ - سس اس سے زیادہ یس کچے سنائیں چاہت ، شیرفان سنبل کرمیے گی اس کی خون ک اسکمیں دور گذشتہ کی ادسے چکے اکمیں ،

وہ إ - بت دور سائے پا أول كى دُصند لى دُصند لى تعديري وكورہ ہويى ميراوطن الون ہے - اس وائي با أول كى دُامن ميں الك براه ذار ہے - بال ميراسب براوطن الون ہے - اس وائي با أولى ہے دامن ميں الك براه ذار ہے - بال ميراسب براہ بار الله بار ميل الله بار الله بار

لگ ای بیلے وقی اللہ ایک طوار باندھ دیا اور پیرک الب ای تیرے با واکی ملیت ب کہ قیدال موسی با ای تیرے با واکی ملیت ب کم قیبال موسی برا آب به به اور خان کے بیٹ میں فرجانی کا خون جی سار بات ا ملی خصیدا بھی تما اس نے بھی جاب میں کا لیوں کی وجھا المسٹروع کی اور کہا "حلیت خان اخردار! زبان سنبھال کر ہوا ۔ تم کون بو مجھے روکنے والے ؟ إ

حرایت فان کے لئے ہی ہا نہ کا فی تھا۔ اس کا فی تھا۔ اور تبلاس کے مرحت سے آدر ہا تھا۔ اور تبلاس کے مرد بات ورفی سے آدر ہا تھا۔ ورفی میں گرنے میں گرنے میں گرنے میں کر بادر فان شیعنے ۔ بعدو تی کا مشداس کے بیٹ کو گور را تھا۔ ورفان چیت ایٹ ہوا ہے۔ اس کی ایم بیل سے خون کا فوار می جاری تھا۔ اور خوار کی اور فان جیت ہوئے فون میں ای قد فر او فراد کر خون کا فوار می جاری تھا۔ اور خوار کی اس کے چرب بر حک کواس کی بیٹ فی کا اور بات اور خوار کے اس کے چرب بر حک کواس کی بیٹ فی کا اور بات اور خوار کے ستھال سے چرب بر مت جا ایس نے برای تکلیف سے آکھیں کول دیں۔ اور مسکراکر بولا اسام جا ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں بالے ایکی تعلی اس کے خوار بات ہوں ہوں بالے کے توان میں۔ اور مسکراکر بولا اسام کا میں۔ اور ایک خریب فی بیا ایکی تکلیف شیں۔ مرف یا تین ہی سے نون بت ہے تا میرا انتی گھٹے کا اور بولا " بیٹا اچرے برخون کیوں کے خوار کے خوار کی درو بولا " بیٹا اچرے برخون کیوں کے خوار کی درو بھ

وہ میرے چرسے سے سب کے بھانب گیا در بولا "اب بس بھی کے مرنے والا ہوں - ایا اور بولا "اب بس بھی کے مرنے والا ہوں - ایا اور بولا "اب بس بھی کے مرنے والا ہوں - ایا اور بولا اس بھی مند برخون مقابوں اکد وگر کہ میں دکھی کر بر مرف بھی مشیرخان کا بیا بادرخان موت سے ڈرگ ، مرف بوداس کا چرو زر دی - ابا جان - بھال موت سے درگ بوداس کے بیا ایک ولیس کے بیا ہے ہے۔

میں جدلی کے جہان بیٹے کی بیٹی عائیا ہیں شن رہاتا اور درج تھا " بیٹا اول میں کچھرت قا شیں رہی ہولا آبا اس بی صرت و ٹیا میں لئے ہوئے آس دئیا سے جارج ہوں کہ بے غیرت بردل اور بٹی ن کے نام کو بٹر لگانے والے ولا نے بیت قوال جاتا کہ شرخان کا بیٹی بھی لانا جا اتا ہے گرا ہ اب تو تمام گاڈل والے برست واکوتیل ہوجانا ۔ کم از کم اسے بیت قوال جاتا کہ شرخان کا بیٹی بھی لانا جا اتا ہے گرا ہ اب تو تمام گاڈل والے بر کہنے کہ حولیت خان نے ہا ورفان کو کے کی موت مار فوالا ۔ آو ایا جان ایسی فم بھے کھائے جارہ ہے میری ہی کہنے کہ انتظام الالی شرفیان افغانی انتظام اس کی تھے میں جیش سے اس کھی سکوات کے بلے میں ایس کے ایور اس کی تھے میں جیش سے اس کے کئی سکوات کے بلے سے کو دروین ہر ہے تا باز آن الی سے اور سائس قور دیا ۔ مرحم کے لادز ارجر سے پر ایک معموم مبتم کھیل ہے تھا ۔

اس دات بردوسال سيتسك بوان فرزتد كى موت سد دياميرى المحول ميل دهيرتى -اس اثنامي

یں نے اردی ہے ایک اور لگایا کرکسی طون فان اقد نگے۔ تواس کے ساقد دو دو اقد ہو جائیں لیکن دہ ہی ایک

پی بندل تھا۔ فور کے ایسے گوسے محت ہی منیں تھا انقام کا مجوت میرے سرپایا سوار تھا کہ باد یا میں نے ارادہ کیا

کہ اس کے گور ہی کیوں خوصا واج لودس میکن اخبائی فیر شکواک کو کسا "خردار ایک بیک تورات بین اسکی جان ہوی ہے

اس کے جوڑھے ماں با ہرب اس کے معموم نہتے ہیں اسکی دیمشنو مہٹی ہے۔ ایسا نہو کہ اُتھا م کے جوش میں اُن ن

م شیرفان ؟ بین فی ایک جماتی لیکرک شیرفان میان یک که کرفا موش موگی کی تصفیم موگی تم فی ذکرک تنا

كرميري بري ورميرے بانج بيٹے بھی اشيں لا انيوں كى نذر ہوگئے ہيں ا

ا المرزوروار شرفان في المدرو المركرك المريك في المحتم نهي مرك في مرب المجول بيضاور بيوى اى مزدل وليف فان كے چار بعائيوں كي قد سفتل مجت سرطوالت كمؤنث ان كاذكر كرئ تت كرون كا مندل وليف في الراح كماني تسنيم إ

میں گاؤں کو بڑی درسے بہنی جلس سماع نوب گرمتی " معین " ایک عجب و لسوز رتم سے نفے الاب رہی می . غیورا وربها در سیمان جن کے مغرور سرطواروں اور تو پول کے آئے غم نہیں ہوئے ہے" : زاری سن کے آئے سر عبد کا کرمیٹے ہوئے تھے ۔ آ ہ آ ہ اور واہ واہ کا بازارگرم میں کیم کیمی ہی ج با بنے اور وس دس روی کے نوش بی بائی جی سے یاس بھیے جا رہے تھے ۔

جب برسخ تو لمائفه بالارى فى ا

چشم ذون میں اس کے ہاس بنج گیا۔ اور کمبل کے نیچ چپا تجوالیت اس سے اس کے فسار کے ساق تھا دیا ہے کی تفند کی سے حوافیٹ فان چنک بڑا۔ مجے دیمہ کراس کا رنگ ذرو بڑا کید اور میں کے بتے کی اند فرمز کا بنیٹ نگا۔ مجرا جوانیت کو جد لگا با با با با ہے ہے کہ کہ ساتھ لاو۔ مقابل کروہ لیکن مقابل کوئ کا کو جب " بزول ا تم نے بٹھانیت کو جد لگا با با با بتول رکر کر گوڑا و با ایک فوفاک ڈز کی کا واز اگی۔ حوافیت مراج اتفا۔ میں بایوس ہوگیا تو اس کے سرکے ساتھ بتول رکر کر گوڑا و با ایک فوفاک ڈز کی کا واز اگی۔ حوافیت مراج اتفا۔

داگر رنگ یک فئٹ بند ہڑا۔ لوگ بڑ بڑا کر اسٹے۔ مرجبین کا مجول ایب چرم کمار گی ۔ فون کے طور پر پشیانی بر دونوں با تقور کو با ۔ بھیے محصوم نیک گئے سے نید میں کھوٹا کر بڑتا ہے و تبغلیم اور مست
کے طور پر پشیانی بر دونوں با تقور کو کول ۔

" فان جی ا فدا کے لل ... ف رسول ک ... ک ... ک فاطری منون اور شب کے المدے اس کی ذبان ملا الذی تی مرجین ا فا وش رموا میں نے کوک کرکدا ور پر وا طرن کوئ طب کر کے بند اور نے اس کے المدے ایک میں دروات کے المدے کئے لگا یہ بھا نیو بھے افسوس ہے کہ میں آپ کے دنگ میں بہنگ ڈوال دی ہے ۔ دبکن میں وروات کر آب کوئی تی بی کرتا ہوں کہ جھے انتقام کے سلنے چند منط اور بی ویٹ جا ایس المحالی ہوئی تی بی سے بھائی ہوئی تی بی سے بھائیوں لیدول فان - سرطند فان اکا فرفان اور سے فان کرمینے ویا ہول کہ دو بادی بادی آئی اور میرے ساتھ مقابلہ کریں۔ آجان کی پٹھا یت کا امتحان ہے الکین ان کھار دل پر افروس سے المحال الما میں ان کھار اللہ مذکول کرا گھا۔ اور میرے ساتھ مقابلہ کریں۔ آجان کی پٹھا یت کا امتحان ہوا جا ای مذکول کرا گھا۔ ان کوئی المحال میا دا ایس مذکول کرا گھا۔ انگوں نے کا فول میں انگلیاں دے ایس۔ گاؤں ڈوا وزکی صداؤں سے گوئے لگا۔

م شیرفان ا بن اتقام بے چکا تنا " شیرفان فاموش تھا۔ ہیں نے اہم میں ایک تھا کواس کی فرن ویجدا اس کی اہمیں سے ختیں اور واراحی انسوال سے تر تبریختی ۔ میری آنکمیس می نم آلود ہوگئیں۔

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شنارات

دخیبرداموجوده پرچه په داسی تنکی لنهاوخت کښ لیکلی شوی ده - چه یوطرفته خاد یونیورسټکی امتحان په سردے - یو یو منت تیمنی دے - نو مجبوری ده - چشد تا نر او مختصر اولیکم - اوخیله غاړه خلاصه کړم - بل طف ته د کالج نور پښتا نه دونوه چه د پښتوسره یی څه د پیسپی نیشته - د اِمتحان د نزدیکت او په هغه د غه محانورانه کان خلاص کړی - که زه ورته ډیرادوایم نوځه سه

چہ دَ زر کی مینہ کی نہ وی مین به کی نه کری دَ مُلا په تعویدوند

دَدی ندروجه هم خوخو خلد دا ژُوا ژُولی شوین - اوزه نی بیاس دوباده کوم ، چه حُرب پُنبتاند رونوه دَخپلی ژبی هی قل دنه کوی - زه وینم چه دَ پُنبتنو په نامدمضمونوند دَخیبر به اُددوحصدکش شایم کیږی - نوبیاولی سه

خيل في كوه عرممريه يردوني خان تالاكره

خا ددی بره خبرونددا مطلب نه دے - چر په اردو حصدکس دی پئیتانه مضمون نه درکوی - بیکن داخبره ضروری ده چراول خان او بیا جهان - بعنی اول پئیتوادبیا اُدد ادس چر خرداد سیدلی دی - هغه هم غنیمت دے - په قولو سرسری نظراً چولوسره دا معلومه شوه چر په کالج کس د پئیتوکانی شاعران پیدا شوی دی - دَدوی دُون دُون دُ داد قابل دے - خویو نقصان پکیس ضرور دے - او هغه دادے چر دوی اکثر دُقومی او تعمیری شعرونو په خای دُسس او هیئت شعروند ډیر خوبه وی - حقیقت دادے چر نن ورئم مونو تد داسی شعره ند جوړول پکاردی - چر په هغی کس دُ قوم دُو یخولواً و خرتم یری کاد شوی وی - دویم داچرد نافر مضا مین ډیرکم وو - امید دے چر آین و به دُدی خبری خیال اوساتل شی -

فاردق انغانی افسانه دیر بسه او په اصلی پُنبتو کښ لیکلی ده - البته په بعضی غایو نو ککرد پښتنواو د دمونا د اوانداذ او د معصوم دومره در په زا تکوکښ د تکول فټی خاصئ دی - بیکن کر انصاف اوکړے شی نوددینه بغیرد افسانی مزه ورکیږی - د نامرادسیم په افسانه کښ مجید د ښایسته نقشی دا خکاوکوشش کریدے - اوتر خه حده کامیاب شوے هم دے - ولی د سیم داسی به سوده اوب سببه مرلئ کښ د افسانی مقامی دنل ندپاتی کیږی - چونکر هغه بله طریقه د مرلئ خربه ندکوه کمکم مجبوری ده چرهم د غسی هدید د ناظرین شی -

و دُجنت دُنّهیکدادانو و دُرُون خُد تکره شَاکراش شوکت مُهمند دیره خوند ناکدادد و در دُخنت دُنهادد و در در دادی در مثا به نیکلی ده دخو دَ پیرانو او فقیرانو داسی سر سپوله و نه دو دیل پکا ککه چه پنځه داده کلی هم برابری نه دی - پرکائ کښ دائی :-

خود پرخپلد دَجنت خو تهیکدارشوی چدد پیراود ملا به نوم نامدارشوی

" په کنروکښ يوه شپه " نقل بئا بنه اومزاجيم طرخ باندی ليکلی شوی ده - ليکن
بعمنی ځايونو کښ دومره د تفصيل نه کاد آغيشة دے چرب يوانتريش يوه پانړه وک کويدا - هم دغيسی د او رښتنی دوست ليکونکی دوموه اوږدی اوږدی فقې او د
وضاحت د پاره يو يو تي دومره ځلد ليکل دے چرته به وائي چر د چونه ئي کم اوخک ادودرسرم ئي ترجيمهم کويده - خدبه بنه وه کد د ځان نه يی خه ليکل وے -
په شعراد نو کښ د سيد دسول صاحب د سپرلی سنده ده "بنه مزيداره اود دخت
سره مودونه ليکلی شويده - او اهيد لوم چرستا سو به ديره خوښه شی -
د سرم بلند بعض شعرونه د موقعی مرم مطابعت به خوری ليکن مجينيت مجموعی ديد
خو خيالات دی -
سرم خالات دی -
سرم خوالات دو
سرم خوالات دی -
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سرم خوالات

که مفتون شعرونه که یوبل که پاسه ښه دی - ډیرساده اوکه اصلی پښتو لفظونه کی استعال کړېږی - او دائی حد درجم کمال دے - خوسره دَدی په ځنی ځایونو کښ که خپلو خیالا تو په ښه شان سره اداکولو کښ ناکا میا به پاتی شوے - او په ځنی ځایونو

دَ ډېرى شوخى نه كى هم كارآ خست دى - كه چرى غواړى نو دا خا مى په ډېره آسانه لرى كولى شى.

دریاض شعرونه ډیر شا نداردی - اوپه بعض شعرونوکښ ئی تبدیلی د کوسنی په خاط شوی ده - سلیمان په شعره نوکښ تشبیمات اویکونکی په ښه شان نه دی اداکړی - بیکن د حصله افزائی د یاده شایځ کړے شو۔

یه آخر کنی به دکالج رون و ته دادر خوآست اوکهم - چه هغوی دخیلی ژبی د نزنی په آخر کنی به دکالج رون و ته دادر خوآست او کهم - چه هغوی دخیلی ژبی به ناطر خود دی طرف نه نوجه او کهی - او په اعلی او شاند از منعموند نو دالیکاوس وی دی د بشبتوحصی معیاد او چت کهی -

میاں عمتگر یوسف ''مدیر''

سلسله اصلاح الاقاغنه

دم دُوس "

چه نه دی کیری ځوی رب نه داری ته په نړ بوس کړی مولاچه فر زن د دکان ی جوړ یوی در دم دوس کړی

و خوری بر داسی جا به عول وهلی بیر-چهستانی کان له چرند بل غم کوی و لحظم و وجهده و ستاسو یه کورکنس خم کش بش دا علید ک

و کور دَ میر منی دره دُدی خاری به آور بده و را آویشید و به ع نی داسی او به کی داسی او به کی داروانی شوی لکد د محل بدع جد دَ برخی رست بنم اظها بعینکی او بد جر غونی آواز او وی را دو به خرع و دادهٔ تحلو کالد و موخوج و سرید لکیاد مے دُان لہ بل کور آباده وی و کمد چد دَ وادهٔ تحلو کالد

اوشواونزاوسم وك موهم ندد ككيد الماخيل قسمت دفي "

" ولى خورى و مست بابالدنه ئى تلى ؟ دُنُومُه ئى لوك شمد خُوك ئى لىددىباده تشفه جولى ندد و دا غلى يا

و یومست بابا پر میلاه - دُجهان طول با با کان م اولورول - دُهنی په دلبا دونو کښ اورغرین م ۔ په کا خود کلولوم شونهای اوچاوکدی - په طونو تو تکوم خپلی خوله کولی تمامی کړی - په کوډو تعویل و فرم شندی اوکړی - په دادوکا نوم هم خان شهید کړؤ د خوموادم د سره نه شو - کما په تئندی کښ په هم دا لیکلی وو - دُ سری غدیب څه کناه ده - خوان جهان د ی بل واده به او کړی - کود به نی آباد شی پ

ورسره یوه نیکه صالحه ښځه نا سنه وه د دروی دواډو خبرونه ک غوکونه تلکی کړی ، دد چهد کورمیرمنی خپله خبره خبرکړه د نود اورته دو عوننې ککیا شوه -

ا خوری وی د افسوس مقام دے ۔ جہد کد نیا ظولو قومونو تعلیم اومون و۔ او ورخ په ورخ کیما دی نزقی کوی ۔ خود ابن تسمتہ پئینتون لا هفسی دَجهالت پر تورو تیرو

کبن کیردے۔ خوری إ دابه کوم مذهب کس داغلی دی چر بابا کان چالداولادورکولے شی ۔ هذرغد ببانات دُمنونو خاورولائن ی پرانددی ۔ خان پوری هر مان دی ۔ دَ بابا دَدربادکا نهی خکلول شرك نه دے نونورخددی ؟ تونی تو تکی او تعوید دندنفنولیا دی اوصرف دشمنی کوی ۔ او دَ بود و مكادو به كند و دادو خان وجل دُجمالت انتاده ، خوری ؛ تااولاد فقط خدائ باك دوكول شی ۔ پاسه ؛ نبکه مسلمانه شه ؛ خدای او بیعبند ؛ نوبیا به کوری چرخدای ددباندی دحم کوی که نه ؟ کال بس به کوری که خیروی دسمند دخان به حوی به اومبادکی آ خیست شی ۔ خیروی دسمند دخان به حوی به اومبادکی آ خیست شی -

مينيتي الدوار براسر منينيد

"خان ا زیرت م درباندی ا و مبارك شه ا خدای تعالی در لم خوی در كرو"

د سمندر یوه خده مشكاره سر تررسر خپی ا بلی خپی ساه نبولی جری ته به د و دولاغله

اددائی اوری - سمندر خان دوستا نومره په جره كښ ناست چلم ئی سكولو - چه

ذ ځوی د یو ی و اور بید و نو د پری خوشحالی نه والو تو - فرنی د جیب نه د لشتو رویو نوټ

رااو د ایستو - خده شكادی ته ی و د او و لیشتو - او دوه نپی خپلی ا و دوه پردی كورته نی منه اولی منه اولی د بین و اولید و بردی د نوتول كره - د ننه د بنی و اولید و بردی د باده راغلی دو - چه سمند د ی اولید و - نوتول اولی سیم اولید و بردی د بردی د بردی د بردی اولید و - نوتول اولید و بردی د برده عو ختواو د سمند رجیب پرالی ساعت كنی تش شو . د سمند ر بخه به كټ كنی پر نه وه - سمند ر ته دی په ډیو تلوسر او وی چه صاد که د اولی د اولی تر شوید ک - د ده پیداکیدل خو به څدداسی به خاده صواده نه وی -

درسرم هغرینکر بنعنرهم ناسترده - هغرورند دُخوده او وند او آخر آکیا شوه ، ۔ « خوری ا درکو و نو به سره ساترکوبر « خوری ا درکو و نو به سره ساترکوبر دی جرف او اوس جرخی د او اوس جرخی د او شی داد دی جرد خدای شکر کن اده شی داد خیرات او کی د ته دمان داولی - دا نه خدای پوری خند اکوی خدم ؟

نورو ښځو دا غريبه په سنزمکو سنزمکو کښ وهلدنا به وی چه خوری يي ـ د کود مير نه

مم ودند پرتد شوه- او وی ویل - " نه ده د مونو تد د ملایا نو خبری مه کوه - ما ته پتد ده خيرتا ديري مصلى الوزولى دى . د نصيتونوبند دى برسردالس كورته يوسه -ومان دااوجليدل - دوز دروز او دم دوس شروع شو- دَ پسيوروپوشمانك شرونك دو و ما الوبيرور و كيك اولي اوكيك اولا دل اوس بادان دوستان ممند د ليسى شو جِدهلي كه جيشتى حيث دمه وااوغواده - دسمندولاس تش ده - اودبوذ في تربوغونك كرواولكياشو.

" يادان إخما خود يرفد ذره غوارى خوفد اوكرم - سرم بيسدنه لرم ي دا آور يدل

دو. چه قول برى دا سرم شو-

" ب غيرند إ دومره نادياند حُي دى شويد ، ادته پكس لا شومتياكوى - ظلله خان خرخ كو خوچشتى چهن راولد- علد اوزغلد و دولت رام سيتهنه به سود دوئی راواځلم-

سْمِنِدديهِ دَوُ دَوْ بازادته لايه ودلت دَام به ددكان كبن ناست وُه - به غني دَعِالْيَ ادمرة كيهاه باند ئ لاس وهلواو آدرتى بي كول - سمند ودع اويدكرسي كيدا سنو " سیچے إن م در تر حاجت بیسے شویدے ۔ مُوی م شویدے - لاسم الشدے۔

لله دويي به قرض غوادم يا

و اونا یکم ؛ کوئ دی شویدے ؛ اوسادك شه اومبادك شه - خدائ دى ددند رئ کړی - دد یک دی کاردی ې سړ په داخو ستاسو ځيل دوکان د ه - مونوه خو ستا سوتا بعداديو - سمندر خان إسنا دياره به رويي نه دى ؟ ١١ واير خوم ودكيا در رسا، دوه دره رسی غلور دره رسیم)

ده نه سیمتعمر ا ددیی م ککی پکاردی - بس یو خلود سوه به کانی دی " سیمتم ودته رويي او شميرلي - اووى ويل " نايكه إسود غوموه اوبكوم" إسمند درته ادوى" يره سيه هد چه څددى په طبعه وي - اولکوه - ستا او محور و خدد يوى ورزى غېره خو نه ده په چالاك سيرته دخدائ نددامو تعد غوختلد - ذري يره نيم دوي سينكره دمياشتي سود اولكوور

ا دم دُوس، بياش دع شور چشتی عين پرکه بداد که يده د برمه پريوند - آخر کينا سته او کياشوه

سمندر بی و قون به دی مصرع موت موت خوبه واخسته ، دخوشمائ ددکری دینه ممندر بی و قون به دی مصرع موت موت خوبه واخسته ، دخوشمائ نه یئ چینکی داری دااوونی او در کی ددار د شکو در و دوه نو قونه دراو دیکل - چشتی چمن به نوخونو قبضراو کوه او به یوناد سرم کی سمند دندا دکا تل - موسکی شوه اودی دیل دا شل رویی م دی منظوی خدای ددار در کرچه به مونو کی کوینه او بیوقون سمند دود ار بیا د خدای بینتو در نوفونه و داو دیکل - او چشتی چمن به دی مصرع بس کره -

بس كم به دغه فيصلده جهدا بي دى خلاى صالح اوخيموسه

" وائ به هلك صریشور وائ خما خدایه میوا ته شو مه رهای های خلفردا اوچلیکی" ممنّد دکره دیرگلهشور جلس فرزٌ دم شور سمند دکود تردَ بونوبه شان منده کړه ر هلك درُا لكونه په بى دد ليند دا تكيد وسرح دا پر يوت وه - او مهر پروت دُه ر په كودكښ ديد ويرانى دى ر په سمند د له غهر دستوند اد تكيد ل ر

دائمون د پښتنو د معاش تی جوند یوتك توریخ دے کاش که دوی دی انسانی نه عبرت داخلی اوخیل جهالت پر تیک یکاش ا

عبدالرازق فارق افغاني

دَجِنَّت تَهِيكُلُوكَ

ود هام - مكان ته داخل شوم - سلام مرواچه - نه پوهيوم چه چا دا خستو اوكه نه - غلى يو خوا ته كينا ستم - او دُملنك با د شاه په فكن كن شوم - چه كوم يؤد - تپوس م خكه نه كولو ما وى هسى نه چه دوى او وائى چه ته دامره لويه هستى هم نه پيزنى - نوگيد به شم - خير دى خيال كن وُمه چه شور چه محكريز نه سكه ره نه الكريز " به خوكم به غواړى نو به به و دى واوړى ؛ دا نوى سورى وى - حيران شومه چه تو اوسه خير ده داخه آفت ناذل شو - چه په دى كن يؤسمى آواذ اوكو چه فلانى او اوسه خير ده داخه آفت ناذل شو - چه په دى كن بن يؤسمى آواذ اوكو چه فلانى اشو - ماده نه شو - يا نوم كن او د خه به خيل كاد مشغول شو - ماده كن او مي به دى د د اوم د يدان ورنه لكه د پيتكالود كيد ماده كير چا پير ناست دى - چه په دى د و ران كن د ماذيه كار ان هم او شو - پيله كير چا پير ناست دى - چه په دى د و ران كن د ماذيكر اذان هم او شو - پيكن هيچا خه پر داه او نكړه - هم هغسى مست خواب پراته و و - او بخد بخه كا

ما در ند اودی چه پیر صاحب آشرع ظاهر کوری نه باطن یه آو که تا سوئ نمکه دی و ستاسو مسریدان هم کلونه خکی - ستر کی را دو بستی . به فهر شو . چه تاسوخلی خکه خواد یی چه د بزر کا فو عذت نه کوئ - چپ شه کنی په د مکه به دی د ننه کهم ما در ند اودی چه پیر صاحب به ته هسی په ما غصه کیدی - ماخو خه ویلی ندی

زه نخدخبر ندیم - کان خبروم - ده اووی - او کنه د دند و په د نیا کښ اوسی - خدخبرن - ما درند بیا نیوس ادکړو چه پیرصاحب با ناسو د ماذ گرموخ او نکړو - ده اووی - دهم هغسی ناپوه خبری کوی - مونوه په باطنه کود - دا نشه هم ددی د پاره کود ما در تد او دی - چه ما او منله چه تا سولوی بزدل او د اسلام معافظی - نوبیا دلی تاسو میدان ته نه دااوزی - چه مونوه هم درلیسی شو - او د اسلام هغه نبرشو به عظمت بیا قائم کړد - او د اسلام مغالفین د دی صغه هستی شر درل کړو - هغه اووی - چه نابینا فائم کړد - او د اسلام مغالفین د دی صغه هستی شر درل کړو - هغه اووی - چه نابینا فلقو مونو په وخت عنداکوو - ساتر کی فی سری کړی - مئر بی او ته ک او کنل اودی دیل چه دی مونو ته تی او کنل اودی دیل چه دی مونو ته تی او کنل اودی دیل چه دی مونو ته تی برکوی - ماچه بو خوا بیل خوا او کنل نو حالت خواب ده - چه به خبود شو ـ نو په شهر چل تو بینه دااد و نم - دادوی - دراعت و دروی - دراعت و دروی - دراعت و دروی - دراعت و دراعت و دراعت و دراعت و دراعت و دراعت دراعت و دراعت د در دراعت و دراعت و دراعت و دراعت و دراعت د در دراعت د دراد د در دراعت د دراد د دراعت د درای در دراعت د در

غللُ

چدد پار اود ملا پدنوم ناملاد شوی ند د دامره لوید تومه چرببزاد شوی دامام د کارنامو شرخبرد اد شوی تربه میند د نوم هم چی سرشاد شوی چد د قوم د کمل هئ ند ذمه واد شوی په ظاهره چه ایان غوند لداد شوی تربنا ی د هغه خرنا و عفاد شوی تربنا ی د هغه خرنا عفاد شوی

خود په خپله د جنت خو تهیکدادشوی په جنت کش به یواذی څرکد دان کړی تر د نفس د باره کمان ند امام و ائی چرمگدام په چرسو بگکوکښ غرناب کی خه جواب په د یوندان په مخکښ ستا وی زودمندی او صدا تت د د کی ترکومه نقیری نامه د خلی د یه ځان کیخوه

مختورن به د محشی نوید ورځ وی ته د فق په مجاکښ چه نونخوار شوی

ما قادري ا

دَ فلك دَبَم دفتادى دَ انزند يوبتيم هلك چه جمال به في ودنه وى، هم بي نه شود هذه و به بنه بده نه پوهيده و چه يلادئ دَدارِ فناند دارِ بقاند سف ادكود - او دے بتيم شود و خدمنده پس مودئ هم دده نه خپه شوه او ديناكي ندي سف اوكود - چا نحنكد بنه ديناى دى مه په دُنيا مه نيازيهي خلقه د

د شاهمان بادشاه ندماتی شو تغتوند

جال ککنی خو و دنه - لوکی تندی پری نیریداتی - آخریوه و درخ لوکی عبور کړ د -چربازار نه ورشی او دَچا نه سوال اوکړی - خیر دے دوان شو او دَیوکلچی واله بِه دوکا دَیوکلچی دَ عَوْ بِسُتُو دَپاره او دربِد د - کلچه ورکول خو پرکیده - ظالم هغه پولیس ته حواله کړو چه دابد معاش دے -

شو ورخی پس د جمال عدالت کښ پښی او شوه - عدالت د ے جیل نه اولېکلو او ده هلته غه له ه ډیره ترکانړی د ده کړه - جمال چه و تید نه داخلاص شو ندیوه کو نجکه هم ورسره نه وه - ډیر په بد حال وه - که یو وخت به نی خه بیا مونده - نو دری و رخی به خص وو - ناچادی غټ آنت د ے - آخر اراده نی او کړه چه جماعت ته حم شاید خدائ تعالی خول مهر بانه کړی - جماعت کښ نی خیال داغ چه هسی ناست یی نزدا پیزارسم کړه - ثواب به دی اوشی - یو خو پنړی یی سمی کړی وی په ملکانو شور جوړ کړو یه غل د ے - غل د ک - ینړی پنهی یه د د به و د ستو خپد او زغلید - د که هنکښ او خلق ور بیمی و - آخر او نیو لی شو - او خه وخت د یا ره بیا جیل خانی ته لاړ -

باداغ داځل يي إداده او کړه چه څه مزدودي ته لاس اچول پاد دي-

دی کبن یوسیاهی راغ غدلرگی کی واخستل - جمال اووی داکد زه به یی درسره یوسم لرکی کی واخستل اوروان شور سیاهی چه کورتد راغ نودهٔ تری دَ صردوری بسیم اوغو بنتلی - سیاهی انکاد اوکرو - وی چه ما درند کلدوی چه ته ماسره په پسبو درگی یوسه - خبره څول خیبری ته اور سیمه - جمال عاجز بیا حوالات ته دوان شو - او خدمود پس تیم شور په دغی موده کبن به په تیمیا نو ډیر دیات طلمونه کیمال - آخرتیمیانو بغادت او کرد - او د جیل نه او تستیدل - جمال هم ددی کس یو ده - د و دی خوبه بخادت او کرد - او د شبی به کی لاد و هله - یو کلی نه اور سیما او هلنه یوجها عث کبن دیره شو به بختر و خته نمو خوا اودس به کی کولو - یوه و در تری نه یوسی یوس او کرو چه د د کوم خای ی ؟ ده و د ته اودی سه

زه مساف د بل وطن يم پرون داغل، ن بريم، صابه ممر

خما برغه وائی و ن دلی صباً به دقی و هفته به اصراد دهٔ عوله قصه و سرنه نز خبو دی بیان کره و و هفته سری زره نوم شور اوورنه نی اودی چه با نکل مه خبه کیه و و نه به درله و نزکا نوی سامان دا نقلم و نه بیله مز دوری کوه و دا سرّے هم چه افضل به نی و دنه دی هم و بل و طن و ه و اومز دوی بیسی و و طنه داورك شوع و مان افضل به نی و دنه دی هم و بال اوا فضل دواره نواب دوستان شور او به بوسوای کبن بو خای اوسیدل و مال به تسمت کبن بوری تکوی لاهم بیکای دی و خه موده بس ناجوره شور خو اسی ناجوره شور خو داسی ناجوره شور چه در دنه او کساعت شور افضل نی خدمت ته ملانه ی وه به خیلو بیسو به نی و دله دا دو دورمل کول او بر هبزانه خوداك به نی و دله تأدولود و در من او بر هبزانه خوداك به نی و دله تأدولود د دنه او دورمل کول او بر هبزانه خوداك به نی و دله تأدولود د د ده دادی دورمی تعالی جود کرد و

دُ افضل او دُجِال دكوني سرم دُيورنگساز كوته وه - افضل چه به دكادندراغ نوبس هغه سرم به ناست وه - بودر كي دنگساد سرائ دالدته او دى چه خمانه دلسو لسورويو چا شل نونوند بت كړى دى - د هغوئ غبرونه ما سرم درج دى - دائي هم در ته اووی چه مرا به افضل شك دائی - بس بیا خه و و هغه دیوت اوكی - جما افضل ته اودی چه ستا دو پی پکادوی - نو مرا دصنده ق نه به دی آخستی دی - خو خور که چری خوا نیداد در نه بپوس او كود نو وایم چه زه نه یم خبر . تفاییداد را خی د كمری تلاشی ن اوكی اوهغه نو تنونه نی د افضل پرصنده وی كبس بیا مونده . نو ده چه د دینه چه افضل خه و پیل دے - جمال كویا شو - صاحب به دا دو پی مایتی كری دی - او بیایم دده به صندوی كبس این دی - زه دو چه هم ددی خدین شوی یم - به درستی مكل هغه نیدا یا نو چه بغاوت كری ده - هغوی سرم د جیل نه زه هم است به درستی مكل هغه نیدا یا نو چه بغاوت كری ده - هغوی سرم د جیل نه زه هم درستی مكل هغه نیدا یا نو چه بغاوت كری ده - هغوی سرم د جیل نه زه هم

عُدالت افضل بوی کرو - اوجمال فی ملزم او کرز ولو - او د تورو اوبو حکم فی بری اوخیزولو - لیکن دا خل هذه به خای د خفکان ډیرخو شعاله ده - لکه جه

شیخ سعدی صاحب نرمایلی دی دوست آن باست کرگیردوست دوست درپرشان حالی و دربا ندگی مال دُا فضل د بننون دوست و و - چه په سخت و خت کښ نی پکاد شو - مال دُا فضل د بننون دوست و و - چه په سخت و خت کښ نی پکاد شو - د ترجمه الروون نوشهروی

رددویم کال الوکه شبید بدکار وکس

مزاجيم _____ انسانه

اوچه زه خاصکر په ترمی کښ په ډير و خلفو کښ شپه نيرول خوښوم - او چه خوموه يوادی يم - دوموه خو شحال يم - ولی يوه ورځ د اسلم مبلمه شوم - او مادامناسب نه کڼړل چه خبل کود به مجبود کړم - چه ما ته چرته يواځي ځائ اوکوي او مجبورگرم ا شپه په حبره کښ دا سی دا غله - لکه د يوستف په ذندان مصرکښ -

ہو میے ،۔ ڈ مشرو تی خویم ؛ خہ نینی نبغی خبری کوی ۔ خولم او بیسه کنه " چلم والا،۔ "بس ډیرم ښه او کړه ۔ ستارابا نن ی څه کار دے ؟ دوجے :۔ داخو ډیرمست شویں ہے ۔ یو خو بینری وهل غواړی " چلم والا : "که څهرم کولے شی نو اوکه "

بس بیا غرود حدد سوید دکت ند دایا سیداد و در کنځلو کی شرع ادکړه هم د غندی به هلك ورند جواب وركولو - اوكد نور وخلفو نه دو پوهدكړی - لوبس تيار جنك وه و ييكن شكر دے چه خبره د نعه شوه -

دَ شَیی چداوده شو۔ نویو هُلُور تنه تاش نه کیناست . دَچِلم نه ی لوخړی واستلی او شور کئی جوړکوی و د دویم ۱۰ یوه او شور کئی جوړکوی و د دویم ۱۰ یوه که داځل م پیس او نه و لیستو نومکوره کنه - ربیس او نه وت) د دوره خاندی ده صرده نه پیس و بیستا شی ؟ دویم داځل تما شد کوه - ربایزی ویشی « دنل داید دنداځل تما شد کوه - ربایزی ویشی « دنل داید دنل - اول دنل وایه

بیا به نوری پنی و پیشم ـ

ددئم :- دنك به غميد يته - ردائيل يس ادوت)

بس بیا د بل طرق نه شور و دول شروع شو ما دره کبس وی په ده بنی شبی پول خوب دوی شور را دی کبن - یو خوب دا دی کبن - یو طرف نه « دوی شود ما دی کبن - یو طرف نه « دوه بینخ سی " او نشوه - او آخری سری شاید د دنك په پا نړه کټ کړو - بس بیا شور او دول شروع شو -

يوً:- " داموند نه منو ـ دُرنك قولى پانړى اوتى وى ـ داپته بيا تاسره دكوم ماى نه

دوئم : " تسم دے نه وی ونی " دو جے : " ما پہ خیلہ شمادلی مولی اوتی وی " دریم ، دنه صوده - پر مونو دو مره لخظم پیس کو ه - نوخیر وه - اوس چر مونو واس را خ دریم ، دنه صوده - چر مونو دو مره لخظم پیس کو ه - نوخیر وه - اوس چر محونو واس را

خلورم، تأسونه د بی ایمانی لویم بنه درزی - که دومره جادری نواون بیخه ددین " دریم ، " بیخه نه لس نوکیده " به دی کس دومره شود جورشو - چرجی ی بهسر با ند واخسته و اوداخوی ادو ویل نه چه به دی خی کس لادهم خوك شته - چونه د کلی بوسرے هم اوده ده و مد بری آواز اوکرو شغلی کیون که نه - که بل لاس مو

نیمه کهنته او نه وه تیره به داسی معلومه شوه به دکوتی بهت ما با نده ابراوت ده به هیبت سره دا با سیدم و نیمه کورم به یوکس محاکن سره نقره خولو سره کما د با سه دا بر یوت در دادی سره نیزدی و می باسه دا بریوت در دادی سره نیزدی و می باسه دا بری تردی در دادی سره نیزدی و مید ورسیده متقره او خوره و بیام لک کت دو ستودا خکو و او اوده شوم و به دی وخت کس چرکان میم استان و به به دی با کونه وی و مازده کس وی و بدددی مای بریکان میم استان با نکونه وی و مازده کس وی و بدددی مای بریکان میم استان با نکونه والی و مید به دی با دو سری از وش کول یه به سری او هفسی آندوش آندوش کول یه

مامر اسلم مامر دندن دغم دوندن

موسم دَ مِهادوُه بِه هم لوری جوړ شو سَه کلاادوُه - شین کبل په لوړه جوره توکیدالد دو - او داسی معلومیده چدد آسمان سیالی کوی - ځائ په ځائ دَ سپرلی تاذه شوی کلوهٔ داسی عکادیدال لکه چه په آسمان کښ ستوری ځلیږی -

ما دد کیری دا پریون فره - هر فرد بش دسیل به دام کیون و ه - سلیم هم دسید دیاده دسیند به غاره کرن بدو - دخلقو هجوم و و - توک جوری جوری او توک بواذی به سیل داونی و و - دفیاهم د سپین عزد نود و سنتر کو او د بنکلی د لفو دورشن دَبالا د سیند غادی ند داوتی وه - به اتفاق سره ددی او دسلیم سنز بدی به یؤبل برابری شوی - یوبل نه فی د عبت به سنز کو او کتل او دعشق عشی د دوابو به دره بیخشو د عبت د عبت د دیب چاپ و لا د و و - او به سنز کو کوکبن د عبت د دیب چاپ و لا د و و - او به سنز کوکبن د عشق خبری کولی - لیکن آخر د آمیبا خان ضبط نه کوی شو - او د سلیم نه فی د مالد استفسار او کود و هد به ما تو به و الفاظو شوندی او خود ولی او چه باس یک استفسار او کود - هد به ما تو به به الفاظو شوندی او خود ولی او چه باس یک اد کتل نو د خوشالی به ساعت د ما بنام تباده د ابر یوتی و ه - ا و دوی دواده پرمات د یوبل نه پیماشو -

ددی ند پس دُدواډو د دین مقام د سین عاډه وه - اوچی یو به د بل نه وډو جه د سیل عزم کولو مگر د نلك په زړه د دوی محبت سود نه شو د د تر نره د سیلم نتیجه دا او ختم او د هغه د کالج د دیکاو ښه و بست او شو - سیلم په سرو ستو کو په لونه کويوان د د نیا د فیری نه د عل د پاره د خصت شو - د عبت د د نیا نه د کتابونو د نیا کښه ی کن دان شو -

نيبر

رضیاهم د زون به خون بوه نه شوه - زره نی دعشق به غم عوب شو - اود بو بی دعشق به جرنده دل شه - والدین دَرضیا به نولید و بوه شوه - اود دی خیال دیاره چدد دخیبا د سودان فرے دغی نه شی - دَرضیاواده نی جور کرو - دخیبا خو دنیق حیات بیا موند - لیکن د زره تسکین به نی نه کیده - اوباد بار به نی دیل مه

په نر ړه کښ پؤآشنا ځا مايږي درمند خونډ دم چه پړې ځایککړې غوبلونه

دَ سی وخت و داوباد نسیم دَ سلّم دَغم سند ده به غیر جا دو کس اود مبامادغاً به دو کس غیر جا دو کس اود مبامادغاً به و نو کس غم دادی کولد - خلق دَ سلّم استعبال ند داغلی دو - سلیم نی اولید و-

لیکن اوس هغدسلیم په غم لړلے لکہ چہ نفنکہ دُ تلو په وخت کبن وُه نه وُه - بلکہ اوس ن خان سرع په سسرو شوندا و موسکی خندا، او ادکن کی کفن داو په فر الله سکی خندا، او ادکن کی کفن داو په فر سکی سکی سکی سکی سکی سکی یا خالو خود امیدا واد امیدا ونه پوره نه شور دخیاهم خد شوه - دکرده میشد، رپه سکیم بی په ذوره دوره او دُرل - یوه کویکہ یک ادو هله او درم ف در ماسلا فونه حرالہ کرو - او کان کی سکیم سرع یو کای کرو -

میاں مضل بجیں دُدریم کال

لاندی پوشظم دے چہ د پوونبس نوراحمد خان د طبع آدمانی نتیجہ دہ۔ مظم د در حصاتی ترقی "او کاو دنا پو صدخلقو د پو صیدالو د بارہ بیکلے شویدے۔ چہ پہ خبل موضوع باندی دیرا علی مظم دے۔ موند امید لاوچہ طالبعلمان به دا منظم په دیری د لجسینی سرم اولولی ۔ او کلوکس به د هغی د ا شاعت پوره کوشسش اوکری دیری د لجسینی سرم اولولی ۔ او کلوکس به د هغی د ا شاعت پوره کوشسش اوکری بینی د کلوخلقوند به دا منظم واوری ۔ او یہ صفهون به بی هم لوکوتی پوه کری

ج درز من

دُدهٔ تبردی دوښان لا دوالتي چه یو و دځ آسمان ته اوختم په خواېکښ چه خبر د آسما نونو نه پوره وی دالله دالوی نیمت یم او لید لے په لید لود جنت شوم ډیرخوشمال ماوی اوخا یی ادس ما و تد د و زخ ده حیوان شوم د هغی ا نتهاء ته

جنتوند و نصیب دسرا نبال شی دهٔ بیکل یو تمنیل کی پرکتاب کس پر دی سیر کس فریستی مماس وی مما شوق و م جدجنت م اولید لے زبیت جنت ند بو تالمه فی الحال پر په سیام د جنت شو در دے یخ سرا قبال وائی ددی بوتام یو سحوات

مسرا قبال وائ دوزخ ته ډير ديران شوم دى ملك و فرښتونديه پۇ سان شوم

به د با کبن آورید لی م قفی دی جد دوزخ کس اور انگاد مادلینی د ندزقوم به مادلهم شسكاده سكود جِيدُوْنَيا كِسُ داخُونُو دَياده عُمده چهجوړکړے دب د ياده دسمادك دوز خیان به په دی اورکښو لبلیگی

، ى سوكن به ورنتيك كنهكاد جديه وردى د قيامت شيم اوار سگرژه ندلنی وسمه نه اوس يخ يخريرون كده غرنك جهنم دك فرنبتو اوزمائيل دوزخ همدادك داسىند ده چم دوزخ كښ اوريليكى

اور به داوړی ځان سسره کنه کا دان دعی اورکښې دوی سودی هرزمان

چه جنت خدائ بيداكريك داكوره خيزمن هباو توميت ندغنادان شو يلاد دُخويه دورخيل دور دنه بركان شو بلطف يمزر اكوندى يتيماندى الموانعالى ديانصب كبن شروج مونوه خلقودا غريب طن سادكرة بى خبرە يەكوشىشدىناھى دى وُمعَى وْ وْسْ وْنْ بِهِ عُمْكُومِ صَفْتُونْمْ دُهر كوره موجوركيك يوزند ان دے بارانونو كبس ياماشى وى بالهند

داسى حالدد عن عموند دوطن كور موند جوركوك ف دورخ وكدوطن م ككرجوره توك غوجل كوى دجمن ند دزشررسول دحكم نافرمان شو دُوطَن هريوسي دبل دشمن شو يوط ف موده خانو كبن مقنولان دى هرسي يايدغفدد عايد يرى الد تومونو وطنونه خيل آبادكره هرسی دری وطن په برمادی د كوم وون ون چه مونويه كوكن تارونه يم كونه كبرموغوها، غو في ديران دے كودكوشه باذاد تجع هرجاى كبش كندد

عرفة دع يوردوزخ كبن اوسيدالدوى يؤ دورخ كبن مركبه لاوبال تلل دى

(نور)

وركوالي إ

(دانظم لِهِ نعامى فابلك كِن اللَّال مَا غَلَى د)

راچدغلم دُنیانه پوه لوبهکارخانه وه ۱۵ تایرشو وَړوکوالے څدمجبدزمانه وه د ۱

نه خبرله مُركه ندور وند بيراصلى الأبوهيم فره بخران نددبلبل بيسودكلال بوهيم مدروبلاربيماكي ميند ده كله بيرنا ديوهيم فريه جاعاشق ند دمنشوق نا دا نا دردوغ د بي فكرى نديميانه وه د ا

تيرشووروكوالي خدعجيه زمامده دا

ا ورترسم لاس کوه نیرخبر و م چرشر و لوی نیم نیم نیم نیم ماچه ا دارم نهر و خطر لوی پوی نیم و خطر لوی پوی نیم و خطر لوی پوی ند و در نیم نیم و نیم میدد می چه سپین ابتر لوی

غدښه دنن کی دمصيبت نه بيکانه وه دا

تيرشووړوكوالے نحدعجبه زمام وه دا

يوورشكى ژړل م بركښ م خند ابروه شوم كه مر وربريه هغى ساعت رضابر و كه مر وربريه هغى ساعت رضابر و كه مر وربريه هغى ساعت رضابر و كه د به بنائي جد اكر الم دا مر الم د الم الم

نديويك به بغفظ دسيد زيه نشأ ندوه دا تيرشو و دوكوال خدعجبد ذ ما ند وه دا

جِنْمُ دُدى تُدندُن دَ تَكليغُونُو نَهُ خَبِرِنَهُ وَم لَاسْنُ دُ فَلْكَ بِرَسِينَدُداعَ سوے تَهْرَمْ وَم درسندور خ بدلوبی عطلب كنن عنوند وم لوبوكنن عيرِم شوخوراك شكم برود نروم

مَست وُمدد لوبو بدشرالو مَبِيعًا مِنه وَ ه د ١

ىتېرشو دروكوالے غەعجبىر زماند دە دا

لاندېد د د ک يونت قرص مركه کونه و سيا برموكن ادكره پريوبل داي جنكونه دو غيالكن مُورْده درستم ذال انسام وه دا تيرشود و دكوالے غرنجبد زمانه ده دا

وختكين سيرك چه بده خواتر زيركلوندود بابد دسيند غاده يا د شنوشكو غوروندود كوه به حوكبها بنها بهای آوان و نه دو تل به به نبولی بیا خونوده كذا دونه دو

کلدخود بین و تخولت په وهناوطفلانه وه دا

ثیوشو دردکوالی خدعجبد ذمانه ده دا

بادم دے تراوسر بوس مفروخت بردن دو شرم جرمد سی نرده خ دون با مفتوره عيرُ برم سبى شو در سترشير به جكر خون دو الله مي كونكُ به شوم بي عكن و استاد ويره انست دو ا

لويد ورئح پيموند د امتعان سالاندوه دا نير شوور وكولك غدع بدزمانه وه دا

لاس به موية ترخ كوه د أستاديري كذارس سن به موزرا د مسؤسيت ظالم به وارمى غوبه به مونيولويه فاوخت دا تلوحصارس بين يوده كيدى دابيان حمايه شمارس

ىس تۇوند دا تلونكى مرحلى يوافساند ده دا

تيرشو وړوکوللے څه عجبه زمانه وه د ۱

لهتد لوسف كاكاخيل ددويم كال

ردائظم انعامى قابله كبن دويم كنز لے شويدك

هیتے قانون پرِحاوی و خلاص زادوی کہ یہ خاور وکیس غریری مستانہ

شخنکر بنده وی پر دُنیا صلك واند جه خه کړی هندکوی آز اد انه

موراويلاريرىوى نسكورمشفقا دخریوسویه ده دا شی ن مانم كلدبل غدخان لدجوركرى ممانر ند پیسه غواړی له چا نه ندآنه د مورتے دی کل دره آب و د انه بیایه دؤوهلوسسرشی دیوانه تك ماسام نيى دے لائم شى ستومالم ياكوى ينين يبينكو الملهانه يؤخوا بلغوا خكلوى في به شا مه خوره کسری دُدوی هم انساند دَ مور زره شي يرى باغ باغ دانه دانه جدسامان ورتدحاصردك شاهانه بيابدل كرى دے خيل خوى ملكانه يمكونتنى يندوس وهي علصانه سراسره نو شعالی دی بیماند كريى تباه اوس دُده موله طفلا نهر خكارى ده تد دغد حال ظالمانه ادادخوس وى دخيل خس يراشالم خورى يرمىندد ددى ترخد داند كه هريخو يي وى حالات اميرانه

اول دے د موریم غیر کنواں اُدوا کڑی نعم موده لیس دے دمورلم غیری کوئی کلہ دِی دکت دلاندی شنہوتے نه دَ مَإِدلرِم خطر نددَ أور ويره نرادم نحکی مرددی خوی نرایشوق کو لېس له دی چه نمی د دری څاور و کالو كلددلته كلدهلته غودذي يرنى برساری نړی د خاوروريل کښرون و مورا ويلارني دردا بورند به خوشی کړي نحنکه خکلی ماتی توری دخولی وانی يه کټ کټ چه پېرخندا شي پېر ډيرشوق يردى والكنس داسى غوښق تنم به والى چەدىشىر الوكلونو بىرابوشى ساکری" انکے، میرغیب، میرکنزے دا دخت دے یہ هست و د لودو اشی هائ ا فسوس لتدئى يلادظالم داكيركري دأستادد ضابطي يرقانون بندنسي طوطی خوبس مربوری نمروی بربنج کس دمبوى يه بوناد وشوش بلبلان شرى دُقانون ما تعني كرالدد هرجالد

دَ انُوْرَ بِه كُونَ بِتَلُون خُوشِعالَى نَهُ شِي بى قا نونه عمر خُودٍ وِى دحشيا نه رحمد الوَدددويم كالى

ماندادوابهجريدهم مسلمان ي مصرعه داوه ۱۰ ۱۱۱۱

> كوم دِ بُوت دے جہ مغلص درب رجمان كى مأتداووايه چه ته هم مسلمان ليُ

دنوحيد نورد به سبنه كس درخشان نه وبنم

په حقیقی اشمع رنړا د شبستان مه ویم

په صداقت سرع عمل د په قدرآن نه وینم صفاً دَ شدرع له قانون نه روکردان یی

ماتد اووايه چه ته هم مسلمان يئ ؟

هندس لب دِ دَ کعبی دَ خکا و آو نخه شر

لاس په قرآن دی دَ سبنی دَلُکولوڅه شو

تندى يە مزكر د سعماى د كينو د لوخد شو

رسمی سجدای اد اکوی بل ته تکران ئی

ماتداددايه چه ته هم مسلمان في ؟

تايم باك زي كښ دى كايوند د صنم جوركوي

پکش دی خومره تصویرونه بی تلم جور کری

په مجاذی نشتر نرخی د درد الم جوړکړی سود براونه کړی سراسر سربه نقصان کی

ماته اووايه چه ته هم مسلمان ني ؟

چەكى يەسر د ھلالى تىغونۇ سوئۇي كىرە

دَ شَاه خُلُود خُوا مُرِدِئُ قِصه دِ هيره كره

عير ٢٧ ميكزين

تاله زندگی نه د نیشن مینه چاپیروکره

ژاړم په دی چرچری تير مسرد ميدان ئي ما تر او دايه چه ته هم مسلمان ئي ؟

زړه سنا د غير په محبّت کښ چه دردونه کوی

سینه رباب دغم له سوز دی آوازونه کوی

په داسی زړه کښ به خه ځای درب دادو نکوی

کوم دِ بنوت دے چہ مخلص دُرب رحمان کی ا مانہ اور ایه چه نه هم مسلمان کی ؟

عَمَّدُ يوسف - دَدويُم كال

برانزه سنركل غفلت ويخيدا غوادي

کدیه عُنّات سره دنیا کبن اوسیدا غوادی درسم ورواج بویده کربیا ا دچتید له غوادی م

دُغلا مَى دَد نَعُيرونو كرشليل غوارى ته دَهن ستان كردوباره بادشاه كيل غواري

برا نزه ستركى لمفلت كرويعيدا غوأدي

پرین داکی اوغلا، قتل ما مهند ب کره خدخو کدر مجرح آفتاب که خوشیما غوادی ته

داخوی خصلت دکره بدل نجان مهذب کره نند کردین داکی اوغلا، تن هر پویش کرده بدل نجان مهذب کردند و کند کرد جمع آنتاب کردیند از می از در سنزگی لد عفلت کدویند از عواری ته

عَنْ ، حص ودواده لادندى اود عفلتكنس ودينه مرنيات يردنياكنن شرميل موادي ته

دولت، فروت ددواده لار ته نی اود عفلت کس عظمت، حشمت ددواده لارته ی اود عفلت کس

پرانزه سنزم كل عفلت كدويميد عوارى نه

شُكُوع بدوادرى خوراك لدده بلبل كوينه لددينه م زيات بهذلت كس عن المارية

ملك دُدُ تا گهه ئى ننى مزى پرى بل كوينه عطريتى پوهكى خوشبوكوره سنبل كوينه

____ پرانزه سترکی عفلت که و بینیدال عوادی ته

م هو بنیاری غوارق حال دُهر قوم اوکوره نن که بیداری غواری می مختلیدی خواری ند م بختیاری فواری تر کم دَخیر ملك اود خیرا قوم خوش الید تا غواری ند یرانزه سازگی لد خفلت که و بغیب له غواری تر

غور دُد بنا په حالت کړه که هوښياری غواړی دمهوندېدې پيا له خلائ که بېتباری نواړی ته

كُان كرة آزادته نور تومونوته اسباق كرميدا ككدد شمع كدا قوام كبس بليك عوالي تن

تغض وکینه بویناخیل قوم کیس اتفاق کرسیا نمان کروآزادته نور ا نه تواریخ کیس خان نه نوی خواورات کره بینیا کمدد شمع کدا قوام ک پرا نزه سنز محل عفلت که و بینید له عوادی نه

نفنول ننك يريدا اوكره شك بدآدادى بنستوند كدنن خالك بن دليد بيا جور بيل غوادى تر

کان کره بیاداوکره عورزنای به آزادی پُنِهنتنی نفنول ننای پینا اوکر کان کره جلبل مکه بنناک به آزادی پُنِهنتوند که نن خالهٔ بن دلید برانزه سنزگی ام غفلت که دینبده ل عواری تاه

به الشکلیو بیا کره بلند خان کره معلوم مسلمه د تلی ملک که دوباره حاصلید لغوادی ته

عت جوانت کمه ندید از کته نوم مسلمه آن الله کلید بیا کره با دومین دوم کره را بهدا اوشن شوم مسلمه تالی ملک که دوباره پرانزه سنزگی له غفلت که دیبید ل عنوادی ته

نوان دِ لاغْد چِدلاچِلیکی دِ دبان مِحِقَحَد مکداختزکه کایُنات کښندلید لغواړی تر

کرمخدمت دملک ونوم چدد دی توان مخرق حد که د دری هرم دجسم کس دی خان مخروحد

برانزه سنزكى له عفلت كرويينيد لدعوارى ته

اخترمنبو مجرَّح دخلورم كال د زماعت)

د بوئيليل فرداد

 د سحرښالیسند بادونه مځ خانی شوی تشیماتی چدکی جړکړلو خپرساز ر نسانی دی با د ومه

دېينښانيننډکلونډ

مگل به کولو په مانا

د قسمت سركا بهرخدسیالی مماسی دردوست به معدع طرح با مدی

بننگ موربیر وصالهٔ دی چه صبایشی که بوادی دا ظامونه ستا به ماشی دُمرغانوی آوان دچا ادا شی ککه کانړی د دونه هم به په جراشی هسی د چه نادك د ده كی نادضا شی هفته خلی چه د چا په مخ شیدا شی چه يؤځلی که د عشق په دريا شی د نسمت سرع به خدسیالی مما شی ند دبل پدخت کبس م دومره ظالم گ دجین بنالیست یواذی په کل نه دی که داستان دسوی دره ده دربیان کرم زه دویری کفتکو ورسوه نه کرم مبنك عنبرگنری دیاد د کوخی خاوی دو تلولار توی هی شوك موند موند نه نشی

جها مکره خوش خوم کرده ریاض هسی نه چرم د تیب بیا پرخند اشی

دیاتش که اول کاله تیوم منزل

──·≺·≻●※●≺·≻·──

"The Moustaches"

Who knows not that the mustache is a bleak of long hair over the upper lip. No doubt, it is a group of few hair and in some cases only, for usually we find close shaven and shorn faces like monks; but still the web of great significance is woven round its name. It being the only outward distinguishable feature in the two sexes...

M. L. Il Year.

Terms Defined

- 1. A loafer is one who having finished his own meals tries for a third loaf.
- 2. A rupee which does not "walk" anywhere is called a counterfeit rupee.
- 3. An accountant is defined as a negative Munshiji. The former takes money from us while the later gives us money.
- 4. A fiery speaker is one whose tongue has been scorched with hot tea.

A. Q. III Agr.

College Humour

Prof Hafiz Mohd. Osman and Dr. Imdad Husain were busy conversing. What a strange contrast:—a mathematician and an English Teacher.

Hafiz Sahib: "Cinema is a mere luxury which puts a strain in my eyes."

Dr. Sahib: "It only hurts my heart."

K. L. G. IV Year.

not lock stock and barrel. Let us give it a less contemptuous and humiliating name than the Waste Paper Basket and cut out the sneering comment. Let us call it the Purgatorial Column. Young aspiring souls have to burn through the purging flames of this column before they attain the final beautitude. Extracts from their writings will be published (with the original spellings and grammar), but without comment. Let them 'speak for themselves'.—Ed.

From the College 'Clock Tower'

A few days ago I went to barber shop to cut my hair. As I intered the shop I was astonished to see 'Khalipha'—the barber, drooping on his knees, and sitting on the floor. I made him up. I saw that he was weeping. I asked what happened to him. He after stoping his tears with great difficulty told me, "I am ruined," and he again breathed up, "I have nothing to eat. I and my wife are starving since two days." I asked him why? He began saying very sympathetically and half weeping, "You know that this year half the population of the College is from the first year. And you will be surprised to hear that none of them is man."

I asked him how that can be. He answered me "No one from the whole lot has beard, with the exception of the two, but those also do not shave."

He then dusting his clothes began, "And you know that 75% of the remaining students of the college shave for themselves. Now think for yourself, what should I eat and my family." I told him "You are right, but why do you not increase the charges." He heaved a sigh and said, "Don't you know, that if I increase the charges the remaining are also going to shave for themselves, since they have already threatened me more than once to lower the charges." I also left the chair and coming out of the shop I said, "Why don't you move to Peshawar city", and I hastily went out without listening to him, lest he may not cut down my head in anger, because when I intered the shop. I saw all the raizors scattered on the floor and cutting one with the other in anger

R. J.

'My father's wife became the mother of a son, who was of course my brother and also my grand child, because he was the son of my daughter.

'Accordingly my wife was my grand-mother, because she was my mother's mother—I was my wife's husband and grand child at the same time—and, as the husband of a person's grand-mother is his grand-father—So I am my own grand-father.'

I was duly shocked but the maze of relationships intrigued me and I began to solve the tangle. The book seemed so very entertaining that I even ventured to think of buying it. But just when I was calculating the means I felt some friendly hand upon my shoulder. I turned round and saw Jehangir grinning full in my face. Being well acquaited with my queer nature, he did not make me uneasy by putting me questions, and hand in hand, we both went out of the book shop.

An hour elapsed, and I was once more preparing myself to write the article. But then, my mind was teeming with material, and I felt it a bit difficult to vomit it out agreeably. However, I did vomit it out. Agreeably or disagreeably? You can judge for yourself.

M. A. RAUF.

Purgatorial Column

Lahore, like Oxford, has become the 'home of lost causes'. Agitation against the Sales Tax and the Students Demands are not what we are thinking about. Dr. Velte of the F. C. College, not very long ago raised a justified protest against the "W.P.B. Columns" in College magazines. He said that young unsuspecting contributors are cruelly mangled and made the butt of sneering remarks by cynical Editors and thus many a young Keats is liable to be "snuffed out by an article." We live in days of expanding sympathy for man and beast and thoroughly appreciate Dr. Velte's scheme for Prevention of Cruelty to Young Contributors. "W. P. B." must go—but

Such ideas had so completely engaged my mind that I had a hair-breadth escape from being overrun by a taxi. Now observing various objects and now dismissing them with a reluctant heart, I reached the Cantonment, where I was soon lost in the hubbub of the crazy population.

Of late, some people have begun to think, and surely no one can object to their thought in this age of democracy, that College is the last refuge of a worthless young man. Probably, it was this association of our College with 'worthlessness', that had made me so worthless as not to be able to find a suitable subject for my article. I, therefore, walked straight into the London Book Stall, which, I thought, was the last resort for worthy people.

At first the amazing sight of books, written on all conceivable subjects bewildered me. I could not decide which book to read. I, therefore, kept myself busy in sauntering between the two tall shelves, which contained books on topics of general interest. All of a sudden, the alluring title of a beautiful book arrested my eyes, the title was 'Believe It or Not', and a horrible picture of a corpse hanging down from a tree, was printed on the cover.

The book was a book of wonders. Even the first line of the first Chapter startled me. "Christ was not born in the first year of the Christian Era. He was born about four years before the Christian era began."

I had not yet recovered from the enthusiasm of this discovery when something else caught my attention. 'The needle of the compass does not point to the North Pole. It points to the Magnetic Pole, which is 1,500 miles West of the true North Pole.' I read to my great wonder. Just below it was written in bold letters. 'A Philadelphian committed suicide and left the following note:—

'I married a widow with a grown-up daughter. My father fell in love with my step-daughter and married her—thus becoming my son-in-law, and my step daughter became my mother because she was my father's wife.

'My wife gave birth to a son, who was, of course, my father's brother-in-law, and also my uncle, for he was the brother of my step mother.

But besides this anecdote what was left in my brain? Nothing, simply nothing. I was, then, as devoid of thoughts as my reader is at this moment. (Excuse my telepathy).

I had set myself to this impending task of writing an article, nay, I had entered a mental labyrinth, from which I had little hope to come out, unless some miracle would happen; which did happen, and at the right moment, too. An idea flashed across my mind that I should better have a stroll round the cantonment to get rid of this uncreative mood. I felt I must do some thing, even commit suicide*, if no other way were open to me. So I got hold of my bike and paddled towards the Cantt. The phantom of the article was still vexing my nerves. Even the cool and soothing gusts of the breeze could not get it out of my sight.

Suddenly, I remembered something and became elated, for, I hadat last, come upon a subject. "Keen observation", said some very big man, "sets forth in our minds streams of thought, which can replenish the tributaries of whatever work we embark upon." as I had already embarked upon the task of writing an article and as also I was in the surroundings where food for observation was abundant, I, instantly, became alive to things around me, and began to stare at an object, that first met my eyes, so intently as if I was going to stare it through. But then I had completely forgotten that I was on a bicycle, which soon overtook that object and left it far behind I just saw that it was a gypsy. I could not recollect him very well, but his mere sight had plunged me into the pages of history. These poor homeless creatures, these paupers, whom we look down upon as the pariahs of society, had once ravaged the peace of the whole world and shattered to pieces the mighty Empires of Russia and Rome under the command of their ambitious leader, Attila. I shuddered at this thought. The more I shuddered, when I thought, that we who hold our heads so high, are, too, the descendants of the like nomadic peoplethe Aryans.

Now ideas after ideas rushed into my mind and their fecundity was as much telling upon me as had done their scarcity a few minutes before. I began to envy the unsedantry life of the gypsies, whom I had looked upon as the citizens of the world, for, they never stick to one place and look upon the whole earth as their motherland.

We have no objection. -Ed.

"Vanessa entered my life as stealthily as morning breeze enters a half-aroused garden. Soon her beaming beauty had completely swept me off my feet. She was then to me all in all. I adored her; worshipped her and she too, on her part exacted this adoration as her birth right. This went on for a few months. Then came that calamity which severed me from her for ever and made me repent once for all not to fall in love any more."

While I was lamenting my inability to write a short story and to a sudden stop. My thoughts got a terrible jolt like those unwary passengers who fall upon one another, when the railway train all of a sudden comes to a dead stop. Imagination began to fail me and I could not continue the story any further. So I put down the pen with a heavy heart.

While I was lamenting my inability to write a short story and whispering to myself, all sorts of curses, the curtain of difficulty began to lift. 'I should write an article on the Pathans, amongst whom I had been living for three years! It was sheer ingratitude on my part to leave them without saying even a word about them. 'But I must speak highly of them, otherwise, I thought, I would annoy them. All the horrible stories of vendettas carried on through generations, occurred to my mind and I refrained. But I was sorry, I was leaving the only subject, in which I could safely rely upon the fertility of my mind. I could not, however, help relating a happy anecdote. It is about Pashto or Pakhto, the only language of the Pathanland.

"When God Almighty sat down amidst the assembly of his few chosen angels to select a language for each nation on earth, the proceedings came to a standstill, as soon as the question of prescribing a language for the Pathans arose. God put the question to every angel as to what should be the language of the Pathans. No one answered, for even the angels feared the revengeful nature of the Pathans. The silence was, however, broken by an angel, who was famous for his wit and humour. He said, "I have found one," and, instantly, disappeared. He soon returned with a tin-pot filled with pebbles and small stones. Before this heavenly gathering he began to rock the pot, which produced a harsh and deafening noise. He stopped rocking and said, "This should be the language of the Pathans!"

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beggars twisted into permanently cringing postures, careless eagereyed youths, intent on the next pleasure, smiles, poverty, ostentation,
lank children, women, withered through excessive child bearing, pass
you by in an endless procession, like the spokes of your wheel. A not
so young, not so thin, not a little painted woman, with red corduroy
trousers, swaying her enormous hips on the bike, while a dignified
Alsatian, a much better specimen of life, trots alongside her. How
grotesque and yet how pathetic! What a terrible insult to male
attire! If that Alsatian ever ordered a dress for itself, one muses,
it would certainly show more taste..... But paddle on.....even if
the grit gets under your teeth; around the corner there is the whiff of
the narcissus and the wheels roll on to the never, never land.

I.H.

In Search of a Subject.....

I had promised the Editor-in-Chief an article for the Khyber Magazine, that has been suffering from a shortage of articles, of which I have found some people thrusting the whole responsibility on the present war. I wonder if there is any sterilizing effect of war on the minds of the students of this college. But when I sat down myself to write the promised article, ideas 'walked out' of my mind unnoticed and I was left quite blank. What then I had in my mind was either very unworthy of an article for the College magazine or was such nonsense as was likely to injure the soft instincts of some people.

'Why shouldn't I try a hand at some big subject, I thought?' 'The Future of World Politics', 'Hitler's Doom', or 'Shakespeare was a Fool', which of them will do? 'The second one', I said to myself. But then I was afraid of Dr. Imdad. He always looks askance at would-be-serious articles and so won't believe a student, and a student of taciturn nature like myself, writing on such a ponderous subject. 'I should better write a short story.' It was a capital idea, of course. I took up my pen; drew out a sheet of paper from the drawer; adjusted the nib; blew out my nose; wisely dipped the pen into the ink-pot and began to write.

without war. But that is too good to be true. In the meannane, while the military lorries displaying huge Ls and Vs go up and cown the Jamrud road, empty, with no apparent purpose but that of raming the new recruits, let us envy them their joy rides, let us availow and inhale the fume and the dust raised by them, while we take slowly, cursing inaudibly.

But biking is good, definitely good. Good for the soul and the body. It is not one of those machines that make machines of men-You are the master, while you sit upright against the free air, with the open road spread out beneath you, at your disposal. No mathematical "horsepower" deprives you of your masterful sense of con-It is all "man power" and in the right proportion—not so much as to fatigue you, nor so little as to make you lazy and absent-You den't rush through the countryside at a speed that gives no chance of allowing some pictures to linger on the mind; nor do you trudge so slowly as to get bored with monotony. There is a gentle change of the environment and the scene, giving you time now to feast your eyes and nose on the waving sarson field and see the sweep of that gay bird in the air, while a few yards further the dreaminess of a pair of Afridi eyes sends your thoughts revolving round "old unhappy far off things." There is world enough and time to meditate on the absurdity of human life, on Wars and moonlight and old shoes. Nothing is more conducive to dreams than a good well-oiled bike when you float about the air lazily pedalling to the catchy tune of a filmsong. There is no record of the highly probable fact that Straus composed more than one of his lilting waltzes to the rhythm of the bike. And if you are a hackwriter, a poor harassed editor of a College magazine, a ride to the Cantonment on a soft winter afternoon, when the fleecy white clouds float like marble domes about the air, might result in a dicordant rhapsody like the one that you are reading.

Cycling in a town is equally enjoyable, although its joys are of a different kind than those in the country. One maintains that delicate poise between attachment and detachment which makes one feel that one is in life and yet out of it, living it and seeing oneself live it, a simultaneous liver and commentator. Life seen from the top of a bike assumes a processional, rhythmical and "wheely" quality. Faces go past you like leaves blown by the breeze, leaving a momentary residue of their uniqueness on the mind, to be rapidly submerged by newer impressions. Shops, tongas, men with anxious faces,

Why not abolish the black, funereal College Uniform and have something more colourful and picturesque in its place, say the embro dered, velvet waistcoat of the Frontier?

Why not make beards compulsory for the staff and the students? It will save time, energy, blades and soap and will also add to the dignity and picturesqueness of the institution.

I. H.

On Cycles

Prof. Hadow Harris has carefully worked out Hitler's horoscope and is of the opinion that the year of grace Nineteen hundred and forty-two will be a year of ill-omen for him (Hitler). It is a very heartening prophecy for everybody and almost the whole world is waiting for the day when Mr. Churchill will clip Hitler's moustache and puncture Dr. Goebbel's baloon. In the meantime Rationing. So let us go about on the bikes. Let us go about on the bikes, while the going is good. For a time might come when the wheels of Indian life may move again with the ancient lazy grace of the bullock cart. Not bad that bullock cart, after the hurry and scurry and thunder and bang of modern life-two deeply ruminative bullocks trudging over the peaceful, good earth to the droning and moaning of sleepy wheels! There is more food for romantic nostalgia in that harmless mechanism, well, than in most modern machines of locomotion. Tanks you will say have an elephantine grace but, even if they be Italian, are they half as innocent? War may be nasty and brutish and long but it has done one good thing already; it has revived an older and, perhaps righter, sense of values. In the forward sweep of mechanisation and fashion many a picturesque pastime, many a colourful pursuit, had been sacrificed on the altar of efficiency and speed. Many of us had almost forgotten that man was created a biped, with a pair of solid, fairly quick-moving legs, whose movements, not only transported a mass of matter in space, but were also good for a sluggish liver. Thanks to the Rationing Authority for making us realize this vital truth! Petrol! That pungent extract from the entrails of the earth, how it has altered the very pattern of human life? A world without petrol might, who knows, be a world

Basket-ball. This game has been introduced this year, and already so many enthus asts have come round. It is hoped, our team will take part in the University Basket Ball Tournament, next year.

Boxing. It was started about a year or so ago, and students have not yet made up their minds whether it should be looked upon as a game or a gratuitous beating in public. Out of sheer curiosity a few 'dare devils' have offered to exchange blows in the ring. Let us wait and watch till the latent militant spirits of a few more are roused to risk their limbs. We have no doubt that there is a bright future for this game. The tone of the time is propiticus.

Q. I. U.

Why Not....?

As a protest against the mechanisation of modern life, why not engage shifts of men to work the machinery of the College clock?

Why not fill up with water the lawn at the back of the College office and call it a Tank? The original tank could be used by the Zoology department as their Aquarium.

Why not make some air raid shelters by digging tunnels in the hillock adjacent to the Radio Receiving Centre? Then it could be used for a different kind of 'Emergency Evacuation'.

Why not get one's money's worth out of the New Union Hall, by converting it into a Cinema for the evenings? The profits could go to the Duty Society.

Why not create a "Society for Prevention of Consumption of Animals", with Sheikh Timur as the President, and start picketing the 'Chapli Kabab Restaurants', opposite the College?

Why not hang a placard marked "Professor", round the neck of the youngest member of the staff, to distinguish him from the Firsties? This might prevent the repetition of a Comedy (or Tragedy?) of Error, that actually happened.

rence the rival team withdrew. It was a fortuitous 'win' for the College. The second match was played against the Khalsa College, Gujranwala, on 5-12-41. Players were in their native element and exhibited excellent game. We won by two goals to nil. The third match was played against the Khalsa College, Lyallpur, on 6-12-41. We won by one love. In the Mofussil Final we put up a gallant fight, but got two goals in the last five minutes of the game. Our Team also participated in the Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Memorial Tournament and went up to the semi-final. In this connection Habib Ullah, Inayat Ullah, Abdullah and Abdur Rahim deserve honourable mention.

Cricket. We had a really well-organised cricket Team this year, but Mohd. Niser, the Skipper and Balbir Chandra got Emergency Commissions in the army and had suddenly to leave. The team thus deprived of two best players was considerably weakened and did not offer to play any University Match.

Athletics. We have had enough of defeats from the Edwardes College, for the last three years. Our athletes, imbued with a pardonable sense of rivalry, strained every nerve and sinew and beat the adversaries by seven events to six, although they had two All India Athletes in their teams. Kh. Abdur Rashid, Bashir Ahmad and Anwar Jan were the mainstay of our victory. Nasrullah created a new record, viz., 144 feet, in javelin throw.

A team of six athletes participated in the University Athletics. Kh. Abdur Rashid and Bashir Ahmad were selected to represent the Pb. University in the Inter-Varsity Athletics. Rashid got the second place both in the Low Hurdles and High Hurdles, while Bashir got the second position in Long Jump. Also, we competed in the Inter-Islamia Colleges meet at Lahore and were the runners up.

Tennis. We are eagerly looking forward to the Col. Keene's Cup Match against the Edwardes College, and have high hopes of victory again this year. Our pair, Chuni Lall and Anwar-ul-Islam wrought wonders in the N.-W.F.P. Tennis Championship, and easily won the Doubles Championship. It is a matter of great regret indeed that under rules, Chuni Lal cannot participate in the University trials this year. Buck up, Chuni! We wish you the best of luck next year.

<u>...</u> :--

Round the Playgrounds

The College is usually in full swing during the Autumn Term and the monotony of heavy lectures in classrooms is agreeably relieved by games and sports in the after-noons. Superintendente of games and their Captains get to work in right earnest and train their teams at high pressure, owing to the proximity of various intercollegiate contests and the University Tournaments. It should be remembered in this connection that sportsmen generally like to keep up the old tradition, despite efforts to the contrary, of relaxing their sports activities after major contests are over-partly because of the grilling heat of the tropical summer that follows and partly owing to a misconceived notion born of self-confidence that they are able to rise to the occasion when required. Well, that was a parenthetical observation! Old veterans and their 'Chiefs' look out for new recruits in order to fill the gaps made in their 'ranks' every year. Meticulous care is exercised in the selection of recruits before they are 'drafted' to various 'battalions.' Friendly matches are played against local teams until the time is ripe to send them on to the 'front' to prove their mettle.

Our record of achievements this year, if not worth crowing about, is certainly not an inglorious one, as brief notes on various games given below would clearly bear out.

Foot-ball. We won the first match of the University Tournament against the Edwardes College, played on 29-11-41, by one goal to nil. The second match was played against the Gordon College, Rawalpindi, on 2-12-41, and we beat them by three goals to one. The third match was played against the Khalsa College, Lyallpur, on 5-12-41, and we lost by one goal to four.

Q. Abdul Wahid and Aman Ullah put up a brave show in the matches and were selected for the Panjab University Foot-ball Team. Both justified their selection in every respect and brought a 'win' for the University in the Inter-'Varsity Foot-ball Tournament. We congratulate Amanullah on his becoming a University Blue.

Hockey. The first match of the University was played against the Edwardes College on 1-12-41. Owing to an unfortunate occur-

Historical Society. With the help of the funds so generously given by H.E. Sir George Cunningham, Governor N.-W.F.P., Prof. Mohd. Shafi took 25 members of the Society on an ambitious and very enjoyable tour to Aligarh, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri. Delhi and Lahore. We congratulate Prof. Shafi on his indefatigable energy.

Agricultural Society. Under the auspices of this Society Prof. Aziz Farooq read a very exhaustive paper on "The Marketing of Wheat in India and Raja Zarbakht Khan B.Sc. (Edin.), a learned paper on the "Propagation of Fruit plants". The II, III and IV Year Agriculture classes went on a tour to Punjab and Delhi,

Dramatic Society. Working together, Dr. Imdad Husain, the President, Mr. Mohd. Asghar Butt, the Secretary and Mr. Manzoor Ahsan VI Year, had translated a short English play and written an original local skit for performance. But due to certain unforeseen circumstances the plays could not be performed in the end of January as planned. Now the Society will stage a short play in English at the Prize Distribution.

Under the auspices of the Club the Preston Waif Rover Scouts, led by Mr. Grant of the Government Press, performed an Urdu play in November. The proceeds of the play went to the War Funds and the College Duty Society.

We have to welcome many new members to our staff. Prof. Hadow Harris and Mr. Bashir-ud-Din in the English Department, Dr. E. A. Pires, Mr. Ghulam Ahmad and Mr. Abdul Hashim in the Education Department, Mr. Abdul Aziz Faroog in the Economics Department and Mr. Abdus Sattar in the Physics Department-in addition to Prof. Mohd. Ashraf Durrani who came last year to institute the Geography Department—are those to whom we extend a hearty welcome and an earnest invitation for a long stay. Recently there have been some more important changes. Dr. O. H. Malik, who had officiated as Principal for more than two years, left the College at the end of January to take up an important War appointment at Delhi, as the Director of Statistics in the Supply Department. Since then Mr. Hadow Harris, M.A. Hons., Dip. in Educ. (Edin.), Senior Professor and Chairman of the English Department, has been officiating as Principal. We wish Dr. Malik the best of luck in his new job.

the opinion of this house Democracy is not suited to the genius of India." A high level of speaking was reached and the trophy was won by the speakers from Hindu College, Delhi. Romesh Thapar of the Government College, Lahore and Madan Gopal of Hindu College, Delhi were awarded the first and second individual prizes respectively. R.B. Mehar Chand Khanna, Mr. I. D. Scott, I.C.S. and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan acted as the judges while the prizes were very kindly given away by Mrs. Campbell.

Our debating team also visited Aligarh and although a great deal was expected from Mr. Akbar Shah, it was Mohd. Asghar Butt who was successful in getting a second prize in that All India debating Contest. Thanks to the efforts of Moulana Abdul Qadir and Dr. Imdad Husain, our teams have been getting a good training in elocution.

The Khyber Athenseum. Under the Presidentship of Prof Hadow Harris and with Mr. Mohd. Yakub, B.A. and Mr. Mahmud Shaukat III Year as Vice-President and Secretary respectively, the Society has chalked out an ambitious programme of lectures and socials and have been holding well-attended meetings. On Nov. 15, 1941, Prof. Hadow Harris spoke on "Scotland, its people, language and literature", on Feb. 7, 1942, Prof. S. M. Timur on "Shakespeare on the World Thought To-day" on Jan. 17, 1942, Dr. Imdad Husain on "The Architectural Glories of Moorish Spain", illustrated by snaps and on Feb. 14, 1942, Prof. Prithvi Nath Dhar spoke on "Economic Nationalism".

The Society has many more meetings to go in which some postgraduate students of the College are speaking on interesting topics.

The Society of Islamic Theology, under the enthusiastic leadership of Qazi Nurul Haq Nadvi Sahib has been doing its usual good work which includes Sunday Sermons preached by Mr. Pir Bakhsh, Moulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, editor, Sidiq, Dr. Ihsanullah Khan and Dr. Imdad Husain. Mohd. Ishaq II Year is the Secretary.

Oriental Society with Pro. Mufti Mohd. Habib, M.A., as President and Mohd. Anwar Jan IV Year and Faizur Rahman II Year, as Vice-President and Secretary, respectively has had a few meetings. Manzoor Ahsan, VI Year, who went to the All India Urdu debate held at Aligarh was successful in obtaining an individual prize. The Society is planning to hold Iqbal Day in an ambitious manner.

Hogg, C.I.E., O.B.E., Squadron leader, Indian Air Force, who explained to the students the requirements for enlistment as Pilot and Observer Officers. It must also be mentioned here that several of our students past and present have been taken as Commissioned Officers in the Army and the Air Force.

Let us review briefly now the activities of the various College clubs and societies.

The Khyber Union. Mr. Ali Mohd., B.A. was elected President, Khwaja Mohd. Yusuf, III Year, Vice President and Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg, the Secretary, with the following Cabinet:

Mohd. Sharif IV Year, Assistant Secretary; Wali Ullah Khan I Year, Librarian; Mohan Lal II Year, Abdul Hamid I Year, Mohd. Ghaffar I Year and Sh. Ghulam Jilani I Year, Members.

We have had a very successful session and out of the many debates held the following were particularly remarkable:

Outsiders debate on Nov. 16, 1941 in which Major Abdur Rahim, R.B. Mehar Chand Khanna, Mr. F. D. Mahmood, Sardar Aurangzeb and Mian Ziauddin spoke on the proposition: "This house disapproves the war policy of the Muslim League and the Congress."

Junior Prize Debate in which Mirza Nascem Anwar Beg and Abdul Haye obtained the first and second place respectively for debating on the proposition: "Western Civilization has been a complete failure."

Inter-school Speaking Competition to award K.B. Saadullah Khan trophy. Sixteen schools participated and the trophy was won by the speakers of Islamia High School, Nowshera.

The climax of the season was reached in the All India Debate held on Feb. 1, 1942, when speakers from the Government College, Lahore (holders of Sir Sahibzada Nawab Abdul Qaiyum Memorial trophy), Hindu College, Delhi, Medical College, Lahore, Khalsa College, Amritsar, Islamia College, Lahore and Zamindara College, Gujrat participated. The proposition for the debate was that "In

About Ourselves

The round of college activities goes on much as usual. Elections with their spate of hectic propaganda and counter propaganda, with their triumphant victories and sullen defeats, have come and gone. Some feel that they have won their life's battle while others, poor souls, think they have been cheated of their hopes of heaven. Lectures, professors' "daily jaw," as Saintsbury called them, go on along usual placid lines, with the usual not so "wise pass ve-ness" on the part of the students. Tournaments have been played and trophies won and lost and now that the bogey of the exams, is approaching nearer, the boys have laid down their 'play things' and taken, we plously hope, to studies. We have had more than our usual share of winter rains and clouds (of war and rains both) have kept depressingly hovering and spoiling the prospects of many a good game. To crown all, or shall we say to uncrown all the flowers, we had a severe hailstorm the other day. A luftwaffe of storm clouds came unannounced one evening and found unerringly their objectives of cineraria and stocks and sweet peas of the Islamia College gardens. It must be said to the credit of their marksmanship that not a single objective of a similar kind was touched in the cantonment. The next day was a gala day for the students as they pelted each other with the unmelted hailstones of the previous evening, hitting, unwittingly, many an innocent and respectable target. It was a rare and a picturesque phenomenon, this of the hailstorm, but it shall rob the college of its usual glory of spring. All the wealth of colour and smell.

"daffodils that come before the swallow dares
And take the winds of March with beauty,"
shall, alas, be no more.

A very notable event was the visit to our College early in November of H. E. Sir Roger Lumley the Governor of Bombay accompanied by H.E. Sir George Cunningham, the Governor of N.-W. F.P. Towards the end of the same month the Members of the Defence Consultative Committee of India also paid a visit to the College. Among other distinguished visitors of this session we had Mr. H. W.

A BROKEN APPOINTMENT

You did not come

And marching time drew on and wore me numb—Yet less for the loss of your dear presence there, Than that I thus found lacking in your make That high compassion, that can overbear Reluctance for pure loving-kindness' sake—Grieved I, when as the hope hour stroke its sum

You did not come.

You love not me,

And love alone could lend-you loyalty;
—I know and knew it. But unto the store
Of human deeds divine in all but name
Was it not worth a little hour or more
To add yet this: Once you a woman came
To soothe a time torn man, even though it be

You love not me?

-Thomas Hardy.

Here, if any where, is the accent of great poetry—both in thought and technique a perfect lyric. The trivial occasion of a broken appointment is lifted by the brooding and high-sorrowful genius of Hardy to the level of tragedy and serene resignation. "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail or knock the breast...." Surely there is no love higher and more selfless than 'that high compassion, that can overbear reluctance for pure loving-kindness' sake." Mark, besides the quiet and noble march of the whole and the exactly timed fall of the words and cadence and feeling in the last short lines of the two stanzas. A poem unmatched in high-seriousness and the natural magic of style.

I.H.

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if the college were poor it would have nothing to offer; competition would be abolished. Life would be open and easy. People who love learning for itself would come there gladly. Musicians, painters, writers, would teach there, because they would learn. What could be of greater help to a writer than to discuss the art of writing with people who were thinking not of examinations or degrees or of what honour or profit they could make literature give them but of the art itself?

"And so with the other arts and artists. They would come to the poor college and practise their arts there because it would be a place where society was free; not parcelled out into the miscrable distinctions of rich and poor, of clever and stupid; but where all the different degrees and kinds of mind, body and soul and merit co-operated. Let us then found this new college; this poor college; in which learning is sought for itself; where advertisement is abolished; and there are no degrees; and lectures are not given, and sermons are not preached, and the old poisoned vanities and parades which breed competition and jealousy....."

Virginia Woolf "Three Guineas."

Virginia Woolf's book Three Guineas, discusses from a woman's point of view, the ways and means of preventing Wars. One of those ways is of education, the proper kind of education. She holds the Public School and the two Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, responsible for catering a kind of education that sanctions snobbery domination and exploitation. "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton and Harrow." Perhaps it was; but the same cult of sport tends also to produce a thickheaded sense of false superiority and over-complacency. Proper education should be based on an imaginative understanding of life leading to sympathy and freedom for all. If the Western Universities have been too pedantic and superior in their attitude to learning, those in our country have been too slavishly imitative of their faults. The true aim of education should be to encourage the originality and creativeness of pupils through proper guidance given by teachers who should be "good livers and good thinkers" themselves. In India we have a vicious circle of teacher-parrots producing student-parrots. Courses. examinations, pass percentages.....slaves breeding more slaves for future slavery.

Aldous Huxley for his extremely instructive and wise anthology Texts and Pretexts, we shall venture to comment very briefly on the extracts printed taking this remarkable book as our model.

"THE NEW COLLEGE"

"Let us then discuss the sort of Education that in needed. Now since history and biography-the only evidence available to an outsider-seem to prove that the old education of the old colleges breeds neither a particular respect for liberty nor a particular hatred of war it is clear that you must rebuild your college differently. young and poor; let it therefore take advantage of those qualities and be founded on poverty and youth. Obviously, then, it must be an experimental college, an adventurous college. Let it be built on lines of its own. It must be built not of carved stone and stained glass, but of some cheap, easily combustible material which does not hoard dust and perpetrate traditions. Do not have chapels. not have museums and libraries with chained books and first editions under glass cases. Let the pictures and the books be new and always changing. Let it be decorated afresh by each generation with their own hands cheaply. The work of the living is cheap; often they will give it for the sake of being allowed to do it. what should be taught in the new college, the poor college? the arts of dominating other people; not the arts of ruling, of killing, of acquiring land and capital. They require too many overhead expenses; salaries and uniforms and ceremonies. The poor college must teach only the arts that can be taught cheaply and practised by poor people; such as medicine, mathematics, music, painting and literature. It should teach the arts of human intercourse; the art of understanding other people's lives and minds, and the little arts of talk, of dress, of cookery that are allied with them. The aim of the new college, the cheap college, should be not to segregate and specialize, but to combine. It should explore the ways in which mind and body can be made to co-operate; discover what new combinations make good wholes in human life. The teachers should be drawn from the good livers as well as from the good thinkers. There should be no difficulty in attracting them. For there would be none of the barriers of wealth and ceremony, of advertisement and competition which now make the old and rich universities such uneasy dwellingplaces—cities of strife, cities where this is locked up and that is chained down; where nobody can walk freely or talk freely for fear of transgressing some chalk mark, of displeasing some dignitary. But

He pictured her again seated in a sofa wrapped up in furs. But this time she wasn't contemplating. It was a love song that escaped through her lips, a melody which charmed every object around her. He sat dazed gazing at her with bewildered eyes. She sang how she had languished when she was away from him. How she had longed to see him. How then as if from over the blue oceans he came to her. And then her song rose and she sang of the deep love she had for him.

A knock at the door roused him out of his reverie. 'Come in' he said in a drowsy voice. Footsteps approached and came right upto him. He sat quite indifferent to the approach of the intruder. He knew it was Riaz—his room fellow. Riaz shook him by the shoulders. 'What are you thinking? he asked.

"Its all about that girl Raheel we met in the party yesterday," he replied. 'Oh she' ejaculated Riaz, 'what a coincidence! I am just coming from her. I and she rowed across the blue waters of the lake. The wind was whistling through the willow trees and all the world was bathed in the silver moonlight. There she sang such charming melodies. She loves me, you know."

Far away in the blue horizon the moon was sinking and with that all his hopes. The palace of his day dreams trembled and lo there it lay shattered at his feet. 'Damn her' he cursed and went out for a long long walk.

RAHIM.
III Year.

Texts and Pretexts

On this page we intend to give two short "texts", one from prose and one from poetry, short passages of remarkable writing, that require underlining, either from the point of view of their artistic execution or the substance of thought. With due apologies to

The Palace

He could not decide where to begin. There were so many ideas in his mind, so many plots, but all mixed up. He thought and thought but to no purpose. Then suddenly he remembered the girl he had seen yesterday. "Why not weave a plot round her" he said to himself. His pencil moved. He began—

Far away in the blue horizon the sun had sunk. of darkness were gradually wrapping the objects all around. hustle and bustle of the busy day was being lulled to sleep. the fleeting day-light the glowing cinders in the fire-place assumed a brighter hue. She sat huddled up in the sofa near the fire place. The red glow of the burning cinders was reflected on her face which in turn was illuminated. Her eyes were fixed on the leaping flames and her mind was busy, contemplating? Here all at once his mind ceas-'What next? What was she contemplating?' he questioned himself. 'Perhaps she was thinking of the tediousness of the monotonous day. But were the days boring to her too'? he asked himself. Then an idea struck him. 'Couldn't it be that she was thinking of him'. The idea flattered him. He fell into a pleasant Yesterday's party returned to his mind. reverie. assembly of so many beautiful girls and handsome boys. His formal sort of introduction with her. And then how he had listened to her melodious voice as she sat beside him. He remembered all very distinctly. He was certain he had made a place in her bosom. was very pleasant to think of her. That oval face, those chestnut curls, those dreamy blue eyes and those luscious lips, through which life seemed to coze. That face, that Mary Queen of Scots beauty had, no doubt, appealed to him yesterday but now it was different. Yesterday it wasn't love, he was quite certain, which had provoked that sentiment of liking. But to-night he was bound, bound to her by unbreakable chords. The future confronted itself to him. 'Oh the romance they would have'. he thought. moonlit night when the winds would be sighing in the willows and all the world would be bathed in that glorious light, he would take her far far away over the blue ocean. There besides the rising waves they would pledge the sacred bond of love'. The thoughts of future danced before his eyes. How sparkling like a gem would each day be, and how glamorous each night.

males by phrases of profound political wisdom thrown in the general military conversation at opportune openings. She can distinguish a Messerschmidt 109 from a Hurricane with as devastating precision as she can criticise the other woman's frock or nose. "We are living through epic times and history is being hourly made," as the newspapers are never tired of repeating: So why should she lag behind and let her name be crossed out from the "annals of glory"?

"War has shaken us to our very depths and permeated through every fibre of our being", as the magazines insist with pardonable exaggeration. "All is fair in love and war," goes the proverb and that all includes, we presume, over emphasis and stupidity. Phraseology of War, at any rate, has enriched the language already to a considerable extent and metaphors of great force and picturesqueness are daily being used and assimilated into the common speech 'Blitzkreigs' of various with an almost Elizabethan hospitality. brands-German, English, Russian and even Italian, are being made in tennis, and in eating 'chapli kababs'. There is rumour of an American picture depicting the 'Blitzkreig technique' of loving in which it is expected the lover would make many 'encircling movements' around the heroine and force her to 'complete capitulation' by a grand 'pincer movement.' One has already heard of, and felt, this year a 'Luftwaffe' of malarial mosquitoes and it was only the other day that a rival hockey team made a 'strategic retreat to prepared positions' because, as some say, it could not, unlike London, 'take it." The professor who talked of Adam as an 'evacuee' from Paradise also modernized Shakespeare:

"When sorrows come, they come not single But in 'Panzer divisions'."

Quislings have appeared like mushrooms in all walks of life and there are one or two in our own part of the world who are, if not full fledged 'Quislings', at least confirmed 'fifth columnists'. The whole world feels grateful to the militarists for the face-saving phrase 'gallant rear-guard action' which along with the older 'Parthian shot', is a great restorer of lost human dignity. And not only human dignity! It was only the other day that a pariah dog, while he was being thrashed by my servant suddenly decided to have recourse to 'gallant rearguard action', with disastrous results to the servant's shalwar!

Surely we are getting war-minded !

the most loquacious, what could be more apt and resourceful than the mention by the wise host or hostess of the latest war communique? "Did you hear the latest bulletin from London or Berlin or Tokio or Ankara.....?" Of course some have heard one or the other or even all and in the conflicting news broadcast by the various stations there is matter enough to form the basis of conversation till domsday. Mr. Radiofiend comes out with an air of superior knowledge belonging exclusively to "well informed circles", that Japan is only 'bluffing'. But Mr. Paper-worm has scanned every word of the conversation between Mr. Cordel Hull and Mr. Kurusu is equally cocksure that Japan 'means business'. 'The Bangkok correspondent of the Nichi Nichi' says this and General Tojo has contradicted the rumours emanating from Chungking and the Japanese envoy Mr. "Yoshizawa in his luncheon speech has reiterated " and the air is full of the exotic sounds of Chiang Kai-shek's and Chunchinchow's as if the drawing room were a Chinese restaurant! Marvellous feats of memory are performed by these specialists; whole communiques of various nations are quoted verbatim and pros and cons of military strategy discussed with Napoleonic genius or Hitlerian thoroughness. Floods of eloquence are let loose on an amazed audience with more than Churchillian oratory. The whole art of course lies in retailing what every body has read in the paper or heard on the radio, with subtle personal nuances suggesting reserve—"if it wasn't for the Defence of India Rules....." "I hope I won't be betraying a military secret.... "Or with a powerful array of historical statistics..... "In the last war, you know the No. of E-boats employed...."; "Russian man-power in 1938 and 1939 amounted to...", "the American output of tanks in the month of November ". Equally impressive is the cautious attitude of the non committal prophet carefully playing upon the fears but subtly hinting also at the hopes, an attitude of 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'most probablys'—"if the U.S.A. joins in the war and provided the Russians last out the Winter there may be hopes of ending the war in 1942—provided of course if Japan's attitude can be defined and on condition if Turkey gives up the sitting on the fence attitude...."

Women have been accounted proverbially as unpolitical creatures but the present War has brought even these sheltered souls into the arena of martial talk. No longer does the modern woman confine herself to the Fashion's page of the paper and the advertisements of Cosmetics and the 'Body Beautiful'. She is fully conversant with at least the headlines of war news and can very often astonish the

direct in expression and excels in vivid pictures of life and country, which it brings before us, without any conscious effort at description on the part of the singer. Its music is as effortless as its imagery. Its words do not encumber it, they come to it most naturally. Nimbola Fairy, a supernatural story is a wild thing of wonder, a master stroke of witchery. When I heard it for the first time, I was suddenly reminded of Coleridge's Christabel.

There are many religious songs and religious ballads of which the story of Moses' Meeting with God, of Shamstabrez Baba and of Pigeon and Hawk are often told. These are all famous stories and have been translated from the Arabic.

> Al-Burke (QAZI AHMAD SAEED).

Talking of War....!

"War is just mass murder organised in cold blood by a set of "War is nature's pruning hook, ensuring the survival of the fittest among civilized individuals and nations." So goes on the endless debate about the merits and demerits of War. War is natural: War is unnatural! But natural or unnatural, it is the greatest promoter of conversation and argument. Where would we poor moderns be if there was no War to talk about, no 'international situation to discuss?' Slander about one's enemies loses its edge by repetition; talking about the weather is only possible by the non-committal English; intellectual subjects are pedantic and highbrow but when we come to War-well, it is different. One of the causes of War mentioned is the human desire of relief from the boredom of peace. That may or may not be true but there is no greater enlivener of conversation than War, no greater remedy, for ennui than 'international politics,' 'the new world order' and so on. High brow, middle brow, low brow all can find material in it to relieve their characteristic tedium. It has endless possibilities. When the people in a drawing room have exhausted the possibilities of conversation centring in such tame subjects as weather, food, drink, pictures, books and personalities and an embarrasing silence falls on

fighting spirit and the familiarity with the sword is obvious. Again a disappointed maiden who is tired of waiting for her lover, expresses her feelings bitterly:

"For you, my youth is gone,
My life is worn, my heart is torn;
Alas! I am love-lorn,
But to-morrow, you shall pay for my sorrow."
May your gain become your loss
You have burnt me to ashes."

The true conception of beauty, as the experience of higher pleasure, not of sensuous pleasure, and that beauty is not be touched, is marvellously brought home when the poet sings:

كأته دَرْده ليدء دستركو + لاس لكول درد الاو خلقووينه

See through the eyes, Look with the mind: Get transported, touch it not, That is what the lower people do.

The warlike character of the Pathans has influenced even their lullables. The mother prays for the long life of his son; and she wishes that when grown-up he would wield a Toora sword, and would be ready to fight when his honour is at stake. But soon she thinks of his marriage and his beautiful bride and so on......

However, she calls her son a war leader. Or, she may compare her son to a tiger. She introduces us to the weapons that her son would wield when he goes to ghaza (battle).

Very few of the romantic ballads are original. The Arab and the Persian love-stories have been given a Pushto garb with few alterations here and there. Lela Majnun, Sherina and Farhad, Adam and Durrana, Gul-o-Sanober, and Nimbola Fairy, are some of the most interesting and absorbing ballads. The minstrel with his sweet rabab and melodious voice casts as it were, a spell on the audience who sit with a devoted expression on their faces listening to and gazing at, him. With the climax of the ballad, the feelings and emotions of the hearers increase in intensity and then this tension is relieved with an occasional joke upon one of the audience by the singer. As in form, so in substance a Pushto ballad is simple and

He then requests her to come to him and live with him:

Ah, come and be A falcon on my knee. On pieces of my heart Surely I shall keep thee.

But she does not respond to his love. He is heart broken and sends his message through the morning zephyr relating his pitiable plight:

"My heart is broken and My blood is bleeding. 'Neath it a cup of Sadness am I keeping."
"A mad man they call me Through all the country; Insane and silly Your love has made me."
"When shades begin to fall, My heart begins to 'ppal, My quilt becomes a shroud As if to a grave do I crawl.

How true and beautiful is this description of a lover's mind, how forceful and accurate! There are several hundreds of such couplets and as they spring deep out of the hearts of sincere lovers, they arouse in us corresponding emotions and feelings.

The lover receives no reply. He is pining away. At last a messenger comes from her but he knows what answer she will send and so is afraid to ask the messenger. A poet has it

The lover, then, thinks of writing a letter to her relating his sufferings but the tale of a lover's woe is unending:

The fingers to the pen complain, Ah your letter shall still remain Unfinished. While we become dark dust,

At last he feels hopeless and compares her love to a stroke of sword; and who-so-ever plays with a sword, shall get wounded. The

character of the Pathan. The minstrel or Dom begins his song quietly, assuredly weighing each word; later, the song turns hard and coarse and denotes vigour.

Tuppa, Doha in Punjabi, makes a popular type of folk-poetry. It consists of two hemistitchs—a couplet. Rubai, a quatrain of the Persian form; Lobha, an Ode; Charbaita; and ballad, are other types of folk-poetry. In a Charnaita each stanza contains four lines and the refrain is regularly repeated after every stanza, the refrain being sung in chorus. All these various types of poetry are usually sung by the bards or Doms as they are generally called. But every one seems to possess a personal set of Tuppas. Usually the singing of Tuppas requires two persons, who should sing alternately, in the form of question and answer, or dialogue between a lover and a beloved. Or, they sing Tuppas of similar meanings and ideas. Shepherds and farmers are often seen at dawn, going down the green valleys. and fields, with their bleating sheep and bellowing pairs of bullocks, and singing ecstatically, the ding-a-dong of the bells of the sheep keeping the timing of their songs. The usual time of merriment of the Pathan peasants, however, is night. After their meals, they gather in Hujras and their weary souls find satisfaction and joy in these songs after the day's hard work.

These 'tuppas' constitute the subjective poetry of the Pathans and some of them are the most entrancing fragments. Simple, direct, and passionate as these are, they have met the common taste of the people at large. Most of them are love songs; others belong to every-day life themes. To give an ethereal quality to their words they are sung to the accompaniment of Rabab or Sitar and an empty water pitcher. Sarinda, Saringi and Dholak are the favourite instruments of the Dom minstrels.

A passionate lover praises the beauty of his charming beloved saying:

"You are none else but a houri, my pearl.
Your song spreads love in my heart."
"The cloud must pour down its water,
And you must pour down on me the nectar of love."

Hearing this she naturally begins to smile and the lover says:

"When you smile, Sherini,
The flowers in the garden, too, smile."
"Your breasts are like flowers, fresh and smooth.
And always my heart wishes to rest on these."

The Pushto Folk-songs

Literature of a people is the mirror of their hearts; we find there a distinct and vivid reflection of their mind their character and their spirit. It is the artistic and permanent history of their soul, their ideals and aspirations, where instead of dull and drab, mawkish and morose gallimaufries are to be seen records of their deepest insight and highest imagination. English literature of any period clearly indicates the development of English mind and character in that period. So do Urdu and Persian literatures, but unfortunately there is no such literature of the Pathans. If there is any at all, it consists chiefly of poetry. At this moment I can think of only three or four books originally written in Pushto: the translations of religious books from Arabic and Urdu, are, of coure, so many. But there is no prose literature. This is due, I think, mainly to our utter ignorance, lack of education and undesirable excess of the fighting-spirit. Pathans have the uncouth nobility of Olhello; they are warriors, and warriors are seldom literary persons. One should not expect them to create a subtle and refined literature.

We have a large amount of poetry, but few poetical works. Among the poets of the past Rahman Baba, Khushal Khan Khatack and Ali Khan were really great artists comparable to the great poets of other languages. But we have only these and none else. It is very difficult to judge the present-day poets because they are so near to us and time in this case, is the best judge. It is, however, clear that to speak very highly of them will be the result of patriotism. Khadim's poetry though permeated with the spirit of independence and freedom, is but for the most part, propaganda work, at times of the Congress and at times of the League. Samandar Badrashvi is a true poet, but writes mostly religious poetry. Said Rasul is promising and original but let us hope we shall have more performance than promise.

The large bulk of our poetry consists of folk-songs, the literature of the illiterate, and on this I wish to dilate. The Pathan folk-ris full of fire, imagination and a great air of independence. rugged and coarse and high sounding but frank and sincere

have pretensions to literature but must certainly have to sense and grammar. Nonsense can make delightful literature but not of the sort we find in our would-be articles. It is not 'pure' enough to serve our purpose. Similarly the kind of disregard to grammar which our writers practice does not make ultra-modern literature of a James Joyce or Gertrude Stein but just ungrammatical writing for its own The fault, we have realized with infinite sadness, lies not with our writers but with us, who expect them to write articles so uncharacteristic of themselves. Nobody can go against one's grain.

"How about the official staff of the Magazine," you might ask. "the student and staff Editors appointed by the College?" Well, if the College magazine is to consist entirely of articles by the staff, we don't think it justifies its existence. It should be mainly an affair of the students, echoing their life and chronicling their activities, as we pointed out in our last number. This is not to say that we are inundated by contributions from the staff! The few among the staff, who can and do write, are usually too clever with their excuses. Some suffer from chronic overwork, thirty periods a week and so forth; others have practicals and some too many extramural duties to perform. So the poor Editor is left to mourn and philosophise on the dearth of the creative impulse in the world. Creative impulse in the literary sphere, we mean, because otherwise we are most prolific.

As for the student Editors; it is with the heaviest of heavy hearts that we have to refer to a very unique phenomenon. All three of our student Editors of the English Section, made what "the well-informed military circles" call a "strategic retreat." Soon after their examinations they "retired to prepared positions." English they abscended, bolted. But it must be said to the credit of at least one of them that he tried to wangle his exit in a somewhat tactful fashion, leaving us a legacy of incomplete College notes by way of consolation. We tried to bring the other two absconders to justice and subject them to some kind of a literary court martial but in vain. So let this vitriolic editorial of ours serve as their immortal epitaph (

Since born editors are rather scarce in our part of the world, we have had to thrust this greatness on two or three simple unsuspecting souls. We wish our new victims the best of luck and offer to our dissatisfied readers our sincerest apologies. Like the rest of the world in these tumultous times, we are trying to do our best. man can do more.



No. |]

PESHAWAR, MARCH 1942.

Vol. XXVI

EDITORIAL

We earnestly hope that the readers of "The Khyber" wait most impatiently for its new issues. For, if they did not, the profuse apologies that we wish to tender for our better-late-than-never appearance would seem irrelevent, if not vain. However it is not for a better and keener appreciation that we make ourselves so scarce. The reasons for the delay in bringing out the magazine are more unromantic, in fact woeful. There is one very simple fact that our nobly indignant critics are apt to forget—and that is that a magazine, even if it be a College Magazine, cannot be brought out without what are called articles. Even the most generous reader prefers, we hope, to have the pages of his magazine darkened with some arrangements of the alphabet. Humanity has not yet achieved that ideal of selfsufficient wisdom, when readers would go into ecstacies over blank pages. One of our greatest regrets is that we have been born too soon before that era of editorial bliss, of magazines without tears. And this, indignant reader, is no mere conventional lament about the dearth of articles. It is a passionate outcry against their complete The Magazines, as we said, cannot be brought out without what are called articles. But articles cannot be written without And we have no editors, what are called editors or contributors. Under these circumstances it does not require no contributors. very profound logic to see why there is delay or why certain numbers of the magazine cannot be brought out. It is too idealistic to expect your editor to be a juggler; rabbits can be brought out of hats but not magazines from the thin air. We want articles which may not

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ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR

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الشادات

نیآر فتیوری کی محارستان بمل پرمنا شروع کی تنی آج فتم بوگئی۔
ربان بہت مذک بکسالی اور سبک محارش اردوٹ معلی کی مقلد ہے۔ گرود فویس ایک فرق
مایاں ہے جو ایک وجود اور اس کے سانے بیں ہوتا ہے۔ تا ہم جذبات کی میح تصویر کئی 'اور شبیبات
موزوں گرقدر سے تاماؤس اور ثفتیل الفاظ زبان کی الہانیت معاوروں کی بندش اور تراکیب کی جبتی ان
سب نے مجومی طور پرزبان میں ایک میں پیدا کردیا ہے جوابت اندرایک پرنسوں شفش اور مافو بیت
رکھتا ہے۔

تھائی مصنف ہے اپنا تمام تر زور بخرین اشت اور زندگی از دواج کے بعض ناقابل انظمار بہاؤول رسابی مصنف ہے اپنا تمام تر زور بخرین اشت اور زندگی از دواج کے بعض ناقابل انظمار بہاؤول رسابی افغانی عورت برماند آمیز روشنی ڈو اینے ہیں صرف کر دیا ہے ہیں۔ افغانے کا هنوان کوئی بوائت کی محرکر ہے ہیں۔ افغانے کا هنوان کوئی بوائت کی فقرے فواہ کیسے ہوں۔ درمیان میں دہی شوق مواصلت کا قصلہ بجرو فرات کی دہی دیگ آمیز کہانی۔ توسل کے لذات وجذبا موج جوانی کی دہی دکھش داہمان فریب داستان ! اور افتام می ایسے جن کے حرف وف سے دن پر رستی دہوسنا کی فیک رہی ہے۔ عورت کی دفاداری و عدہ ایفانی و بے لاگ جمت کی حدوث تا اور ان رستی دہوسنا کی فیک رہی ہے۔

مردکی و الهیمی بیمان شکنی مطلب برخی دنفس انی کی تحقیر و کمفیرا

یسب فرافات کہان کا درست ہے ہوں کا سے علم تواس فائل کو ہی ہے جس نے برسکیل بنا ہے۔ النسان اپنی محدود وٹا رساعف سے کوئی آئی فیصد نہیں وے سکتا۔ النسان قباسات ہی ہیں جوالنسان اپنے و آئی تجربہ کی بنا پر دائنی کو کا افظری، خود مینی در منہی کی وجست سلم قراروے بینا ہے ۔ اور پھراتر برکری ہا بڑت تیں بیا اے زفی کو نظرت کے فلاف بغاوت اسے کام سے منسوب کرکے اسسے کفری جون ہے ۔ کر سے کا وائن منا فی عقل اولی ہی ہے میں ولا چاری ہیچ میرزی کا عتران والمها را یسے مملی حروف میں کری ہے۔ کر رہی ہے اور کرتی ہے کہ اعادے کی طرورت نہیں، وقت اور عزون کے سائنسان میں کہ ہے ۔ کر رہی ہے اور کرتی رہے گی کہ اعادے کی طرورت نہیں، وقت اور عزون کے سائنسان ان تیا ہے۔ اس لئے ان کی عمداقت برکمل احتماد کرویٹ کی ان تیا ہے۔ اس لئے ان کی عمداقت برکمل احتماد کرویٹ کی ان وضیعت القتادی کے سوا اور کیا ہوسکت ہے ؟

ایت قوم کی تباه حال دلیست فطری و دون بنی کی یہ تین دلیل ہے کداس کے افراد نفس برستی وزنر

ازدواج کوجیات انسائی کادامد یا اضل ترین مقصد سمی کردیداند داراس کے بیتے بڑمائی ادران کی تحریر وتفرراس سے متعلق ادراسی میت کے ماتحت دزیرائر ہول -ادرائیں چیزیں جن کالیس بردہ رسنا ہی اقتضاف فطرت وانسانبت وشرافت ہے ۔انہیں عرال وشت ہر کردیں۔ یہ درست ہے کہ بقا نے نسل انسانی کا رشتہ مورت کے دجود ہی سے منسلک ہے ۔ادر مقبول اقبال مروم

ع - وجووزن سے ہے تصویر کانات میں فن

گرتا ہم کسی چیز کو اس کی مناسب حدود سے کال دینااور میربہت آ کے بڑھادینا ہرگز ہرگر مائز اِمنفعت بخش نہیں ہوسکتا ۔ بکر بخلاف اس کے ٹوک و مودک دولا کے لئے باعث نقصان وروجب زیاں ہوتا ہے۔ تریان بھی اگر مغررہ مقدار سے زیادہ استعمال کر لیاجا ہے توزہر تیال ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

بڑی معیدست تویہ کے امروجودہ شعواء ۔ ادباء واضاعہ کا رصوب نے عورت کے وجود کامنعمد مرف اور مرف نوا ہشان جوانی کی تسکین کا ایک ورید ہم لیا ہے۔ اور جب بہ خبال سی معنف کے لہ داغ بر ماوی ہوجا آ ہے جب وہ اس خلط نظر ہے کہ ہی اساسی اورنا قابل بدل تصور کر امتیا ہے تو پارس کی گفتا رو کروارونظم ونٹر سے سوائے اس کے اور کبا امید ہوسکتی ہے کہ وفعل فامل ومفول کے مویان ترین پہلو وال کو بور سے میں انفاظ میں بیان کرتے "اوب بلیف" کی آٹے کر اسے میں تقاضائے فطرت واقتضائے تدرت فلم ہرکرے ۔ اور اپنی ہوسائی وہ الہوی کا مظاہرہ " پاکبرہ مشق کے بروسے یں کرکے اگوں کو واقتضائے تدرت فلم ہرکرے ۔ اور اپنی ہوسائی وہ الہوی کا مظاہرہ " پاکبرہ مشق کے بروسے یں کرکے اگوں کو معودی کے فارہ وسرخی کی دھوکا ہے۔ اس جب وہ کرووشل کو لفاظی کے عتاب وفیل میں ملبوس کرکے، معودی کے فارہ وسرخی کی دوسے یں دوکائش فلم ہرکرکے لوگوں کے مذبات کو برا تھیختہ کرے ؛

سوچاجائے تو یہ باکل دمی فعل ہے جابک فاحشہ وحس فروش بھی دیداروں جہنوں و پردول کی اوط سرکرنے پر بہ تقامنائے افوق السانی مبورہے۔ گرہارے یہ ادیب سامیان الفاظ میں دراہے یہ فی دلیک ولطافت و نوافت پریاکر کے اسے صاف و عراں منوز تر طاس پررکہ دیتے ہیں اور مجرفخر کرتے ہیں کہ امنوں نے ادب لطبف کی بہت بڑی خدمت سرانجام دی ہے! ج

بريمقل وممت باتركر أيست

توانین نظرت واحکام جملہ فراہب کے مطابق مروعورت سے ہر لھا ظ سے افضل ترہے ہیوی کے لئے فاوند کی حیثیت ایک مجازی خدا کی سے مرکو افارت کرے ان علم اوب کے فادموں کوجنہوں لئے دبدہ والستہ بکد ایک فوزید اکسار کے سائد اپنے آپ کواس قدر اللیا ہے کہ تحت الثری سے بھی نیجے لے گئے ہیں اور دوسری طرف عورت کوایک قابل بہت وہی کی حیثیت وی ہے اورخود کو ایک المجموت بجاری بنا لیا

جمند سے اہر کھڑا ہوکرچوری جدی دین کے درش تو کرسکتا ہے۔ گراپی نجاست کی وجسے
اس فائن ہیں کہ اس کے پاؤں کو بھوسکے ابکہ یہ کہ دور ہی سے المجاتی ہوتی نظروں سے ویکے دی کہ است اس فائن ہیں کہ اس کے باؤں کو بھوسکے ابکہ یہ کہ دور ہی سے المجاتی کا اقبال داخر ان کرے اس اس میں کہ مرت کا اقبال داخر ان کرے اجمال کے شرک سے جمال ان این ایسے فعل کی فاطر جس کے شرک ان تعدق ہی سے انسان ابن ایک ہوئی ہے۔
پر مرت افتعال کے پند ہو لے نظرے مسوس کرتا ہے۔

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مِن وَيناني سَابِي كاسِفا مِن اللهِ عَالَم عَنِي سَابِي نَامِ

اے سپاہی اے حصارین کے زفرہ عزور المینہ آج نیرے مبرکا ہتے جور چور

اللم ك باول بن يرك سري مندلائ بوك ألى ك ينطك بن يرك برخ رويات بوت

شدن آزار بهم سے تراسیند فکار بغ سالد جنگ سے جیب و گریباں تا زنار

برمی استا سے تر سے میند سے شور ما و ہو وصل را ہے کیا کس طوفان کے سابھے میں تو

اے سیابی تیری مرموج نفس ہے شعلہ بار خون نہیں تیری رکول میں جلیاں ہیں بقرار

بن برد زندگی کے راز کوزے کیا ہے بے نقاب س فوشی سے کبلتا ہے موت سے براشباب

> ان معانب کی گھٹاؤں میں بھی توسرورہے آج دنیا تیری موت کے افتے مجبورہتے۔

بڑے کوتسویرولن میں نون کا معرزا ہے ریا۔ گرینے ہیں اسماؤں میں تبرے نفات جناک

نیرے وں کے قطرے تطریب ہے وابدہ بہار رشک کے قابل ہے تیرا جذبہ بے افتیار

نیری اس تخرب می نعیر کے ساماں مبی ہیں ا ا تیری فاموشی میں کچہ نقر بر کے مؤال مبی ہیں!!

تیرے ویراؤں میں پیدائے بہار گلستان تیرے م می مبلوق ہے نشاط مادواں یری ان تا ریک داتوں میں ہیں پر تو نور کے دفس کرتے ہیں اسی طلمت میں جادے طور

اس و مند لکے یں چیک اٹنے کو ہے می طفر ان سیر بردوں کے پیچے مُسکراتی ہے سح

اے سامی امبراہندوستان می ہے اندوگین بعزیوں کا ولمن منطسول کی سے رزین

سوز خابیده سهد میری جنبش مطراب مین بیکسون کا در در کمتنا مول دل بتیاب مین

اگ مگتی ہے کسی کے خرمن امید میں است میری متری

وَنَّ راتا ہے مِصے معصوم بِجِوں کا ابو ماؤں کا وکھ قور دیتا ہے سیرے ول کاسبو

> واسبران تييى ، ومرسط نام سنسنا مُسكران بي تبسم وث يلية بي مرا

بوگی کے فرواں چرے کا انسسردہ فسول چین اینا ہے سرے ول سے میرے دل کاسکوں

کیوں بڑھا ہے میں کسی کی خواب العث کا موا گولیوں کی سنسنا ہٹ جیبین لیتی ہے سدا

یہ دھمادهم سے برستے بم بی کس کے فوم خوال ڈیٹے چوٹے سے دروداوار و برال لبستیاں

د كميناً مول جب ينظاره نوب جامام دن مين اس سياسي سانب كى انندل كماما مول مين

فرداؤل کے ابوسے جو زین گل ریزہے ورد ورد اس زمین کا اضطراب المیزہے

كردي لينا إع برك تلب بي وش ماب ودرسے مبرے ابوسے برولان اضطراب

انتقامی ولولداب، دح بسبے خواب بے ذرہ ذرہ میری مشكِ فاك كا بے ال ب

> أرامول مي بي استهكامة نول ويستثس مي زند گی متی ہے مجد کو موسف کی آغوسٹس میں

اب تبرے ممرا واس طوفان سے کمیلونکا میں اب تيرے بباو بر ببلواك بس كو دول كا ميں

م ملیں گے آگ اورول کی بجمالے فئے فون بہائیں گے زانے کو بیائے کے لئے

ومد پریارسے ہے تیز تنع شعب لا فام تع فونی بمیروی سے لینے خونی انتفام

ابنی بندوتوں کو اب آراستد کرکے اٹلیں گربیوں کوظالموں کےخونسے منڈا کریں

میری طاقت سرف بوگی گولد و بارو د میں میری ولوں سے الحیس کے ابتاہی سے دعویس

وبسممانين مكي وشن كوجبانباني كاراز سوے گرووں ال برواز میں میرے جہاڑ

بن کے جیاجا بیں گے لوقال واوی وکرساریر الله برسائيس كے وشن ك در و و بوارير

ابرواین مصببت می گنوا سکتے نہیں

ا بروایی ۱۰۰۰ یک از دی الله کستے نہیں دفن ہے جس عایہ تیری میری آزادی کا را ز کبھے مجی جو ہم اپنی آزادی کٹا سکتے نہیں دفن ہے جس عایہ تیری میری آزادی کا را ز

جذب ہے، اور اپنی معلی ایک ہے۔ اپنا مسلک ایک ہے اور اپنی معلی ایک ہے۔ النا آن مراف اللہ ایک اور اپنی معلی ایک ہے۔

النَّهِ إِلَى بِمِائِيٌّ ؛ يَرَى مِيرِي مَنْزَلِ الْكِهِ مِهِ لِي اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ زنده إدو زنده إدو زنده إدو زنده إدو زنده إدو زنده إدو زنده إد

انخاب از بگارشان

میرے زویک حیات نام ہے۔ صرف ان انزات کاج مناظر فطرت کی ایجو تی فضایں پیدا مول اوراس من تعليل مدها أكري -

حُن كِرِيزنِي مُرْمِنت مصل ملك كَاناً

اتظا زام بعد مرف طوت بيندي كادده فلوت بيندي جسي احساس فلوت بعي مود

من و گناه مرف اس لئے كا ابول ك اس سے بينا بى ايك طيح كى رياكا رى ہے -اكثرادقات ايبا بوتاب ك دو محابول كادل بارل مانا ايك كمل اين مبت بوتى ب محرم

سے پڑھتے ہی تقورا معدر اکرے -

جِرْض النَّات عَا م كونهي سمرسكما اس كيسائ افي زان كوشرمنده ذكرد-

ورت كاشباب ايك مرجدمينا ك اكراسي كسي في كمد لا توسى اس كاشيش والكرام

نكل ير البيدوديني -

اگرسوا بھنے کے بعد الگرا الی کی ستی اور گا جول کی جمور مین جین لی جائے تو بس حس کے نام سے کابیا

ترك كردول -

مبت ایک کی اوتت، ووکی مترت اور مین کی علوت ہے۔

ذبانت كومنت سے نفرت ہے .

سارى كائنان كالمسك كرمرف ايك مبتى ين ساجانا ابك تنها منى كالجبيل كرالها فاوسعت افتا

كرلينا يمب ---

مرف جت ہی وہ چیزہے جس سے عبدبت معور موسکتی ہے غیر محدود کو پر کرانے کے اللے میرفانی میزکی صرورت ہے۔

مرتبة فيلسوف

غزل

ا دب کنیف

"ساجن اس ماسل کی معدوو و تنگ فضلست و وربہت و وربری سنگھ سے بھی برے جہاں کا بل جائے اس ماست کی برے جہاں کا بل جائے والے قافوں کے اون بل بل بل الرجوا بس سمیں ارتعاش پیدا کرتے ہیں ہے۔ اورجہاں کی تیتی ہوئی زمین باؤں سے سرماک ایک آگ لگا دینی ہے ۔ اور یہی جی جا ہتا ہے کہ اعین سے جمن آور الموسی کی تیتی ہوئی زمین باؤں سے سرماک آگ لگا دینی ہے ۔ اور یہی جی جا ہتا ہے کہ اعین سے جمن آور الموسی کی آب ہیں والد واردجا ک جاؤں ۔۔۔۔ ا

موم گروا پیشد اورایی آبوجا کرلینے والے ساجن! قانهیں جانا کہ برگندہ تست کس مالت بین؟

موم گروا پیشر کم بی می جون کی مجھاتی و حوب ہیں امتحان دینے کا موقع طاقوج بینے کی نقر تی نہریں اسلان میں کا موقع طاقوج بینے کی نقر تی نہریں اسلان میں جبیت باوں سے آبدار موتوں کی اسلان میں جبیت باوں سے آبدار موتوں کی طرح نہا ہے کہ اس کشتہ ناز کے ول پر طرح نہا ہے کہ اس کشتہ ناز کے ول پر کی گلادتی ہے ؟

اد - د - د کے کھڑا ہوجائے - آہند آبت باق گمشا ہوا ہیٹ پر فاقد بین ہو آؤا نوم انعاث اور آخرائی ایک اور آخرائی اور آخرائی ایک ماجن الونیں اور آخرائی ایک رجدی سے سلام عبیم کرد کھیم کی طرف من جیاڑ کر لیکے - آہ ساجن الونیں جان آگا کہ اس سوخت تعمت کی را بس کس طرح بسر ہوتی ہیں -

اےساجن إس بہل مل رسے فوان " اور بہلے والے ہنتے ہنتے بہت جبنا " کی بے وقت راکنیوں خاک باک بین دم کررکھاہے جبل اس مجوس نفغا سے بہت وویشا ہرا محابل کے بہنے بل سے بی بہت ہوت جہاں مرے ہوئے کنوں کی مشام فواز ہوا کے توش آئند جبوئے اور سے وجہ کے بیجے کرا ہت ہو شرق کوروں کے بررور لفے تیرے استعبال کو آئے بڑھتے ہیں ۔ اساجن آک اب اس جان محروں کے بررور لفے تیرے استعبال کو آئے بڑھتے ہیں ۔ اساجن آک اب اس خوث و محدود احاط ہے بین بہیں رہی ۔ قو ا بہت کھدر بھندار کی انہن کندھے بر اوالے بلدآ کہ اس خوث و محدود احاط ہے بین بہیں دور ایم بین دور ایم اور بہن والا وحیین کے گھر۔۔۔ بال انگار لبوں کا شربت بینے کے لئے ۔ اس

غزل

مبرے مشق پر ناز فرا بیتے گا اد حرد کیھئے یوں مازسائیے گا سنوں تو فرا پھرسے فرائیے گا فرا ایک گوشہ تو سے رکائیے گا مجھے جبول کر پھر کہاں جب نیے گا یہ کیا ہے جابی ہے باز آہے گا گرمجہ سے اتنا نہ سٹ رائیے گا گرمجہ سے اتنا نہ سٹ رائیے گا ہ خودحن پراچنے انزاجیے گا دم رخصت اچھا نہیں مندچیانا یہ کیا زرلب کہد کے تمہنس فینے کئے قیامت چیبی ہے نقاب سبدیں میرے ول میں رہ کر مبی مجھ کو نہایا میرے یاس ہوتے ہوئے مجھ سے پروہ تقاضائے فطرت سہی میں سے مانا

وه بهلی الاقات بمی ان سے کیا تتی اور ان کا یہ کہنا " مذکھیرا میں گا!"

مين _ميم- فون

حضرت خالدين وليد

حضرت فالڈ بن ولید بنی موروم کے نافان بن سنتہ ہجری سے تقریباً اکتیان سال پہلے بیدا ہوئے۔ آب کا فاعمان زمانہ جالمیت بین مورز فغا۔ آپ کو بجین سے ہی فی سیدگری کو سٹوق فغا۔ اس لم بھی شوق کے باسٹ آپ کے والد کرم ولید نے بھی آپ کو اس فن کے لئے موروں خیال کیا۔ آپ نے اپنی طبعی فی است آپ کے والد کرم ولید نے بھی آپ کو اس فن کے لئے موروں خیال کیا۔ آپ نے اپنی طبعی فی ایس کی مربی اپنی ماصل کرلی۔ کو ملہ واسلام وینے نے زمانہ اور اپنے آفاز شباب بیٹی اعظارہ برس کی حربی اپنے فاغذان کی اہم خدمات انجام وینے گئے۔ ۱۳۳ برس کی عربی آپ نے خزوہ اُحد بین سلما اُوں کے فلاف کائی بہاوری کے کا رئام ویک اس جو بالد کی اس جو بالد کی سام معنوں بین یہ جنگ کفار کے اس جو بالد زروست شکست می رہو گئی اور مسلماؤں کے عزم کا پتد لگا۔ اصلی معنوں بین یہ جنگ کفار کے اس جوش و روز کی برای قدر برو ئی۔ اور بعد بین مسلمان ہو گئے۔ عزود موق بین بہاورائ کار نامے وکھا نے کہ بعد آپ کو برائ کی برای قدر برو ئی شبی اور ان کو مسلمان سے بھی تو زاد کیا تھا۔ اسی جنگ بین اوا تے روز کی میدان بین اور کی میں اس می براہ کا ہی قول ہے۔ جسے آپ بار کا کہا کرتے سے کور موجہاوہ میں شنول سے انسان ہی بین کار اس کے بیروں سے بین کار برائ میں تھا۔ آپ کی طبیعت فرا تیز نئی جس کی وجہید تی در آپ ساری مرجہاوہ میں شنول سے باکس ہی فالی نہیں تھا۔ آپ کی طبیعت فرا تیز نئی جس کی وجہید تی در آپ ساری مرجہاوہ میں شنول سے باکس ہی فالی نہیں تھا۔ آپ کی طبیعت فرا تیز نئی جس کی وجہید تھی۔ کہ آپ ساری مرجہاوہ میں شنول سے بین کار اس علم کے بعدول سے باکس ہی فالی نہیں تھا۔ آپ کی طبیعت فرا تیز نئی جس کی وجہید تی کہ آپ ساری مرجہاوہ میں شنول

بہی مجا ہرج کہ جنگ آمدیں مسلماؤں کے فلاف اڑنے نظے ۔ اسی جنگ کے بعد مسلماؤں کے دوش بردنش کھ طے ہوکر معرکہ بردک ایسی و نبایس مثال ببدا کرتے ہیں ۔ بہی وہ معرکہ جے جس کو یورپ کے برتخ بے خود ہرکہ کھتے ہیں کہ "مسلماؤں کی جسارت تابل تعرایف ہے ۔ جنہوں نے اپنے سے بانچ گنا وُج سے نفقط جنگ بردوک میں فتح حاصل کی - بمکر دمن قوم کی عظمت مٹی میں بلادی " جنگ بردوک کی کامیا فی مجاہد اسلام سیف ادلاد فالڈ کی مرمون منت ہے ۔ اسی معرکہ کی تعربیف بیں بعض وزفین ورب سے آپ کو فالدا فلم کا خطاب دیا ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسامعرکہ تھا جس کی مثال آج کیک و نیا میں نہیں ملتی ۔ و نباکی

تواسط میں ایسامعر کہ کہیں نہیں اوا گیا ہے ۔ اگر نگیز فال دنیا کے فات اعظم کالقب اختیار کرتا ت تواس كي علت اسى مي ہے كه اس كے إس تشر التعداد فوج على الله اليولين المغلم کے ام سے پکاراجا آہے۔ اواس کی علمت اسی بیاب کر بہلے وہ کمزور یاستوں رفیضہ کرے طالت برسانا ہے۔ اور بجراوائی میں فتح با اس بیان بھر میں ذمر کی گئے آخری سالوں بن سکست کا اور بیس کھائی۔
دیکن بہا ور فالدو نیا سے ان بید سالاروں میں سے ویں جنہول نے بھی بھی زمر کی وی اس شک نظری بر لیکن بھوس شے آن کی اس شک نظری بر لیکن معطوب دیا۔ افسوس شے آن کی اس شک نظری بر لیکن معطوب دیا۔ افسوس شک اس بھواس کھنے اور نیال کومب قوم ادر مجامرا بین فرمب اور قوم کے لئے جان کک نز بان رے کے بیط تنار ہے۔ اور پھراس کو وغوام سمعاماً إلى رحدل سے رحدل جنيل مي ميدان جيگ مين نونخان ميدان جنگ سے ملاوہ کسی اور مؤفد بہاس نایاع کی خونواری کا و افعیل سکتے۔ نویم کواس میں مطاب پر تبدیل وال به به دروی این مراکب براهمی طرح واضع برجی- عربها ورخان این این معرفی کانی مین مایم بازی نفی - اور ندکسی در موتا در این می اور ندکسی در موتا د رور بدرون من المسلم المراسة ا ے تقریباً سواسولو انموں میں اپنی کموارے جو مرد کھائے عبم مبارک میں ایک بالشت حصد می ایسان مخاج نیرول ا در الداروں كے زخم سے معلى فر بروا بو-آب اكثر فوق جباد ميں كها كرنے منے كد مجھے مبدان جنگ كى سخت رات جس میں اپنے وشمنوں سے اواں اس شب عروسی سے زیادہ مرفوب ہے جب میں میری محبوبہ جھ بمُ لنار ہو يض اصحاب إربار حضرت او كرصدين أو ان كے معزول كرك كامشورہ دبت رہے ليكن و فيميش يبي جواب ويت كريد مين الله اركونيام بن نهين كرسكناجي و فدا الفريد الماركونيام بين يهي شيرمرد جوكه روم اورابران كي سلطنتول كي بنيادون كو كير فوت است جب كي شان وشوك كاچر جا م ج ک ونیا کی زبان پرہے جس مے معرکوں سے آج میک و نیا کے بڑے برطے فاتح اعظم رشک کرتے ہیں 80 مجابد مدول کے وقت آن تک نہیں کڑا میکداس کے سرسے ڈیل آمار لی طانی ہے۔ اور صامد گرون میں بافرد د ایا ایم برای معربی این استان منظاد بنے کے بعد مریند طیبیں مقیم ہوگئے مقے دویں مجمدون د بهادره كرسالمة يسآب في وفات إلى اللهدوانا اليدراجون م

شجاع الزمان سال اول

بإدرشاد

کھلیں گے تحدیداب اسرار زندگی اے دوت تجدیف بیب ہوں افرار سرمدی اے دوت

عبدالمثان ناتهبيد

اثيار

سینیجانرد" بین نے اسپتگی سے کہا۔"وقت بہت تعود اسپی بر بینج بیکے سے ادرانہوں نے ودسوار سیا ہی بڑی تیزی سے ہمارا تعاقب کردہ بیجے ۔ وہ پہاڑی پر بینج بیکے سے ادرانہوں نے ہیں دکھدلیا تفا گھوڑے سے اترکریں سکان کی طرف بھاگا اور در وازے کے جلدی سے کھول ویا سورج کی تیزروشتی سے میری آنکھیں جند حبا گئیں ۔ جون وروانے کی طرف بیشت کئے کھڑی تھی ۔ اس کے ہم پر کی تیزروشتی سے میری آنکھیں جند حبا گئیں ۔ جون وروانے کی طرف بیشت کئے کھڑی تھی ۔ اس کے ہم پر دہی جبیٹا برانا لمبا وہ تھا جو میں اس سے اپنی بہی طاقات کے وقت پہنے تھا ادراس کے ہم فقہ میں وہی شیشہ تماج میں گئے ہیں اس سے اپنی بھی طاقات کے وقت پہنے تھا ادراس کے ہم فقہ میں وہی شیشہ تماج میں گئے وہ تعالی کی اور فرط انبساط تعامی سی ایک جنے اس کے منہ سے نکل گئی۔ آئینہ اس کے ہم فقہ سے گریا اور ۔۔۔ وسط گیا! المربح میں اس کی

بابی میرے گروطال موری نتیں ۔ شبک جیآ اسے باکل بھی ابلے ذورسے دبا وَجیآ ازورسے ان اسے ان اسے ان اسے ان اسے ان اس

مورت میں اس میں بیات ہور بار برا میں اس بالوں اس کی با ہوں کو اپنے گلے سے ہٹاتے ہو کے اس کی با ہوں کو اپنے گلے سے ہٹاتے ہو کہ خوادت سے کہا میں تہا سے پاس بناہ یسٹے کے لئے آیا ہوں۔ امنی سپاہی پھرمیر آم جی ار رہے ہیں۔ وہ بہت فریب آئے ہوئے جو تی باس کیا نم مجھے ایک تکورٹر استخدار ووگی جگر بہت جلدی!"

" نبين وروازے كے بيجيے سے مناوراً في محموراا سے نبيس جمع جا ستے " يوفر ميانتي -

جون نے مراکو کھیا۔۔ وونو کی نظری ایک و بسری پرپڑی و کھور رہی نظین شفر واستحقالاً او د نظروں سے اوونو کے چہرے رقابت ونفرت سے بذبات سے سرخ ہوگئے نئے وہ ایک دوسری کا منہ کا سہی عتبیں۔۔یں وونو کے درمیان نظری نہی کئے کھڑا اٹھا دونو اپنی اپنی مگر نو بصورت متبیں جیسے اروال محری دان اور ابرا آلودوں اچند کھے وہ ہے نیام اوارول کی طبح تنی کھڑی رہیں ۔ آخر جون اولی جیک اکیا نہاری سواری میں میں ہے ؟ ہیں نے اثبات ہیں مرت سر باویا۔

ومعيد "مسك ايت كوف كالمن شطوكة بوت كمسيان موركما -

"جبات التب تم اس كي كراني دكو اوربي ... نها ري مفاظمت كرون كي موب باغي سابي وهر سے گذر جائين وتم جد ركبي ميں جا كرميري التفاد كرنا" يه كهدارس فصرت بعرى تا بول سے ميري طرف كيما اور ميرے چنے كوابين كندوس بيادال كرور واز سے بام ركائى -

معاً برے ول من ایک خیال بیدا ہوا بین نے اسے روکنا چاج اور میلاً کرکہا مون !" - گروہ

موتی کی کجام تفا مے دھلوان برسے اتر مکی تھی تاہیجیے ہٹ جاؤ ! یہ کہا ا در اجھل کرموتی برسوار ہوگئی ۔۔۔۔ اورایک مرحم ستانے کی طرح میم مستند میں مستند میری نظروں سے غاشب ہوگئی۔

برشکل إنج منٹ گذرے ہو جگے کہ مجھے گھوڑوں کی ٹاپ سنائی دی بیں نے بلدی سے بالا فائے پر چڑھ کرسٹر می اور کھینجی لی سے وہ سوار مکان کے سامنے سے گذر گئے میں خیال ہی خیال میں ان کا بھیا کرد ا مقاا صابعی ان نے گھوڑوں کی ٹاپ مرحم نہیں ہوئی تنی کہ نین سوارا در آگئے سے وہ معرور کہیں جب گیا ہوگا" ان میں سے ایک نے اینے نوٹے کہا ۔

اس كالكوراء ومن ميست إلا أيك اور آواز آفي سي سبيم إلى ما كراس وصوند والميسر عف المورات كوموند والنيسر عف المورات كومرز لكانت موست كها-

و دسوار مبلدی سے آگے برطور گئے اور بسراجے انہوں لے بہم کے نام سے باکا راتھا گھوٹے سے انر کرمکان کے مین میں او مراد مرو بکھنے لگا۔

بال خالے بیں ایک سوراخ ساخنا بیں نے واک بہر کال کراسے زیادہ چراکو با ورسٹری نیجے لٹکادی " فریسیاً اُ میں سے آب سے کہا م مبدی کروا نیجے انز جاؤ اِ"

" وَلِينَا "بَنِعِ عَاجِكِي مِنَى مِن الرِّهِ إِلْحَاكَمَ مِن كَلِيمَ كَلَّهُ وَازْ آئَى " اف اسلام و و و و و و برسیام بی اسس نہیں خونوار دیوئی — جادوگرنی ا — وہ بدھ اسی سے جماگما ہوَ اسٹیر می کے ساتھ گالا ا بیں احمیل کراس کے کندھوں پر ہومجھا ادراسے اسی کے گلو بندسے بائدھ ویا۔ بی کے نیز بنجی اور وانتوں کی خراشوں اور زخوں سے اس کی میٹھے ابد لہان ہورہی تھی۔

سلطی او حرآ و سے تہارالیا خیال ہے ؟ چیپنے کے لئے یہ امی عبد ہے ہم ہیں نے بنانے کی کوئ کرتے ہوئے کہا ۔ گر فیکیا چیپ دی سے بہت کی کوئی کرتے ہوئے کہا ۔ گر فیکیا چیپ دہی۔ اس سے کوئی جاب نوویا ۔ و میکیٹی ہوئی معنی خیز نظروں سے بہت و کیا ہی ہیں۔ اور اس کے عوض میں بین جس قدر آ ب برا عما و کرتی میں میں جوں ۔ آب اسے یا ورکھیں میں میں سے بنا یت دہی ہوں ۔ آب اسے یا ورکھیں میں میرے گئے اس کا بعول جانا ہی ہمتر ہے 'اس سے بنا یت مرد مہری سے کہا

سیا ہی کمی بر کمی طرح مری نئی بہاڑیاں سیاہ لبائے اور سے اوند سے مند لیٹی پڑی تقییں ۔ بگدا کری ستارول کی دھم دیراسرار دفتنی میں سانب کی طرح اس کھاتی ہوئی شاہراہ عام سے جاکر لمتی ہوئی معلوم ہوتی متی ۔ جبانون کے نام وارسیا ہ سلسلے ناصد نظر تھیلے ہوئے تھے۔ غاریں و بک کران کی آغوش میں سور ہی تھیں ۔۔۔۔۔ مرطرف فامونی تھی۔ بلاکی فامینی ۔۔۔ مم جوك كى انتظار مين چپ سا و مصبيطى عقى و ليا وروازے سے قريب اپنى ملوۋى كومتىلى كاسواد ولية أسان كي طوف كسدري منى و فاموش ساكن و بعد حركت وسنك مرمك ابك بن كل طع إجراب وقت كذرر بقامهم ياك نامعادم ساخ ف طارى بنواجاً مقات شائد جون وبين : آق إ بارباريب . ل من يغيال سيانبوتا -

ات کے اس بے پایاں سکول میں مھے کسی کے باؤں کی جاپ سناتی وی میں جلدی سے کمٹر امو حميا اور وروازد كى طرف بما كا - جون مولى كى مجام شائ بدئ أجسة بست قدم الشاتى ادى عتى-وه تنكان سي چورملوم موتى نتى-

من المراع من الروكيما - وليساكس ووسرے كرے ميں ما على تى! بيك إلى بالاسارون على الدين الماس المناس الماس ا

در ہوں ون "اس الله بين جاتى دبات ہوئے الك لبى و مركز كما " يعرتم مفوظ موں ... و و دوبار ممی تمالاتها قب نہیں کریں گئے ۔۔ "

"رس كيس برس التعب سيوها .

مد ميد ماد جيك إ اورميرك سركوابع عمين كاسبارا وو . . . بس سن برى وورك ال كامحما كيا بوني المذنوميل ك وأبو سم شمال غرب بين ايك بهت بري اورخطراك ولدل بيني ... و . . . و إلى ايك بهت كمراشكات ب اور ا وروه اس بين يرك بي قيامت كے دن ك ويں رہي كے . . . او . . . و . . . اس كے پيٹے مدے كير سے بين اواد آئينے سامنے کوئی موکرننا فرے بار کہو ہ وجیک آؤ اس بر محص اس بورهی عورت الیسی میکو ف بنایا نقا اور بیشل میں سے پہل مرتبہ کہا ہوگا کہ تم آئے ۔ جیک میرے سرو معبولی سے نفاسے رکھوسے

اس کی آمیس وروسے بے ورجوئی جاتی تیس -اس سے اپنی میاتی کو پیرو بایا اوراس کے منہ

سے ایک مکی سی جینے ککل گئی۔ "كيا تبين لهي وط أ في مع ون ؟" ين النه اس كي جرب ر الكنة و الديا -" إل"اس من وروس كا بتة بوفي واب ويان س ان كربيت نزوك على منى من ان بي ایک سے گرلی اروی اور سے وہ میری وائیں جھاتی میں گی ... او ... و ... جیات امی نے تبییں

ایک مرتبہ برزول کہا تھا ... بھے معاف کروہ گے جیگ ہوا را مزور معاف کروہ ۔! "اس لے دیم طلب نظروں سے میری طف ویکھ کر کہا " میرے پاس وقت بہت متوظ ایت سے میری طف ویکھ کر کہا " میرے پاس وقت بہت متوظ ایت سے میں لاك کی منط سے جیک ایس نم سے موجت کرتی ہوں ۔ " وہ میرے سرکو اپنے سئے کے قریب لاك کی کوسٹن کر رہی تتی اور میرے گالوں کواس طرح طبط ل رہی تتی جی طرح ایک اندھا فیقر زمین پر گرے ہوئے ان چند بپیوں کرواس کی علی کا متات ہول ۔ " جیک ایبری وائیں جھاتی میں گولی سے ہوت از می خوات کے لئے اس سی گھاس کا کاگ ویا بھوا ہے اس میں اس کا کاگ ویا بھوا ہے نوں بند کولئے سے نور اب اندر کی جانب زور کرر ہا ہے اور مجھے ہوت تعلیف ہور ہی ہے ۔ اس گھاس کو زخم سے نکال میں نکال کر ہیں نکالے کے لئے اس کا می خون فوارے کی طرح کیو طرح ا

سبیک امجے نقامے رکھو ... "اس کی آواز بہت نحیف ہوگی نتی ۔۔ سمبری پیشانی پر ایسه دو جیک ا ۔ بین تم سے ... م م ... ح ۔ "اِ اس کے بازوڈ جیلے پر اس کے طرف کو الرصک گیا ۔!

> ۵ مامس فرنشار ره یا رست کر و م شاوم از زندگی خواش که کارے کر و م ترجمه

" سیکے از رفتگاں"

تجليات

گروكو تېكشال سے كيا شبت

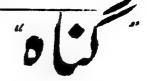
فاك كواسمال سے كيا نبدت منعله ورعدوبرق و بارال کو میری آه و نغال سے کیانبت طورمائے نیاز ہے بے نیک پرنیرے اساں سے کیانبت عربية اودشم سوزان ك ديرة فونفشان ست كيانيت ول عاشق ب جلوه گاه ان کی مداسان سے کیا نبوت

اب بسالينگ اك نئى ونسيا! م كوكون ومكان سي كبالنبت

رباعي

سم غازمجنت ہو نوکلفت کیسی الجام معببت مونداحت كدبي

ارمان اسے کہتے ہیںرہ جائے بو فہیں ہردوزنکل جائے توحسرت کبسی!



نعع جعلمالا دہی نئی سائے کیے ہولے نثروع ہو گئے تقے -رفاصه كي وراز مليس اس كي سياه الكيمول برسايه ريز غبس-دورافق کے زیب تاریکی سی دوشیر ای البقی ہوئی زلفوں کی مانندار رہی تی -کا بیتے ہوئے ستا سے اسمال کی نبلگوں گہرا میوں بن تعلیل ہورہے تھے-ننب كاسكوت دن كم منكامون مي مذب مرجانا جام تا تعابي و لتے ہوئے قدروں سے باوہ خوار میکدہ کو دیراں سکتے جاتے تھے۔ معنل آمسته آمسته سونی بوئی جاتی ہے -رَيزان تا ريكيون من سنة بكايك كناه علايا -"تم ساتى كى ان حنائى الكليون سنة دوركيون بعاصة مو-ان ان کلیوں سے جہیں تم نتب بھرسرا منتے رہے ؟ تم چینے کبول ہوان جمعوں سے جن کی متی تہا سے ول میں ہجان پیدا کروہتی تھی ؟ نبارے ان مے جان لامنوں میں انہی نشلی کمندوں نے زندگی پینوئی -تركبها كناجا جنته بو-اس سے حس نے تہیں من کے اس جرعہ بلین سے لب اشامونے کا یام وا ؟ جس سے تمہاری روح میں مشق کا بدسکت ہوا شرار رکدویا؟ جونمبارى ساسى زندگى كورغنا برول كى السابنى مى لاما ؟ جس کے بہارے مرجمائے ہوئے ہونوں کو زند کی کارس جیسنے کی وعوت وی ؟ نین گناه انهوں -شب بر تم میرے گیت گانے رہے -اوراب سر کی ای سفیدیوں میں تم محصے تنہا جدور وینا چاہتے ہو ؟ مجع جس سنة تهاري زيركي سع إن بهن موت سفيدول مي روح والدي؟ جس نے تہیں امنیاز نیک دید کھا او تم دوركبول مجاكة مواس سے. جس نے تبارے مرحبائے ہوئے ہونٹوں کوزندگی کارس پوسنے کی وعوت وی ہ مينوارول كے قدم مفم كئے، وہ ركے - بڑھے اور مر ليط كر ملد ئے بر زخم

أرخصت

كتنى مايس نكابول سے محصر كيما تها. ميے گذرے ہوئے وقول کا وی خاب ہول میں۔ کتنی فاموش تنیس تم ا جیسے یونان کے تخالے میں كو في امنه وه نكاه ولوي بهدا! الوداع كينة موسئة الكدسي بينة موتى -سمت سمت مو نول به وه وميي جنبش ميسے فنيول كى زبان مبتى ہے-إوصرصركى سبك لبرون سندا-"كيا جِلْي جِا وُكِيِّي آج ؟ خط ذلكمو كے مجھے ج بمرل ماؤك بونبى سيسي بيت بوت اشاك مول ؟ كَمْنَا عَامُونَ مِنْ عَنَامِينِ! مِيسَ تَصُوبِرِ بِدِيرِ ارْكُونَى ---____ سِنْمِيان بحدُ لَكِين كَامِي كَان كَان " جاؤ إا الجام بخبراً ونم المنظم مونث كى جنبش خاموش بكاه برغ اب مرروز بلاتى سبئ جمع -ب كيال سي مدفى إدستاتى بمحد!

"يك از رفتگال"

إس روز كا دافعه!

خبراً توسمیں اس عبیب فنم کی ورزش سے بخانت اس وقت کی جب ہماری انکھوں میں آنسوصلک ایم فقید اور ہما تی تکھوں میں آنسوصلک ایم فقید اور ہما سے ماحول کی نمام چریں جن میں ماسٹری می شامل منے ہوا ہیں تیرنی ہوئی نظر آنے لگیں ہم نے خیال کیا جدوان کی لاکھوں بائے ۔ کم از کم سبن سے تو بخان می ۔ گراسٹری بھلاکب چیورٹ نے والے سے ۔ فرمانے سکے کم اسار اسبن یاد کرکے آؤ۔ اور وارفتڈ کے لئے دو آئے جرمانہ می کر دیا۔ مالا نکہ اس سے تعبیل ہم اپنی خوننی اورامی جان کی رضامندی سے آٹھ آئے اس موس اواکر میکے تھے۔

اب یہ دوسرے روزج واقعہ ہوا نواس کی ذمہ داری بی ہم بریما مذہبیں ہونی۔ اس بی تو کوئی شک نہیں۔ کہ ایک کاپی خرید سے اللے ایک دونی ہم گھرسے لائے تھے اور اسکے مشراب کی فسم ارادہ ہی نفا ر ، سطر ہی کے وار فنڈ میں دیدیں گئے۔ اور اگروہ کم بنت خوبی والا ہمیں دفانا و بقیناً ہم اپنے اداوہ کا سی ہوت بی جیا کرویتے ۔ یو ملبدہ بات بے کسبس ہم اس روز میں یا و داکر کے نقے۔ تمراتنی امید مزور تی کہ ودتی دیمہ کر اسٹر می فش جو جائیں گے۔

ا با ب ہی کہنے جب خوبیجے والے لئے ہاری اس بی نوازوی ادب الشمیاں کی ہی مرضی دنتی کر دری اور بین کا بی مرضی دنتی کر مرسی اور میں کامیاب ہونے قواس میں ہماراکیا تصور ا

لازى طور براس روز بهارےول بيسكول سے بماك مائ كى يا إ الفاظ و يوسي منا لے كى يا ا زېروست خوابش پېدابوقى - ادرېمك جموراً يا اراده كرايا كو اراج اجذابيه والے اسطري رفعت ير خ وف - أنهم مزور صبلى على اب ويحث الراسري الله والمات الكيان مراد الله الله الكيان الكيان الكيان الم مانی جان والامعاطه قوا سبب مبیل و فی شاک نبیل کو وسوس کے ایک مو نمار طالب علم میلین و وفعات كى بات منى ناكدان ونول وه بياريخ اورائن بياريخ و اورصور في برك سب ما سطرول كوالى كى بيارى كا علم عقا - اوريه بعي الفاق كى بات عنى كهمين ميثى كى صرورت بيرًا بَى . لدِدا بم البِيْ اواس اور مُلكين جيرُ ا كى سائة جواسطرى كے فورسے بہلے مى اترا برا خال بيد اسطر صاحب كى فدنت بن عاصر موت اور ور نے ورت عرص کیا کہائی مان فت ہوگئے ہیں اس لئے فصت منانت کی بائے . بم بمی کوئی با كام ونه نعدوهم ك كيا- آخرم فا وسب سے ب اور ميرصي مي و م ك مرف ا بنے اللے إلى مائى تى م ن يكب كها تقان سے كه ووسامے سكول كوچى ديدين وربيرساسے ماسروال اور اركول كاملوس بناكر بهارك محرر بيخ جائيس اگروه مم سے إو جيت مي نواس بات كاسم انہيں مجى مشوره مدوبينے - اور ثبوت س كا یہ ہے کہ ہم خود عین فیٹی کے وقت گر سنچے سنے رجیکہ ای جان وروازہ یں کھڑی ہا ، ی راه و کھور ہی فیس اینیں ا نالباً ينتين موليا عاكمين وفي شمان بر كرك كباب اوراب بهت ساروبيدو ع وجرانا برك كا -ورند مم سارادن كها س غامب روسكت من - اوريم بيدا مي بان كي سورت و كيت بي كمان نهي بكريتين بوكبا - كه آج كى كاررواتى كى اطلاع گرينج كلى ب- بهذام كيسم مى كئے ليان تے دانات كے مفاجد كى مى ان لی - وروازہ برمیج کرسلام کیا آورمدی سے اندروافل ہو گئے - ائی مان سے اعظم کردے کی واث س کی اغلباً مزاديني كي نيت سينه بلديارك كي فاطر عراس وقت ميس بهي خيال عنا كه الرعظرے نويك جائیں گے۔ بہذاہم نہایت ہوشیاری سے اللہ چھڑا کر آگے بڑھ گئے۔ اور تیزی سے اپنے کرے کی طرف بيك . يه تومهيل يقين نفائى كداب مم أسانى سيدائى مبان ك قاوم بنيس الكت د فدا كفنل سے وہ ہم البی تیلی و بی تقوری ہیں کہ جا گئے میں ہمارا مقا بلد کرسکیں خیال تقا کہ کمرے میں جا کرا عمرسے

وروازه بندکرلیس گے۔ اوراس وقت کک نہیں کھولیں گے جب کک عام معافی کا اعلان د ہو جائے پہنیاب ببت خت آیا مُوافقا۔ وہ بی خیال نتا مجوری ہے اندر ہی کسی کو نے بس کرلیں گے بگر فعمت نتی اوری دکی بہتے ہے سے ایک عجب وارآ واز آئی '' اوھ آؤ طام اِ مراکر و کیما بھی نہ تھا کہ اِ جی نے ہا ہے کان برائی گرفت مھبوط کرلی۔

مساراون كهال فائب ربع،

ہم بہاب مبوط کیا ہے برلنے کی بھی ہمت باتی زئتی ۔ بتیمون نمایا بما مے بیں ہما ما بیشاب خطا ہو گیا۔ اور مما پی ٹانگوں کی اپٹی وی (۷) بنا کر فاموش کھڑے رہے تھا ایا یاں کان بھی کے باجی کے واپ کا خذمیں تھا۔

م وه دوني کيا بوني ج

م خوہنچے والے نے لئے لیا ہی اُ

مو سخے والے نے کیسے لے لی اُ

اب آپ ہی کئے ہم کینے بتائے اس نے کیسے لے لی - ابعی ہم برسوی ہی رہے تھے کہ ابا جان بی تشریب لے آئے ۔ ذہائے ہماری اس ہے بنی کی مالت میں انہیں کیا نوبی نظرا کی کہ سمی نس دیئے ۔

بای کومکم بنوااس کے کبرے بندیل کردو!

شاہجان کے خری جدات رو ملی وجور

اج الع مدجانی کی میرے رنگیس بہار الع میرے دور گذشتہ کی بزرگی کے نشان الع امین دازالفت - حال سے زیاز الع المجھ کو د کھ کر ہونے ہیں از وزخمول تحدیں پوسٹیدہ ہے میرے دل کی کئن التال اک شہنشاہ کی بہا دز ندگی کاہے نشال تیرے ایمال برب اک تی کاب الحصار چیم مینا کے لئے وجب مسد افتبار خاک اورون ہوجائے وہ ورسٹ ہوار ومناع المب منطر كا المنت داريك إعشاسكين بيداغ مسرت ماشق كاتو د كيد! والمان كفن اس كاكبين ميلانه و

عليج إثاروزا بربال تب وآئين بار أي دعااد من دار بلرجهان آمين بار"

منيلسون."

مهدنه محرکی خبری

منبر ذرائع سے سعادم ہو است کو مینید دارون ماحب کا ایج کونسل کی آئدہ میں تک میں یا ب بش کرنے والے بین کو اسل میں طلبار کو کی کی روقی کے سافذ و بی می دبیا کیا جائے بہمان کی بُرزوز نا بُدکر تے بی - اکثر طلبا دبیجی کی شکایت کر رہے ہیں اور اگر میں صالت رہی تو میں نغب ہے کو سسسری گاڑی میسے ملے گی "

سند کیا گیا ہے کہ خبر ہینے ہیں دوبارشائع ہیں ہواکرلگا، بحد دو ہینے ہیں ایک بارشائع ہوگا۔

ہماری آمر آ مہے ۔ بداؤاہ ابھی نعیدین طعب ہے ۔ کہ بملی کی جنگ کے بعد کا لیج کی طرکوں

برقاف کی پریاں سیرکرنی ہوئی دیمیں گئی ہیں ہوسکتا ہے حوان بہنتی ہی گلگشت کو نکلتی ہوں۔ وخوں کی ادف

میں بلیف تہ ہوں کا ترقم اور بسااوتات پیرین کی سرسا ہسط ہم لئے بھی سی ہے۔ اگر کو فی صاحب اس پر مزید
درشنی وال کتے ہوں تو میں اطلاع دیں۔

مندرم بالاخركی ابید بین ابعی ابلی ایک اوراطلاع لی من كه گذشته جند وفن سے خوب آقاب سے کو در است خود ب آقاب سے کو در سے کو در سے خود ب آقاب سے کو در مدبعد كالى مى جوب مغربی كولئے سے كاكے كى آواز سنی جارہی ہے - مندر مدبعد كالى مى الى مار ہی ہے - مندر مدبعد كالى مى الى مار ہى ہے - مارہ " آوارہ "

فطعير

در منهال از حثیم مردم خفته است نعروریا را بسرور برده است مربه رمنانی و بر سر برده است در بیابان مشک خود از رسنداست ترجمه " صحائی"

بن بها خبیت جوامرزیر آسب به صاب از لولوشنه پینید تاب بعفن گل که ما ورگیتی بردا و از تماینانی سننده محروم و بد!

رباعي

بېرى دبات كى جال دائيان، نه پوچد، نه پوچه ميرسى شباب كى خود رائيان، نه پوچد، نه پوچه

نه پوجه آب سے آئن کی رنگ آمبزی رخ مجال پر برجها نبان نه پوچه ، نه پوچه سه معرائی "

نه ارزو

چاند کی لزرتی ہوئی نقر فی کزیں اپنی زندگی کے چند لمے شب کی شہزادی کے قدموں میبینط چڑصادیتی ہیں -

ہرسف وہی ہونا ہے۔

یہ جانتے ہوئے بھی کہ کا مرانی کادہ مہد نشاط جس کی انہیں تمنا ہے ایک نوا ب ہے۔ اپنی عمر کے چند ہی کمجو انہیں مستعاد ملتے ہیں وہ لیلائے شب کے سیاہ گیسو وس میں گذار دیتی ہیں

مبواکد آرزوسی قوزندگی ہے۔ تو وہ کبول آرزو کاس رکیس آئل کو تیموروں۔
فلک کی ان نیکلول مجرائیول میں تیرتے ہوئے بادول کے سبین قافلے ور گبین خیالات
مراخی ففا میں منتشرر ہتے ہیں۔ ہاری اس سنہری زبین سے ہم آغوش ہوئ کی آرزو اینے پہلویں
منتشر رہتے ہیں۔ ہاری اس سنہری زبین سے ہم آغوش ہوئ کی آرزو اینے پہلویں
منتظر رہتے ہوئی منائیں ارجماتی ہوئی امیدی انہیں آوارہ وسرگروال رکمتی ہیں۔ اک
میں وصل کی مسکتی ہوئی منائیں اور محلتی ہوئی امیدی انہیں آوارہ وسرگروال رکمتی ہیں۔ اک
می لاماصل انہیں پرشیال رکمتی ہے ۔ حتی کو ایک می می احساس سے ان کی امراق ہیں۔
ہوئی سے اشک جوان کی زندگی کا کل سرایہ ہیں۔

شام وسورینی ہوتاہے۔ بی آرزو کی کمیں کی فاطرانہیں ہرمرتباز ندگی کی بازی دگانا پڑتی ہے۔ بہ بعد وجید نفعود نظر کی ایسی کی فاطرا تمناج کے بغیریہ روزونشب کی زندگی ہے کیف ہوجائے۔

یکا بہتے رز نے سائے جوشب کی ان بھیانگ تارکھیوں میں ہماسے گروو ہیں مورقص مبتے ہیں دوشہرہ اس جوس لینا جا ہتے دوشہرہ سے منابی ہونٹوں کو جس لینے کے متمنی ہیں۔ ان ازک ولطیف ہونٹوں کا بی جس لینا جا ہتے ہیں۔ ان ازک ولطیف ہونٹوں کا بی جس لینا جا ہتے ہیں۔ ان از کا کی سلگتی ہوئی جینگا رہاں انہیں سکون سے بیکا ندرکھتی ہیں۔ اپنے مجوب کی جانب حتی کہ آئن شوت سے ما ہو سے ہیں اور عیتے ہیں جو نے بی اور عیتے ہیں کو فضا میں تعلیمین کو فضا میں تعلیمین کو فضا میں تعلیمین کی فرانی میں اور عیتے ہیں اور عیتے ہیں۔ آرزو کی کمیل کے لئے ذکہ کی کی قرانی میں اس کی زندگی کا اضعار تمنا کے اس ما گائے ہوئے ہیں۔ گرامید کی یہ ورفشاں جیگاری مجمعی نہیں ان کی زندگی کا اضعار تمنا کے اس ما گائے ہوئے ہیں۔ بیٹھیے سینے ہیں ہے۔ ہرائی وہ اسی مقیدت سے اپنی مجبوبہ کے ہونٹوں کے لمس کے لئے بڑھتے ہیں۔ اور کیپراسی کی ستی میں کھوجاتے ہیں۔ اور کیپراسی کی ستی میں کھوجاتے ہیں۔

وندگی ایک قرانی می تاب - آرزوں کی میل کی فاطر قرانی

رمن ایک مرور اور کی طرح ردش ، تمناؤل کی طرح درخشاں ، تمش سے معورشعلول کا گہوارہ اسم ہر شب کتنے پر دانوں کا مائم کرنی ہے جنونِ فشق میں اندھے ہو کروہ اس کے جیکتے ہوئے زریں جہرہ کو نیٹ اندر جذب کرلینا جا ہتے ہیں وہ چس جس کرس بحر کتے ہوئے شغطے کو اپنی روح کی گہرا تُجول میں جسپالینا چاہتے ہیں۔ چند لمحوں کے فرب کی فاطر اپنی زندگی اس پر خیبا ورکر دیتے ہیں۔ بینگول کو خواہشا کی آگ دیوانہ بناویتی ہے۔

، انہیں خوامشات کی کمیں سے گئے سی ہی تو اصل زندگی ہے وسی کتنی ہی لاعاصل کیوں نہ ہو۔

راه مم كسيد

النشريك ماندشورسلاسل كاسامن بعد فناسى فرط جن سے برمال ہے المينامون بأون ورك منزل كيساهن اللدر ے بے نیازی وضیط حصول مشن اس سے پیرٹ کرائے و کھھ لیا بم لوكر في مل عقر نشكوه اكورو مبت مے دریا کاسامل نہیں ہے جهال ڈو سب عاو کنا رہ سمجھ لو ان کے وعدول کوج دمرایا قوزمائے گئے الآسى كالمحكم الفااتنام كوباوب میں نے سو ہار تیری مست نگاموں کی فشم رج ويمات ويكن مرشي مياني عاند كے مانتے بيعن طرح بسيندا مائے التدالليدوه عالم نيرے شرمائے كا جيدكائين لاؤ بمرك كالبي شراب كى تفوير كميني آج تنهارك شاب كي ہرجلوہ اک جاب نظر بن کے رہ گبا لطف مُظربي وط لياحن يا رك

وه بم سے آئے کہیں جب رموفلالیا ! برا مزه بوج منتری میم کرب سنگوه يشونبول كالفاصاك وسيمت بوكا يه رسب حن كالمشاكرة فكمداو سرنه المنظم فنكن ره جائے گى يونبى جبين پر كوئى منه جوم لے كا اس نہيں " بر ووز فانب وإنيال! أو ؟! آ كمون أ مكهول بيرو استنان حبات اورتیری فدا میال ! تو به ! بندگی ؟ میری بندگی ! الله عب معمق بغور كيه بعي نبين زار کی و سے بیں سب کی ہے اور میں اور۔ اور کچھ بھی نہیں آپ بي آپ اپ سيکي بي آك بارايني شان كري سيمي ووجيا ہے بیرے و ل دفعل ہے ہرارا فتراف مرتبه مرصحاتی "

نا دداشت گذشته بالجمه صروری أن "

و فعط: - اگرچ پیسب دانعات پشتوزبان میں ہو چکے میں خیال فنا کدیشتو زبان ہی میں لكعدول ليكن مجه يشتوكارهم الخطنيس آنا- لهذا اروويس لكده يشتم بن فداكا شكرب كاب وبيت نهي آنى- مم آب كمنون مي كه آب ا بيخ كرا نمايطالا سے میں مستقبد مونے کا موقعہ دیا ہے۔ فی الحال بور صروری باتیں" اپنی وائری میں المراجة!

فراق یار " رم -خ - ل)

"بہار کی دت - ہرطون" ہریال ہی ہریال" ہے - درخوں کے سنڈ منڈ ٹہنیاں" ہری" د دہولی بہوں سے آراستہ ہو کی ہیں جوان کنواری الم کیاں وریا کے کنا رہے یا نی منے مار ہی تقبیں "

رطكيان سياكائين مينسين ؟

سمبری زندگی " دو د <u>د</u>

رسیں ونیاکی نظروں میں ہے جان ہوں " تندن مجھے بیوان ہمنتا ہے " سوسائٹی مجھے میں ونیاکی نظروں میں ہے جان ہوں " تندن مجھے بیوان ہوں اٹنی کا موجب ثابت منظر " مبرا ہر لحے فدمت کا خوا بال - گروہی بہتر قدم مبرے لئے ذلت ورسوائی کا موجب ثابت ہونا ہے " "

مبس آب سے امنہا ئی ہدردی ہے ادر آپ کی اردو سے بھی ---

(ع-ریش)

مونغمر بليل"

''می کے تنگ بطن میں سیماب بہد رہے۔ سپتے فامنٹی بلا کی بھیگی ہوئی نصابیں تاریک باں رواں ہیں۔ "ارے بھی گو" مرھم" ہیں۔ " فرحت کے داز داں" یہ بجھنے ہموثے و نے ہیں" ہما را مخلصا ند منشورہ ہے کہ آپ شعر کہنا جھوڑ دیں۔ نام کے سائنڈ منگفس کی دم زسہی۔

يخضمبراورافلاتي" (ديم س)

" ہم کو چا میٹے کہ ہم ہرات میں اپنے منیرسے مشورہ ایں - اور یہ صروری ہے کہ ہماری میں ہم کر ہم ہم ہم ہم ہم ہم ہم ہمیں جو ہمی مشورہ و سے گا "وہ با لکل 100 کر اسلام کے اصول کے مطابق ہوگا صغیرسے مشورہ کر عکینے کے بعد ہم آب سے ورخواسٹ کرتے ہیں کہ اس قسم کے مضابین بغرض استاعت نہ بھیجا کریں۔ اگر مناسب خیال فرمائیں تو" واین صاحب " کو "سرمن" کے لئے ویدیا کریں۔ (さっさーひ)

"خوشی"

رخش آدمی کاچمره بعول کی طرح کملار بنتا ہے اور فیگین کاکلی کی طرح مرمبایا بواست یا نقره یوس بونا جا بنتے نقا ،

"نوش آ وی کاچېره بېدل کی طیح کھلار سنائے اوغمگبن کاکلی کرح بند" جی طرح ڈاکٹر امراد مین اورڈ اکٹر احسان اختد فان ---!

(ق-ك)

"مكدان"

سق - ن سے الم برصاحب! آب کو سے معنا بن سے نفرت ہے ؟ الم بر - " اگر میں سے کبدوں قو آب خفا ہوجا میں گے "

(ع-ما-ك

"שפת פרב"

"بنارکاایک شام تقا و وسال ہوت اس کاشو ہراس وارِقانی کو چوڑ کراس کو اور اس کی سات سالد او کے " ہو دنیا کی معینتیں جھیلئے کے لئے" چوڑ و یا یہ و نیایں اس کی و ل " کا ادام " اس کی آئی بنج کا گرفت " " " آپ مضون تکھتے وقت کس نمیسری چوننی جا عت کے اوائے کو اچنے پاس جھالیا کریں کہ وہ آپ کا تذکیر د تافیط کے قاعد تباک دے ۔

(ع.۷-ش)

"سانبط"

"معننوق کی بهوش سے جب شاعر برہے ہوشی سامواں طادی ہود ... کسی عجوبہ کا ثنات سے جب انسانی تنجیل بہت متاثر ہورہ ہو یہ اسے لمح " شاعران واغ سے جرسیل معانی بهد نکلتا ہے "

" زندگی اورموت" دع سریش)

" زندگی ایک شعد عنا ، بجر کا گردسهاگیا" موت کے منظر لئے ہوجیسے اسے نغراد با

مضطرب مناكه إوموت سي بجارب

موت کو به فکرنتی شعله کیون" جلتا رہے ".

مہتے ہیں مباوی میں مبائے و وسونا جس سے بیٹیں کان " ایسی شاعری بکد منشاعری سے کیا فائرہ جو بامنی سس ہو ، امید ہے آپ ہماری صلابتِ رائے کی واود نے بغیر فرو وسکیں گے " نقاو" المارية كالج مضون الماري منهون الماري مضون الماري مضون الماري مضون الماري الماري مضون المكونك ع

2	يكونك	مضموك	شماري
۲.	مدير	كودنئ خبرسے	1
8"	عبدالوذاق نارقن	د و به خطونه	۲
u	سلطان عود ويبخ ببير	شكى بر بادكناه لا ذم	· ·
16	هدایت الله خان	ی توم مشد ت	,
14	حن اداد يوست زئ	موتي عقالم	Δ
ţ^	میاں عمیں یوسعن کا کا خیل	ترسحومنظر وانعاق نظم	4
۲.	مفتون	الشناتة	4
ri	خادم دجارسده	ثم دّسائرڪو	•
*	عبدالرح كاكيت	وحنك منظر	4
44	صاحب زاده عبدالبادى ديوس	اشنا ته	,
rm	ادباب عمل نيوو دُسنان كالمنهائ	هے ندج دور و شم	11
110	عبدالدؤت نؤشهردى	وخوريه غاره	ľ
44	ولحيادلله خاك	كالجنة	سوا
44	شاكسوالله عيشب	دواده الخيباح	110
۲)	يسلطان عودك سينيث وديى	يوبيوسة مشأعب	1.0
س	واكتوليصيان الله خان (پروفليس)	ذَ لَيْبَتُوبِهِ شَاعِكَاكُبُولُ خُلاقَ مُلْعَدُ	14
40	بالاطاءة متعلين	دليتنو دهنيت	14
01	عبل روست ددري كال	درد	

دَ شبم به شاند ع مُله سعر زارم ، د کالح د باغ غوبتی و فيول غوادم

كورنى خابرك

حُولُ: کالج کِن تر حندائی په فضل پولوی نفداد تر لپښتنو رونړو تعلیم حاصلوی. او دا به بے خابه نه وی ،کر دے نه تر لپښتنو کالج اوو پلے شی ، ولے سره دد خد خدیار تر لپښتو حصت تر مضمونولو تر فخط به سوب داحالت وی ، هه اکاؤلا حصه که تر داد نو بو نو نه د که وی ۔ او تر مطلب مضمون چر نه خال خال به به مشکله سره بکبن بیا موند، ه شی ۔

د پروخلقو داخیال د نے - چه د رسالے د بانپ و خابیت د مذابر تو کوشته پور نے مخصی وی - دا تر پر بر عدی پور نے بیخے د نے و لاسه ختل کوان کار د نے - چه تر شو ورسری بل نه وی یو خان کوم کوم کار سرته رسوی - کہ چا ته د مضمون ا بدیا تر به به یو از نے خان کوم کوم کار سرته رسوی - کہ چا ته د مضمون تر باری او دایم . نو خون خوراته سکت داخواب راکوی - چه که خاد باره و یو بومضمون اولیکلو - نو چری مهر بانی به د وی . دغه خو بیا هم شه دوموی د یو مضمون اولیکلو - نو چری مهر بانی به د وی . دغه خو بیا هم شه دوموی که حوصلے ماہیں و خبری نه دی . خوصوم در سینه ، چه ز خ ببنیا نه دا ته دا و دائی چه سریه بینتو هم شه د به دی - چه تا ته به کبن مضمون او لیکو -

خوصوره د افسوس حُائِ دے ، چه خپله مورنی ژبه ورته خه ژبه نه شکه ژبه نه شکاری - اود فورو به ژبو کبن خپل عزت لهتوی - مون که دعقل په ساز کچو اوکورو . اوخپل سر کریوان کبن نیټ کړو . فوځون قال دهم د خ نا خو بخه پېښتو کهن لا نن نه د ه - ترخو چه مون و خپله ژب پالنه او نکړو . ترهی به مون ته هیچو نه ځوك کاعزت په نظراو نه کوری . پې غه سلسله کېن د ه د تخوي د لوستونکو توجه د تيرشوی مارچ

پرچ یو انگونری مضمون ته گرزوم. دخیل مضون به یوحصه کس لیکی چه "الله ثقالی دهر نوم د با ره د یوخا سے ژبے مقرد وَل اُ عنبتل اوفرشت د مصلحت د با ره به خپل حصور کس را دُبلنے . شه ساحت پس د پبنون فرم واردا غ . نویو فر بستے تدیم کس کا نہی و چول او هذه ۱۵ کریکول و کیل داد لینتو ژبه شوی ".

زلا با عدد دلته نور دیانی مجت کول نه عوال ، محکه چه نه خو هغه بنه او بنکاردید و ، چه یو داست به بذیاد و خبر دخیل معمون یو حصه جوره حکری ، او نه به ما ته توك منه اد وایی چه دخیبر شن دات به فضولیا نو ډک کوم ، اصیل ته اشاره قدر مے کافی وی ، امیں دم چه که دا نکی فلاور به ببین نه شی ، اوالین و به دداست خبر میال ادسانی ، چه ت دبل شری شلول خیل سال شاول وی ،

دولأخطونه

خودة وروري حميلا!

تاسوی یم لوظ وو . چه کلی نه رسید دسی به خط در این به خپله و دسی و به خط در این به به و و د به و و د کلی ته جو ن نه چه زه سومره متا تر شو می ، دهنه یوه لند و شان نقشه ستا به مخکبن را کاک مر .

تکی قصفائے او پانے حال ډیرخواب دے ، به لاروکو څوکس قعکو منیا ذو تر سب بوئ به وجه سوے پوزه نه شی ښوے ، گائ به گائه ډیرانی بواته دی ، جه متولد هوائے کن به کورے ده ، پدون کا کاکره لارم ، چه کو نخه ند ور ننونتم نو سودا با ش او چوز بی ، در په دا ته کور و شو ، یوخو کو نخو شو و خوشو ، یوخو که خوشو و دوکی نه مولد کو ته دک د که د که بو په ما پکښ ساه نشوه اخت ، بل په هنه کو ته کبن چه دوک به کښ او ده کید ل ساروی چم تولی دو ، چه هنوی ترسومتو خوجلو به بن بوخ خما در په واد در دی دا واد در بی ، عجوم کا کالود سپیاکے ماذی ما پخپلو ستوکو ادلین چه خانک کبن دَا تَاکمور پر دا هم او د کور به هنه کبی کو سپیاکو ادلین چه خانک کبن دَا تاکالود م پر دا په برا ته دو ، په هنه کبی که سپیاکو بوسوی پر یو تل ، اد ته کاکالود م او د کوی .

داخو تو صحت اوصفائے حال دے ، اوس مان هبی کیفیت واورہ ، شیخ خوشئے چه سری هم قدم نه فربات اوهام پرست دی ، باباکا نولہ ی تحف ای دوج ورکو ہے دی ۔ پرون په جمات کبن ته ماخت نه پس قربیر بابا ذکو کید و ۔ چوته تو بر قسمننی ندخمالد خولے نه او و تل ، چه بایر بابا خوت ابو مکر صدیق اوصف عر رضی الله نقالی عنها قر خبو قر خاور و برا بر هم نه وو ، پر دے خبرے فول سری بر ماداسری شول ، چه هون! تا داخه اور نه ، د بایر بابا نه هم لا خوک زیات سرماداسری شول ، چه هون! تا داخه اور نه ، د بایر بابا نه هم لا خوک زیات شده ، داخوت سروحال دے او هر چه نیخ دی ، نوته هغوئی را نه هم و نبوس کوی ، چه به چه به خولد کبن کت دی ، نوته هغوئی را نه هم و نبوس کوی ، چه به چه به چه خولد کبن کت دی ۔

دنهم اغستل کنای دی - خوانسوس داده چه سری هم تول جاهلان دی .

کرید ه فی سینی شو ه - او په الف به نه پوهاینی . هم هغه کر بابادم دنما پو ه جعنونه دی . چه نرمین اری پ کرینی . کدور ته اووا به چه سر یه مندا به او کوری . تزمانی پ کرینی . کدور ته اووا به چه سر یه مندا به او کوری . تزمانی پ رفتار نظر واچوی . دنیام با نته ملکو نو زمین اران چه کوم قسم یو به جعنونه استمالوی . هغه نه هم استمالوی . و نوشو به وای ، چرکوری کنه به انگریزی کالج کن فرشو به وای ، چرکوری کنه به انگریزی کالج کن فرشو غیره غیره خوره کوی .

پر ترسود احال دے نو ت بنی خوصه و نپوس مدکوہ ، بدیکوو کنی یو د نکرد ہے ، چرخا د ندے برحرخ واخلی او په کودکش کے اونوی ،

ق مهاشونی جوس ون واویلالا پاته ده . بعضه کورنے خبرے داسے وی . چه کول پکاد نه وی . پوهین ل نکاروی . قاور خرحیثیت قاخوا میخ دی . مور پلار ددی قابلا تا تاده سا تله وی ، جر چر ته مالدالا اسا فی پر کوتو ورشی نو خرخه نه کوی پر . بله واوره ا پرون قشیرول دولس کاله پس ناویا ته زویج اوشو . په نایج قدد نه چه قدندای شکر فه اداکری و و کم نحبت دمان را او فو ختل . دی نه کاری د دهندی وند نه به سوددو که مخت دمان را او فو ختل . دی نه کری د دهندی وند نه به سوددو که واخست . او به دمانو فه او نوستا . شبی له فح رویج مرکونه ناحوری شو بسی و می جازه پود نه شوی . او شیر دل چینکا داری یا نه شو . قدری مانها کری خوبه تو خونم لیو فول نه به سود قرض رویه اولی په دیری شوکی دی . ناچار غرب که سیته نه به سود قرض رویه اخلی او ته هنوی قاکس و ده کولومند وست کوی . سرشوکوی ادفی کوی . سرشوکوی ادفی کوی . سرشوکوی ادفی کوی . سرشوکوی ادفی کوی . تر بید به دوری و خونما دری خوارشی .

دیر ظالمان داسے دی - چه هنوی خپلے پیغلے دونرہ خوست م به کور کینوی - اوشوم ور له ند ورزی ورد غور سابق سیبیان قور سووند - وادہ به

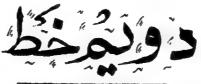
ارمان کښ سپين شي .

تکومن بے وادہ خو به بینتوکس تا تولونه لویے بغت کان لے شی۔

اته بہته دی جہ حًا خور تا دوہ کالوراسے کوئی دی ، پرون ہم مورته اووے چه موریے ! داسر توریے غربیه دے ولے به کورکس ببن یوا ندکی دی کہ خو بنه کر وی نوبل وادہ دے ادکوی کنه ، حًا مور تا اوریں وسر یا د تو به لمب شوی ، ادج فه کر کی ، چه وائی جے حیا! بے شکرمه ! نه به قام کس حُونی بوری پریکول غوارے ، کنی ہے م لابل وادہ کوی ۔ تا هغوی خوم هغه یوخاد منی وی ، چه لاپشی ، بل دھنے به سندی کی نده وی لیکے ، ماور ته وی آو درباند مذهب خوگنی ہ تا بل وادہ ند نه منع کوی ، مورج و یہ بہب شه ! تا کالج الزورباند مذهب خوگنی ہ تا بل وادہ ند نه منع کوی ، مورج و یہ بہب شه ! تا کالج الزورباند شوی دے ، دامن هب یہ خان سری پوسه ، مونی تا دوراج نه به برخلان اور و او به قام کین خان اور شرموگو یہ

اخرتركوم به ليكم ورورة : فيصل داده ، چه د افضا دومرة بب بودار اوره در ده ، چه د افضا دومرة بب بودار اوره در ده ، چه ده بكن ساه نشم اخت - سنا اوجت او باكيزة خيالات حُسا دي ده وي ده بك به بنه به كا پښتون قوم به دم ده ده د د بان كخپلو دي د اسيا د مي د اور شه بنه به اوليكم د با تو اظهار اوكو د . زلا سنا قا خط به اختظاركښيم . ور شه نشته چه اوليكم

(سَتَارَشِيْنِيْ)



خوبه وروره رشيده!

جواب ورکوم ، چه هغه نه به اسمان کس دے او نه به صرف کبی دے . نه به جواب کس دے . نه به دهو مسال کس دے . او نه به کو حب کس دے . بلک هغه پاک دان به هو پاک اوستموا حُاله کس اوسیکی . ذکه چه به کسنده او غلیظ حُاله کبی شیط اوسیکی خیال خواد که چه غاله کاد کبی شیط اوسیکی خیال خواد که چه خاله به خاله به خاله کاد کبی شیط اوسیکی خیال خواد که چه خاله به خاله که کسنده به دیرانو نه به خواد به هغ کبی که دیرانونه اجولے اوسین ویلے که - نوب بولی به هم نه خواد بیده ، او دیر دا اعلی سود به هم قرم و درسیده .

خرستاخیال آلبنتو کو عقو ته نه دیے تلے یو ه تنگله کو تکئے بدی وی چر هغه هم چر هی درواز با کے ری جر هغه هم هیش بدن با وی ، په دی ساوی هم ساتی ، دروی به سرفوغوجبو سوی دروی دروی به خرحال وی ؟ تا ته په اور وکبن دسیبیاکو به سری پروتل کنا به خکاری شوی - ناد اند ! تالا خد لبی بی ندی -

اد پہنتو تقلید دکر کیے دے ۔ مُمَا پہ خیال سرے اوخز ہ کہ و نو ہار ہاکا دے خیل دکا دی دوی ہاتے دی ۔ کہ چرے دواری ہا یہ سے وی ، فو ھار باہ کا دے خیل منزل مقصود تد اورسی ۔ کینی فو به لار کبن به مات کن پروت وی . نیخ لوج بکار دی ۔ چه هغه یو شفیقه مور ۔ یوه محبت کو نکی شختر او یو د هو شبیا دلا باسلیقد تہ کور میرس وی ، تہ کو مین چہ خیل اولاد ۔ خاون اوکورسو ہ داسے مضبوط تعلق وی ۔ هغه به حقیقت کبن یو و مثالی خاتون () دلا ۔ کاش که مُولکہ بہنتے خوسین مے مین مے دن نه خیل کان ته مثالی خاتون جور و لوکوشش شروع کری ۔

پښنون قوم دد ميا د مولو قومونو نه د ترق پر منه ه کن وروستو پاته شوے دے . ځکه چه دد ه شځ او فردوا په به تعلیم دی . لیکن زه خورا پیم چداوس هیم وخت شته - ځوانان په پچپله مین آن ندرا اوزی - بو به اکان به مونج پېزوره را او باسو - د بالغانو تعلیم ددوی دیا ره د قدرت د طون نه یواخوی رعایت دے ، چه دوځ زاړی زا په طوطیان اولولئ - که دامیمی موقع هم ددوی دلاسه او و ته ، او خنکه چه دوی دخیل اولاد نه په ډیران ترلی خوونه جودکه هم مغیم د بالغانو تعلیم ندی هم بنا و ت اوکړو ، نو یا د او لوی ددوی هستی به د د نیاله عنه فناشی ، او فربست به منگل مو و دی چه نن د پینون توم بیم د د به شوی .

جُونِ مشیران وای ، کربنی نها موله تعلیم ورکرد ، نو دوی به بیا خپلو اشنا یا نو نه خطونه لیکی ، پد دے خبر ه مالد به اختیاره حند اراشی ، هله اچ کوے بغی تعلیم ند دے کرنے ، نو ولے هند خپلو اشنا یا نو ته خطونه نه لیکی ؟ هند کم عبته خوجه پخیله نشی لیک ، نو به دلال کم لیکی ، او چادو تا چارة هند دلال جائز ناجائز مطالبات هم لوره کوی ، ند به وائ چه ذه ډیر نه بر بنبی نے خبری حکوم ، لیکن داحقیت د نے ، چد تر جا هلے او به تعلیمه نظی داخیال وی چه هیت تو نفسانی خواهش پوره کولو دویم نوم د نے . لیکن تعلیم یا فند شخر تر هیت به قد د د میل او به تعلیم یا فند شخر تر هیت به قد د د د میل او به تعلیم یا فند شخر تر و او بیکی تو او هام پرستنگ ، پیر پرست او قبر پرست کو میک ده دوی کیل ده . تا چه تو سر و او بیکی تو او هام پرستنگ ، پیر پرست او قبر پرست کو کیل خود دی ، دا هم مول ترجمالت او به تعلیم کوشی دی ، کوم وخت چد دوی که تعلیم پیخابر داشی ، هله به دوی پر اصلی معنو کبی خدا پرست شی ،

افوس دے . د بنا تو مولا ترقی آوکولا - ترکی که باره سائیس نوی فی الات جو دکر که باره سائیس نوی به فی الات جو دکر ل . کوم کا د چه و دروجه به لسوکمننو کښ کښ و . اوس په یو خوسننو کښ کښې کې د به امر میکه ، انکلسنان ، جوسنی او نورو تعلیم یا فترملکونو کښی د منوکا نه سرو در د الوکیکی . خویو محوف به به تمسته بینتون و دود د ده ، چه که میلاد شیکه یو هیگم چه غا فلو اپنتنو سه دا سه نصیحتونه کول سنه اند د باب وهل دی ، سیکن شه او کرم چه که د د د د د د که تو د خکیکم ،

ساتا د معاشر نی جون د کوکه ه ه ۱۰ و واقعه داد و جه داد پهتون قوم د جوند يوتك نورم د ده . د لودخور د خرسي و په سلسلم كښ چه تا دوى د غوا مينوسو تشبيه ود كړه ده . هغه ډيره بامو قع اوموزونه ده . كاش كه

حُونزِ ررونہ، پہ دیے نکتہ پوہہ شی ۔

خه! بیاکوره! تر بپنتون نا ویاند خویهٔ ارش . ده ظالم ند بکاد دی چه خان تنکی سند کوی اورد په بعد کوی دا و تدهنه په تعلیم او تر ببیت در او لکوی لیکن ده نفه کوی و چد یا خوی په ده کوی دا ویاد دله خول سور چه کوی او مین ده خوی دی به نفوک که نورک په پیچ شی نویا خوخوالح دس و در د غوالح و دله کیس واچی ، بچه نفوک که نورک په پیچ شی نویا خوخوالح می غولی تو نه په میکوی دا ویا هدا و په مرخ و دله کو خ کیسی ، ادسا ه نوند او به دا واقعات می صبا چیرکیکی .

پر مربی بان ه د بنی کان خون کان خون دی دد ه متعلق مان د رسول الله عله الله علیه وسل بو حدیث دا یا دشو. فرمای ، چه به مربی بان ه کان متکول د جاهلیت د دمان درسم ده ، اد کوه بنیخ چه دا نعل کوی . د قیامت به ورخ هنوی به دورزخ داورجام اغویت وی . کد ته خورسی او کوره نو تو مور - خویاو بنیخ ند سوا نور ه نول بنیخ عیرت د روجو خورود باری ما خدیا ددی ، چه ته ماما به موک کسیم اورد بیل ، چه یوم بنیخ بد بنیخ ند خل خلی ده دی و می بدینه خداد تیک به می اورد به کان او پرسوه ، بیکاله به چکره کوره دوره دروی او خده خوری او دره به تکود شد .

حُونِ پښتانه دونه عرخو سه سپين دولي کوری . خوب کورکش به الله که که سپی سومن به هخ اچرله وی - د پیغاو لونه و خوسین و به کورکش سن يوان عوص و خطوناک کارد په د اود د له نخوص اکاره نيت ختله دی .

حُونِ دے مردار رواج یوبل لوے احدت داد بیا ته راورے دے ۔ جہ دکنی وبل واد م حوام دے ۔ سرے جہ کندشی ، نوبل واد م حوکرے شی بیک بغیر کہ کونی مشی ، نوبل واد م چ حرام دے ۔ اخر داولے ؟ آیا شخ ج حس موکنہ بنان دی ؟ آیا دوی حب بات نشته ؟ آیا تدوی لا به نشته ؟ بح ذباندی آیا تہ خیل در دوغم حبن باتو اظهار به دوی حوام دے ؟ آف دے مُروادے او کسن موسایتے دے منعوس اوناکاری رواج به تخومو خوانو جانو کند الوافد به خاور دکس کی کے دی کو دی دی دی دی تخومو معموم اونازک به خاور دکس کی کوری دوی دی ، اور دے تہ جفاکار لاس خومو معموم اونازک

ذرونه چورچود به د لحد خوانه پريدخ دی!

ببنون غریب ده ، مغلی ه ، ته خپل سا در سری خپی ند غزوی ، په خه بنادی به ته هند و نه قرض روی به سود واخلی ، به خوار و خوار و به عله راشی - ده به ولاته خوشیالدی ، چه به ده کس به محادای قبلایه شان را ناذلشی - او به سود کس به تو الآله غله یوسی - اصل کس ددی خپله کله سنبالی نهشی - خکه خوا فغان خان عبر العفارخان والی شبه خاد او کوی . هغه سمباله چه را به بنتا ند دده قابل کوم ، چه دوی چه خه کته او کوی . هغه سمباله هم کوی شی شرکت کاش که ببتا نه که خپل دهنا به ده الفاظ عل او کوی .

1.

ق توقی اوازادی به لاره کن تدهیش ند لوی مین رسم وروای دی مفته زماند لاری تایره شوی مید تدسم وروای برخلاف به خولدخودور بد زمه بر نیام میشود تد نوی چاق چوبین بد زبه پردیک می شوی و بود ها او پ تایپ نظام میشود تد نوی چاق چوبین مظام دور دوری دی و داظام او مخوس دوای یوسیلاب دی و جد مویک شان سات جیول عواری و ند به نوای با ند به نوای می این به به به دی شعر عل او کی به سه زمانه با تونسازد توم زمانه باز

اولا سیلاب که خوفناکوچپوپ رحم سرخیل ځان پرمیک ع. چرکوم خوا تدهغه عبید ل عوادی ده ، غیرانسانیت عبید ل عوادی ده ، غیرانسانیت د عد د نود یی ده ، غیرانسانیت د عد د نود یی ده ، تا نتر بیکار دی ، چه ند که علامد اقبال پدد ه شعوعل ادکوید سه زانه بازن در توباز اندستیز .

ادة سىلاب به بنا ، جبوسى برجنك شى . بدخپاو فولادى سُوكونو او به بنا ، لنو د هغد مخ واړو بى .

روره إ پاسه إ دامنوس دسم ورواح ددنیا ندورک کولا . داکن ه اولسنی سوسایتی نباه اوبر باده کولا ، او پښتون قرم د ترقئ هغ منزل ند اورسوه ، چدد دنیا نور قومونه د پښتون د کاروان کودشی، نورغد اولیکم، تد هوښیاد نوجوان کی ، پ خپلد ښد پوهیک ، ځادعالاند تاسرلادی ، استاهیمین (سناکیمین)



كل زمان و فه يلوكوام ده .

غلام نا در: - جد غه ستاخو به وي . مونز دخان دخه نوكران يو .

كل و متان: - چاي به شكى او كدكباب به خورى -

عَنْدَ يَعَقُوبَ : - كَبَابَ غُونَى بَهُ بَالكُلْ دَكَادِنَهُ وَى - يُرُون قربانى شوخ ده . فضابا نوحلال نه ده كريد . هغه بله ورحنى غوشى دى . عُان ولے ناجور لا كوئى .

کل زمان ۱- نه چه ادم متزو پورد ک به ادم کن دی - باخ به در معده نداوسکو . نام خور کول یکاددی .

غلام قادرا- زئ چه در -

در به وار تو تو بل دماس کا فو خاص دی - سود خور و ندرادوا سوی دی . او دهونی به بازار کس روان دی . د لوی اختر د دیمه ورخ دلا . اوسیل کرباره دا آتی دی - در به وار یا خاس او امزولی دی . داخار نو به جاه اپولے دی - کل زمان دسر نه نسواری ننگی جا پیره کربه دلا . او یک بینو کربه دی . غلام تا در او محکل بیغوب خیلی بخیر کربه دی . کرم خادرو نه در به وار وسی کربه دی . کرم خادرو نه در به وار وسی کربه دی . کل زمان مخکس او دا دواری و در به دوان دی . او به خبر و خبر و کس اد به دا در سیل ل .

بوردل سرع د يوبل درائيورچه نوم اعظم دے . پرمو تركب ناست دھ . اوتاش كوى . يوردل ككل زمان د نزع حوك د د .

کل زمان: ۔۔

السلام عليكم . دره والادا-وعليكم السلام . به خير را غلى . موتتريه را او غيثرى بخكبن پوردل :-سيټ ڪښ کينئ . اعظم :-ىبرخايرراغلى . حن ا در د او بجنه . تاش کوی که فلاش کوی که مم پته ـ کل زمان: -بم بنه کور کور . اعظم کټ کوه . يور د ل : -بادشاه دوی آن راوری دوی آن -اعظم :-علام دولا آنے ۔ بوردل :-د ه خواکر اعظم زه هم لو به کوم . مكل زمان: -كل زمان ته مه كولا . ميلمه ٤٠ مون دولا به دولا بنه يو اعظیم :-چدمال درکوی نوعوی ورماوی -بوردل ،-لس خال در ه آ ع . تمکل زمان :۔۔ دا واخله لسخاله - او راز، درم آخ -اعظم :-تاسولوبه کوئ زه را زم - هلکه دّ يودره آنو حيائم کيږ. ه يوردل :-لس خال خاور آنے -کل زمان: -دازہ خلورآ ہے ، اعظم :-دركوم ميده . نختم خونه . د ه خواكري لس خال شهر آف کل زمان:۔ ری زمان یوروسی بائلی ، غلام قا در دوغوس مے بعقوب ند وائي ، چه دے ن بياهر خد ما ئلي بدد كس الك چاكراور غلام قادر تا سوچائے شکی ۔ يوردل: -يعقون تا ندعال نزده ده . پياله دكويه . غلام قادو: س بیغنوب (درمے پیالئ ډکه وی) غلام قا در واخله بپالئ ۱۰ دا بلدىيالى كى دران لد ودكول -کل زمان پیالی واخله ۰ غلام قادر:-

تاسو څکئ . زه ورندسم نديم .

هلك كرم ده . پريند دى ند به حكى - (كل زمان خلور نيم دوي) لعقوب ا-ما للي . خال غ او غنى و ، اودا باغيده ، رنك عرفيه اوتراوتد الم كتل) هلكه صفاح كريم . يوردل:-چِد ماسری خلورآنے باتے شوہ ، نوبعنه تاش اوسلور او من زمان:-لار. و ه عُم موتر بيا يم. غلام تادر خدشه ؟ هندده چلم ځکی . يوردل ١-يعقوب خو مله حال ندوائ . خود (غلام قادر مه حال اووائي -مكل زمان:-حال به نه والئ . زه بئ بو به کهم . يوردل ١٠٠٠ اكل زمان غلام قادر اوعمت بيقوب د بورد ل احاز واعسته - اوطورو ندوالس شو. ماسام كلى ندرا اورسيد ١) سين موادكرة . تش را غلى اوكدينه موحًان سحرة راورة . زىيب:-کل زمان موندِ سحره وه . مونزیخوهنه ته کتل .کدهفدشه غلام قادر:-اغستی وے. نومونڊ بہ ہم څدند څه راوړی وو۔

هغه عاجز سرع بيب منيشنه فو--البنين کل زمان به وی . اویپیت به ورساوه نه وی . څلور پنځه روي علام فادري-

ورساكة وع ، اوهنه ي مم دشيطان بدارواح وركريه . ماسی . کوره دے جواری کوی دا تو موہ ب ا خبر ا دا . ترهم

ورند خد نه واح ٠

و لا كل زمان تاجوارى كرے ده . سكوزىد دا حُكه اوتواوتركوره ند بد به ، ماكرځاى جوارى كړسيه . دروغ وايى .

بعقوب نه تيوس ادكري .

خير جوارى خوي كريد ده . ادخاع كنن كريد ده . ده دجوارى ند نه منع کیږی . خوحال ویلونه څه خوررت وه -

ارخ مون؛ لا دروغ وايو. كدرشتبا.

رسين، مكل زمان :-

غلام قادر:-

بجقوب ،-

غلام فادد:-

خرچه تاکولد نوجا بد سنع کولے ۔ ځا په مخ کښ د جواری کيږي . اوزې د ورته کورم . په داسے محل زمان :-

ځاد کښ د و ځان چو ته صهرولے شم ۔

بودا حُماكنا ۾ شوھ ۽

غلام قادر:-زىيىب :-يومياشت اوشوي چـ کل زمان دَ جوارئ نه ٽو به ايستان و ٢٠ د هـ يومياشت كنى هغه جوارى ندده كيه . خوجه نن تاسوورساري شوي . نوجوارې ارکړي .

هم د وجوارئ ځای لد بو تلم . اوهم د چفلی او خوری ، چه تا ته خد كل زمان:-بوره ملاویزی نو؟

غلام قادر:-زىيب:-زه خوصان داوايمرجد جواري مدكوه -اوخ پرىيى ، و لى وريس شوے يى ، چه بائلى نوخين پيي بائلى . ستاسوورسره څه کار د ه .

د و چه څو پور کے چغلی نه وی خوړ لے دد ند صبر نه کيږي . کل زمان :۔ لقمان حكيم صاحب وا في حيد "جن فرض كارتمن مي - جوادى خودومي كنا لا نه دلا چه څومي چنلي خور ل كنالا دلا .

ار نی*ن*یا۔ ﴿ هر يوسوي ديل كناء نه كورى . خيل تره هيروى . حُكه جه خيل به دَاولوضِ بَيُ ۔

غلام فادد: - فودا تولدخماكنا وسوه ؟

بعقوب؛ - پرسه موده ، چدمورف به خوشالیری . فرته ف خد کو م

غلام فا در۱۱ سند ده چد دوی چ خوشحالد دی . نوموننده که خه کو و .
ز د چ خوشحالد دیم . زی خپلے پیسے بائلی . چه ستاسو پیسے
بائلی نو بیا چغلی خوری . حاد و محرد . خدای هم پدنیك واډو ه
مغد عاجز پید شوی می . هیش چس دابان د اختر اورسکور کړو .
غلام ناد د :- بر به ماسی ارخ موموان کو ی . محون د بیر نصو حاتو به وی مونو

بره ماسی اوخ مومعان کوی . څویز د پر نصوحا تو به وی موید به بیاحال ند وایو ۱ (بیعتوب زه چه زو) (دواړه زی)

سلطان عمود دَيْجْ بِاللهِ دريم كال

دَ إِنْ الْمُ الْمِيْلِينَ الْمُ

کس موند لے نشی که چره فر تومونه به خپل قرمیت غزکو لے شی . نومون بند هم خبله پښتو د چانه کمه نه ده ، که نورو قومونو کښ د قومانئ ماد ه شته ده . نو پښتون د ه قربانئ کښ د چانه کم نه خکادی ۔ نا ۔ بلکه د ماغی خاصیتوند لپښتنو کښ د نورونه په لوځ میال دی . ښه دی او پښديدی دی .

دا بله خبره ده چد پیبتنو دد خاصینو نونه د فائل مے الحسنو موقعہ کمه موندلی ده ، تکہ غه رنگ چه اوسپنه مخرکہ کبن به اکمونو کالوبپته برنه وی ، دغه شان داخا صیتونه د بنبتون طبیعت کبن بپ دی ، تکہ نخه رنه چه د اخاصینو نه مه لوی ، خو چه د اخاصینو نه مه لوی ، خو فرو و قومو نه مه لوی ، خو فرو و قومونو دد مے نه فائل م الحصین ده ، ادر نی شوے او سپنه د و کی دائین ده ، اد بپنیون ته لا تراوسه دد ه تولوبته بنینه .

کوم ا با در کے چہ یو مکان جو پر ری ، هفد دے دھے کہ بار ہ کہ گئے مصالحے اور مکان یوہ فرضی نفشلہ خیل ار پر کس سانی ، دغہ شان کہ قوم ہو پر وکلی بیٹے تہ قوم شاک اول دافوش دی ، چہ دقوم دحبن باقو۔ نظری خاصیتونو او عاد قونو مطالعہ او کری ، او یو ، فوضی نفشہ نے دریہ کبن اوساتی ، دَ د ، ذر ہ تہ مساقسم مو ککی بنوتی وی ، اور هفوی کو فرود نونو اد تا خیال مطابق دِ خیل کا رکوی ،

دقوم د پاره هم دا بکار دی . جدد یوبل در ره مطالعه او کړی اود يو مبل به خا صيتونو ځان پوځ کړی .

د ازل ند د نو نو نو نو نوده د د کس هیچره خدن بایی اد مو فطرت یوده د د کس هیچره خدن بایی اله رازی ، کد چرد خما زری کس د باقی با خکید د خاصیت شنه ده . فرد باهم د فر د فوهش ده . کد چود خما د خپل قوم ترقی خو شد د به . دغه شان د بل هم دا خیال ده . فرق حما او د یوازاد انسان پر مینی کس داده . چه هغه خپل فطی خاصیتونه یا خواهش به اصلی طرف استعالی . او زماخیال او خواهش به خلط طوف زی ، دوا د و سروی تو با او کو له شته ده . خوازاد قوم پرده کو لئ تو خپل دور به ست را بنیک شی د خپل دور به ست را بنیک شی

اوزماد با في بإنككين ومسله زماد دورد بإره زهوشي.

قوم شهرله بکار دی . چه هغه و تو قوم فطری خاصیتونو . مورو فی دراجونو ا دعاد نونومطا بی ندمیوا در نه مولوخبر و اصلی استعال د نوم نداوشا که د به خواب استعال کبی چه کومه بره ده . هغه د ناهم ه کوی . ادبیا دی فاد تومونوسه مقالبه کری . دد م مقولونه بسته د تر انضان پدنظر دد م نولوخبود نتیجه توم ند څوکس ه کوی .

هدايت الله ترميار

روایت دیے - چر ډاکهتریخان صاحب ترچا بیماد تر پاری خد دا گرو تنیا رر کسپرو ، ادکپوډر ته نی هدایت ادکریا ، چه تر نتین خوز داونه پس به بیماد با ند بے یو ډور (خوداك) و شکوی . (کپوډر دارد به بیمار او شکول) ډاکاند صاحب (کپوډرته) ارهو دا بیماد څه له ډپکوی خوزوی ، خه چل شویے دیے ،

کپویدر . زمانه هیوشو. به شبینه کش تا دارد خوزرلی ند و ۱۱ از تا میار خوزولی ند و ۱۱ از تا میار خوزوم . درو به پخپله به کش ادخوزی .

یوزل سب چ ویدن صاحب بهادر پتواری دکار بچ تال کولو - کارنے کے دریاب رہ و در ته عصه شو .

سه، د ویزین :- چا د یون تا ته پتواری مقریه که ه د ه ،

سیتواری: ۔۔ (د حبیه سند داعبر کو او به لاس کنس ورکرد ؛

صاحب ملاحظه کوی . په دی با نه مد خوستا سو دستخط به کاری بو ه دی با نه مد خوستا سو دستخط به کاراشه . بو هلک د سرو آنمی و در و خانک نه ناست و و . چه ناسا بد به گزراشه . سری : - ملک و لے گزار مے .

خيبر

هلك :- درنزے تود ه دى .

سرى :- سد والدادكو باجد سرية شي . فربيا ارخوره .

هلك :- كم وار ادكرم خود خانك ايمان به ناسواغشة دى و ببيا

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یوزل بد مدرسه کس انسپکسرد هلکانواسخان اغتناو. بوهک به برحساب کن ډیر کزورہ ولا ، اوجه سوالونه فی حل نه کوپه شو ، نو په برحیه کئی اولیکلو .
برحیه کے اولیکلو .

مراردل کی بیرے باکھ ہے مراردل کی بیرے باکھ ہے۔ اگر باس کردے توکیا بات ہے۔

السبكالرصاحب دهفه با برحاده الشعر الاليكلو ، الافيل في كولو ، الشيكالوصاحب دهفه با برحاده الشعر المرات ملى الم كتابول كالتمري ترك بالتركتي المتركة المرتاتوكيا بات ملى

خداداد قددیمکال

دسي منطي (انعافيظم)

وينبوى كاروان دخوا بهجد دالوله صلى لغله

دا اواز جو په قد جوس د حد چه توغون ۲ نه کاراغله تا فله په روانی دکنگو وجه شرن نکا هو نشده درغو خاشوه جود په شیه لاده سحوشه

٢١؛ نه غلط شوم سيل د بإره باغ ته راغله ليلا

چەغرىي مجنون مە بياكري بېرلوئغم كېن مېتلا

14 کری دز رونوسره او به دغه دی مشغولا وستى خورى چور لكواؤة بيبولوشرنكا هوشه دموغا فوشورغوغاشوة جوديه شيه لارة يحوشه په نېيى دخپل سېودهكى مخلون كويا شه كرانسان دے كرمبيوان دے كدطيورد يدنناشه خُوک جه دا ك به سومين وكښ خوك سين كن جوايشه عربوغيزيه خيل خيل نهاي تاخان به دكويس شه د مرغا نو شور غوغا شوه جريده شبه لايه سوشه تسحوشبنم ودبيبت خوشبوئ غني وبإسى (4) سوذكدا زجه عن ليبكي يرد ويه غيداس د کلاب سیره کو نوان دے پو خواو سنکیر راسای ته ملبل بيا بيا را تو نه جو د محسد خاطرشه د سرغانوشور عوغا ده جوديد شيه لاريسيوشه (۵) ندخطا شوم دا تعشق د و اد رخه کاروانی ده د اکشش و عدد دد در در انه رسانی ده عشق ددووزرونوراز بوكري خوي يلاى صفائ ده دىلېل دَدود وغمه خرلود ډيرګلاب خاب ناسـه د مرغانو شورعوغا شوه جور به شید لاده محوسه مؤلد شيه هجران زيل نوريرست ع كريونور ته بدادب اكر سرخكته سلامى شوخيل دلبرنه پر بوہ خپه اود ربي لے متنظری شه نظر ته دمشق د يوروغو ونورا ښكان په جان غو شه دمرغا نو شورغو غاشوه جوريه شيه لاري سحرشه

د رامبیل کل چد خور دی کورد عطاع صعق د بد بیاروسنو کوری نوکس به زریوستی ده . (4)

عهد لاله عرب داغ كري را ته سكادى هي د ه بیا خطاشوم حبرای کبن داسی در سوف ته توشه ته مرغا نو شورغوغا شوه جوریے شیه لازہ سخِشہ

محمآ يوسفاكا كاخيل ودويم كال



هر يوكار دے دَمِّتْ دے اے بیخودہ ستانہ | كو م كتل دَ عبنو نانو ناز إ د ا معشوفانه وقرف رشت ده و پیغلی ښوئی د هېرکوومود آ د ا کاسبر کاسبرکا ته کرد عاشفان کود و انه فَيْنِهِ بِازَادِ دِهِ خُرِمِي كُورِهِ خُرِجِ بَكُومِكَيْنِ ﴿ وَالْفَتْ مَارِجِ سَاوَيْكِ شُو الْوِرِجِ دِنْدَا ثَنْ أند ا يوان نه ئ محل شنه ند که درندالسنانه ندغماز نه نئ لمسون شته ندكله نهبها نه خوبونه برئى يوبه زهيم ته چراغ زه بروانه ا تز قیامت به نئ ددوار و ښد د مين يارا نه نے اوینک بنواکے بہنے دسو اوساسند کے استاد عشق پر ہونویار به زلا واکا کم توا نه دَ أَ لَعْتَ بِهِ مِيكَشَى كُورِ وَمِي وَالسِّرِ مِسَافَى فَمُ الدم بِدِدم بِهِ نَشْدُ وَوَمِهُ سَنَا وَحس بِيانَهُ اناسنه ملاسنه م په مزکد دکيکروکاشانه زدك تنزيى اوخوادي دانة كوري دوزانه

ت خوا فالدد يا جوش خورے شافولے پولكويد خد نازك دے خبرے كله خرين والے كل حيث را شد و مغدد بناير مكن د عبنايت بي أند شا له هوقسمَ عاطفت ومحافیت و اعتکاف کبن ً سبيبن فا نوس نه به مشالدي بشمّع ندنېنك نه به ا و نه به فغان وي ندبه جوريد سرحفا بر کس زرہ من من فلنگی اردنیا دعم لوے سانى دى خامقى دى دىدار جيد چيددى

سی نه دے جنون نه دے نه ساحریم نه عبنون سے حقیقت دے حکایت دے کورے نه د د فسسا سنه

عيالشريمفتون د *رز دو*

ڮؿڔڋۺؿٳڒ<u>ڔٛ</u> ڮؿڔڋۺؿٳڒٷ

ولے ستر کے دومرج دم بیداکوی ولے دومرہ درد صند بیداکوی ستر کے هلهشی منداری جرزہ خوشی استر کے خد چه سادکبی بیداکوی چرد ته عشق به درددددمن شی هذیبا کی ربانی او بوئ کل به شبنم بیداکوی چرسپین شوی دچازد و نه دی براو بنکو هغوی خله جام د جمم بیداکوی کش مکش دد د دنیاغ خوشیالی ده د درباب سکر زیراو بم بیداکوی غم لکیاد م خوشیالی لیوی خان له خوشیالی لیوی کیا ده خدم بیداکوی دربه دربان سی ددنیا واربه غونه د عقباغ زیه کش دم بیداکوی بوشیاد م دربان وی چرفیان ده خدم بیداکوی دربان وی چرفیان ده دربان وی چرفیان دی خوشیالی کلیاد م خدم بیداکوی دربان وی چرفیان ده دربان وی خوشیالی دربان وی خوشیالی دربان وی دربان وی دربان وی خوشیان دربان وی دربان کوی دربان وی دربان وی

(۱) ن د نیاکن پوشورش که نه په هرور چیکو لوی دا پاسی په کزوری کوی د ظلم خاور دور کی مرطوف نه منه چرک نه به هرور چیکو پواکی ترک د خالم خاور دور پر با که بیری تدب پر پوزی د اقبال پوشکی ترک میری منه بیری می میری د ظلم اظلم ته ظالم د ظالم د ظالم د خالم د خال

ب یو د زسرا ت توج شل پنی بین بسے بہے شی ت بی لاس کے بند نه دی چو ته لوے سولیٹی شی

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رس ترسوینه قال نیشته دوی به والا داخورزیکی از خد به د زمره می کیکی خداه خاور و کنباخریک اجل فرشت هم فی بد مرکو نوستر کیون کی چدوداند دبل کورغوازی هغرفیاتل و دانیدی به منت کنن پلار اوسور به او لاده غربیان شی به زر کو نوکنن درنتی به مکمونو بینیان شی

دم، له له جهازونه بود ته لوے الوزيمي ﴿ واله و وارد ديرا وچندعت بمونه داغوزيدِ سنا بسته خکلے ښارونه په بمونوراغرزی ﴿ حکلے خکلے بلد تکوندسی لمبوسا وسوزیری مور د حُوج نه مخکس کېږي شوی د بلاد در مخکس کېږي

مورد موجه منهٔ منهٔ شکته دمکه کین بهت کی هر یو به منهٔ منهٔ شکته دمکه کین بهت کی

۵) بود اس وامان مک تی به الرام کی دخبکونو کی چر ته لوم و فی یواز د پرو پرمنیئ که کسینه که اسانه ان ما خبری و در به الرام کی در به نواد کرد می در به الرام کی در به الرام کی در به الرام کی در به در به الرام کی در به د

د اشنا دره یم به ذریه کس مشغلادی سواسوه (نورسیا)

عَبِّنَ الْمِنْ الْمِفْ عَبِّنَ الْمُنْ الْمِفْ دَاول كال

اشناته

داسلامى دوسكاد يونن

ستاة زلغوتماشى نه! فرولا د پورته اساكس ملى كله كله فركورى د نشيد تا ته به عنوان كبس ستاد حسن نماشى نه اسرويد و مينه ولا په نخاره م دغرى به ستركب اندال كري عبناك بن نسكور پروت په مزكد تا ته اذكود كري برقيسى في د بري م مكن نشى! ستاد حسن د ايناكبن ستا د حسن رعب به و مير ايد اين كبن ستا د حسن رعب به ما پر بوت له ودايه في جرطاقت د كنوتا ته اين به و مير كان كبن

هس نه جه هاردشکم

سے ندجہ ماددسم زلف دے ماران وینم داسی هزاران و سیم عے په کبن تابا ویم مے نه چه میر د شم ب شکل د د بیتا تیری کم بخ ج بهالوی دل د ماغ م تالوي هي ند چه هيرد شم سن زمان م فالمشو صابردولش كالدشو خلق خبر لمحاله لننو سے ندجد میر د شم غل عُدجة وهيرهم پټ پخاور و زیر د شم زم چد به بل نيردسم 14 هسه ندچه هایرد نسم تا ىدى كەچىن لوم نقش به حبین لارم ئر فلاوزيتايي لوم مسے نہ چه هيرد شم ارباب محكر فيروزجا **دلنهی**

دخورْ بَهِ عَارَةُ

خالد اوساجد دوه دوستان د يوخور به غاړی به يوغونه ک ناست دی خبر ک کی د خالد نند خبد خون په معلوماينی -

خالد :- داهغه ځای د د چدکوم ته زی هی ورځ رازم . اوتقر ساخه دله تیروم .

ساجه: - زلا خو به دی ند پوهیم می تادی کا نه وکس خدلیلی دی ند به کس خرنه سوری ند به کس چرنه سوری

خاله: - داخوته وائ خما د زره ند تپوس او کړي . بچه هغه خدوا يی ماله د تپوس او کړي . بچه هغه خدوا يی م

ىضىيە اوسوزى ايريے شى ؛ نند يەمات شى چە بە تاخدلىكلى دىيە

ساجه، - خالد داسے سوراسویلے د ولے اوکوہ ، ستا د په خدای قسم وی چه د دنیتیا د بنتیا او وا به څه چل د خ .

خالده - سدده کد ډیر شوق د کمینی نوغوب اونیسه . یو دولا کا لد کیوی چدد ه پوره کلی کبن مما تو اوسید و . مما د وروکوالی ندما یا دو نیو لوسی شوق و و . ده قباره زه پرچهتیا نوکبن همیشه د دندرا تام دخور پر دو تد په غاړی تاست وم . ورځو په دمند کبن بو ورځ ولا . واچولو . او بیا نه ور تد په غاړی تاست وم . چدیوه جبنی کبن بو ورځ ولا . چد سا دام اچولی او بیرغوندی تاست وم . چدیوه جبنی منکی په سو خوړانه او بو ډکولو تو پاره راغله ، دا حبینی څد ډیری ښانسته وه چا ، د ښتیا ویلی دی .

ع کی زیارت خالی فقیردی دائری دی دائردینه دائری وریزی پرے جندی ولاژدینه

به بدومی نظر را باشد خد چل اوشو . مترخان م تابو کبی اوساند. ما هیان به دام کس نیوه . خوداس را ته معلومه شوه . چه د کا جا به دام کس کیر کیم ، دام به او ویسته ، او تان نکر واغشتم . دکورلاره م اونیوکه ، بدلاره م دوم به بیابه چری هم خور نه ند زم . مکر د به م صبونه شد بیا دام م واخست او خوب به نور دوان شوم . هلندکس ناست وم . خدکورم چه بیا دام م واخست او خوب به نور دوان شوم . هلندکس ناست وم . خدکورم چه همر مین در این تا مین در دور کس د که دادکورونو مید میرد نام می کرد او در دور نام در دادکورونو تند دوان شوم . خدر دور دو کس د ته دادکورونو تند دوان شوم . خدر دور دو کس د ته دادکورد ته دادکورد تند سره به چل ول سوم کرد بی معلومه شوه ، چده نه دکی د ملک لورد ته او نوم یک سلیمه دی .

به کد کد موقع بیامونته ، نوز ، بد دلتدراغلم ، مکرهند ورج شوه اود ا ورج شوه عد او نه لید ،

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په بارانه خوږ پوے ند شوم په حبائ د تکه مالکه اوب شومه

شاخیال رُو ، چد شاین د سلمه بد ز ره به هسم بر زر و وا تعانق بوه چید راشی او هغه بد دد ی حُائ به دانلو هیوره کری . مکرافسوس!

د غم دریاب د خم کشنگ د ۲ دغم چې پکښ د هم چد پور نه ذمه

خالل چې دے . کمرت خيالانو به سمن وکنن ډوب دے - ترساجل به اوا دهغه داو چې شي . د دواړی بياراروان شي .

عَبِطَلَّے ُوکُونِی کُونِی کھی۔ یں ایسی کلاس



الا لدكوم مح راغم چوته زمد ، دا دولا ورخ لنه سفود دنیا شرده ؟

آ له كالحبر ... ، امه د انسانی تو فی دا درا نه ... ، امه د دوحایت مشالد ... ، امه د علم به بنالا سمنه و منالد ... ، امه د خوب نو ش وی مسكنه .. دلا مشالد اما و ما به در و مح موا ... و غیرانسانی طاقت ما گان ته دا كاب ی در تاروان یم - خبونه یم چدكوم خوا ... و غیرانسانی طاقت ما گان ته دا كاب ی ما به در و مح در و مح در و مح كان له د دو و خود تاريك به دبنتياد ملك زبنه در و تا در و خود كان به ورخ تیر در به ادام و و ما د خیل زو نس وال یو و حمه د دند به سكون تاره كرم دلا . خما شهر دلا . خما شهر دلا . خما شهر دلا . خما شهر نظ ، ستاهد دلا . خما شهر نظ ، ستاهد و ار به ما ند یا دیری ... ، د کال به به مناز می در اد ه كاره یک و داشم و دار به ما ند یا دیری ... ، د د کال به به مناز می در اد ه كاره یک و د شم

دا خوخه خیال نه ده چه د و به ئ و دماغ ند لره کرم . داخوخم خیر عباع نه دی . چه د و به ئ او باسم . که زه هر خوص خیله خرص شوکم . او که هورنگه خیل عبوج نربه له نسله ورکوم . ده مخا د فربه هخه خوص نشته . مشا قد دوس هغه اطینان نشته . مشا در در هنه اطینان نشته . مشا در نور نه شم حصال بی ه جه مخا پر ده بول خلن به تول ده . چه مخا پر ده مدول اخری مسافل ده . بول خلن به تول ده . واکا بدی . مثا قدمونه هم اوجت شوخ دی . انسوس جد له اثر ده خا می نه دا می فون شه دا واز شان سوی پوسم . ده خود اواز خان سن در به نشی و و در به به او از سن الاورند نه می . شا ه بین چه دا اسافون سیل تنگ فو حالا نو یا تو وی .

ما ته قرخن اله گهرد صادِ دیار دید ما تلل خاودی دی - زه دوان بیم حن المی دی قتل ابا د لوی ۰



نور تاوئ ورخی سفر لے کولوند بس مفرب طون ند تد الوام تد پا وہ دوان شو۔ او کا کلا بی رنگ شعلی کی بی صفرت می کا خورے ورے کی ہے.

ر مبین ار تر نوخ وریخ کار نه سانی به ستوماند شو . اود ما به انتظار کبن ولا . چر نوگ پر یوت . تر مادغا نوشود وشی شه . هر طوف ند تر الله اکبر نفیه بلین سه شوید . زمین دارقلبی پر پی دی . او تر کلی بلوی گر گرخ ا و کرد او تر خبلو بسانی و په بی ادمان و و . دی وری کبن سپودی به بهارکبن ولاین یخ پی شیط ی موطرف عووزول و ی . چر تر سانی و ذرو نو دوا و ی . تول نمین ال به کلی کبن داخل شو . پ ددی کبن بورچ نوم خ نادام کل کا و و . هذهم کور تر پ دی دوی کبن به چم کبن نن داده و و . اود فده ک

حادوشہ کارنشی کولے ،

دَولا مَا حُونَ مُورِكَ وو - شوروشى ود - هلكانو جبينكوادغواني دَنْك جامى درىب كريم وم . خوشمال وخوم موطوف تذكوزين لا ، داجه في او ليدي . فويه ذريه ١٥ دَغ تير مخ منه . او يود لسور آلا ووبيت . اوحُان سولا ٤ دويل . جدا دسون ډېرغوبيب يېم . پې د ه خيال کښي مستغوق په کور ننه و ت . دخان کل مور ن د غوابا نود تراو د پاره دا باسيده . وله ډيره د کليره معاوميد اخاوند ورته اواز كه وخوخد برواى پراونه كوي .غرب ميبورشوا وينبلد ي والهه غوا يَا فَ تُلْهُ وَاجِولُا . وَرُعْلُو دَخْمُكَانُ اوْدَ مْرَيَاسِينُ وَتَوْسِ مُ يُزِّاوْ كُوهِ . به عسر کئی کی جواب ورکی به ورک ندشه او ورک د نلید، حُونب دُغه يو حُوع دے ، اوٹراوسه د فعد دواده خوشحالی موهم وند ليد ، بر او کوره دده هزولو اولو وادو نه اوکوه . اومونزی هم دغشی ب نفسیب پاتے یو. دے پوی شوید داہم پر دے خیال کس فرقا به دی ، درندے ب دیرے نوسی سوہ جواب درکی د ، جدکم عقلی شیخ غوسیاں ہو ، کد مضیب کے وی هو خه به اوشی ، صابر کوی ، تاخان کل مور بد ژراشوی . چدبس نور صبریم نشی . دے غویب ہم مجبورشو ، اور ساتر کی ندئے دَ اسبکوباران شرع شو ا و بياغ ورند و ويل چه خفكان مدكوه - خديل به او خ اوكري . ولم دىپيىودرك ئىئتە . بىنځ ورتە اوومىل مېر فى الحال دا قلېرغوغه كوي ، اوپېې ب م بد فلانی سین کانی کود. پر ډیرلونسود بان ۵ بدی رضاکود.ولے عد موند ، سری ډیر ښه د ه ، بادام کل کا کا ډیر ه عباني اوکړه . بیکن خد رب جوړنه شوي - اودامشهوري هم ده جدد شخی د جادو په ع کښ د نو

بادام کل کاکا درند دوریل ، چد بندده ، تد یو تد سبه کورمبنی سی کولا ، چددان ترغوب شی کولا ، خددان ترغوب ند ور سالی ، خد نلانی کولا لاری شمه ، او دروستی در ور سالی ، سعرشو با دام کل کاکا قلبه بو تله ، او تخان کل مود و مخت تو کر او و تا ، دورای چدولا هغه کو کر او و تا ، دورای چدولا هغه

وشو : بادام کل کا کا پتی کا ندی کی و ، عُوایاً نو نه سهٔ خُان مغلاص کی و او ته واده سند و دست کبن مشغول شو ، له و و د نمی کبن عمایت تباد شو ، نمیه ه ی صغور تا کوی ، پرمقورشوی ورخ بیجه لا د لو ، او د د آئ کے داود تا

اخومحبستزیت محبور شو اوجیل خانے تلہ کے واستوہ ، اوس جیل خاند کبن پروت ک وغب ہ وی ، اورالھاں ستویج شماری ۔

> شاكوايله هُمَّه بَک دخلوم كال دراعت



۱۱) ما نه ولى زروه كناه مماكن ولى داچدشوم مين دام حطاكره ام ما نه ولى داجدشوم مين دام حطاكره ام ما ندعشق كبن دادروغ كن له بنياش والمداعشق بدم بد اولى تا دما اماكره الم سنا بدعشق كبن تر مجنو مذيد سير الله خفس دا دا ك تا دما اماكره الله يونيم سنا بدعشق كبن باور اوكره الم تروصال بيالد د ما ندمها كوره

خياد ميكزين

(د) لیونی استوکندنه شیکرید لدروغو ﴿ حُکد خوښه م استوکند په بیدیا کوه ۱۷) نصیحت اوعاشتی دی سره لری ﴿ خُوک په عشق کښ به قبولد دا دنیاکوو ۱۵) قناعت قدر دو بیشا نو طو بیند ده ﴿ که ملنانی خُ دَعشق حُان کبن پیداکوی ۱۵ شاکری به چه حماری در سره مل د ۲ ایم بیته به چه خان سره جرا کری

بروانجاك شكوالله منه

س.سلمان متعلم في اله كلاس

بادكيريته

ة غريب طبق بوقوق سركوم كادكن ته اصلاحي الجني افاغنه مبرن صباة خوت و تلے لیو نے شو ہے د ہے ، پہ ہراچین کس لیونوسوں ستنے پورے پر زنزیر نزلے ولاد فود نرم يو ورئے دسوكسانو سوء مندارے له ورغلم روسي خوم خیال کولو هسے تر لیونو به شان بے مطلبہ مکواس کئ . مگر عدا وسفت اورسيد وندنس معلومه شوع م جه څوک تخليم يا فند شاعرد ع د ماغي توازن تائم نه دغ . خوشعاونه ع تحقيقت السبنه ده . ده كالانه ده دغه شعه نه چه څومځ ماند ياد دی . ناظرينو ته پيش کومه .

ته نیویی مونیز کبل یو هلک ندخیال شو اونیوس نیرنه ا و کسویه كَلَّهُ إِنْدُ سَبِّقَ وَا لِمَا مِدَ فَيْقَ لِهِ جُوابِ كُسْ وَدِيَّهُ اوْكُولِي . لِيو فَي خُدر وخت خاسوش شو . كانيكاني كول بياكو باشو-

بد ذر کونورو بی تاخری کورد طالبه ستامطلب صفا د یو زید زده کول دی ترا قا تربه كرى دولا شابي نوكريش نورم خدك ستابة كوته خان سنلادى بلاد کا کا سوی هؤیله تا نرکیدی اوب خور جادی آلون تا نرکنزل دی ته فائده خیزوند بوجود ولے نشے مرحاجت ادد بل در نه ستاکتالی د د ستکارو يوموځکه دست کېر ي پخې په ستاد نيښ فغط ساتل د م كته كوله نش خوخ بدك دكومه خزاند د ه جون ، بولمغوثول دى

بيا يوسا عن خاموش شو . كل ساعت بين بياكوباشو

خرسنا داخیال دے تعلیم کو لوئد بس بر لیے ہارہے خلق بہ ووقونه در کو ی ند به دکو نسل مسابر شدہ کا مختواہ اود کو نسل كرسى تالدكا في دى . خيخلق اوخ پولا دى . دهوسرى داخيال ده او ما شومان وائی ،۔

" The same street with a second

تا زما فا که و چربے نه ده نظر کبنی 🏅 ستاکونسل او په اختیارکش اوسی ه پیمی

بييم دے دكونسل كر سيئ بينوليه ﴿ وك حبيب ناخل قدم يو بد دهم مدارى يه سنجر تر ياسه كديد ورك الله على والى چه سناد عدمومه خب د م يَكُول خُما بد سُم اوَّحب شَوْ ﴾ قوم ده ديرك وشوِّن ده نوكننگه

لبوغ بياخاموش منوا وغرساعت بس ... ليهره إستاخيال عد بنتون قوم جاهل كر كديوس ابد دار لين له يو مُل كونسل كين في م كائد عائد عاد وكري شى ، نوب سايد دائ ع دغي وخوا هشانوس لوج شرح كوي ورمي ليل دع ب وافى كامياب بينى ... فاما ها ... خدد عييب

خیرصلاح کس درانده نوم ندنه لیک کی چدد بغیاشی پددوربای دروسیه می بدوربای دروسیه می بدوربای دروسیه برخل اسلاد مندجیل بر ندشوی کی خیرصلاح کس کری دعویمشر کی یمه مشری ده بدهد ندیمه مشری ده بدهد ندیمه كرية غربيوخواهشا توسى لوب الله ياكليم ليوحيم غرب يمه

"ا ند خُومي عُل اوويل پښتون کېل رواجي اميلاح اوکي . ککوند خپلے ليه ره اخست یے ، سنا بد قوم شه ، خو یاد لاع حد قوم دنوی شکے بشان داند داند دی . و شیری و ختیکی بد ستان رنگ خوغولو ته لىيــپرى، وانئ ، ا وتركوع به تعليي اواصلاحي سينتود يوعُلهُ كريم نه وي حُان له ترفلعا و نبكله جورولے ندیشے کے سننا دخیرومناقہ قوم لہ غیر ورکو کے شی ،،،،،، باذارکیس ستا خومنیک پینن خپل ځان پر کوابد ورکئ - بد کلی کل کو ځرکښ دجواری ا چه دی اجرتی قتلونه عام دی . ماده . برسنها . تفر. اونیم پنها . بوهم د شپی په ادام خرب کو بے نداشی ، وبے قہ ہ اکیما ر دوہیے ، ند بلا کہ حکومت ہرستیجا خیال اوکری سناخپلدکمزوع دی . اصلای کمزوری اوخود غرضی . خودغضی ې دے. متعدى موض دھ . سناخودغوض كىيں لوخلق خودغوض كوي .

زه ليوغ يم. بد زيخبير تريك . . نتروغ . . . دے كِس تأكها مه بو شطان هلک داغرب به کتر اوو دیشته ، لیون پر کنځلوسیشو

ستهيده سلطان عجو منتعد علاليوانات

دببتنويه شاعري كبد بهتنول فلتفه

نوب المنعون ما و بينا ورال انوبا ديد يوسهين و باره سكال اداول وو اوسي د هغه سهنيش د منتغانو به اجاذب سري شا يعركم ، او لبركون شب يلى م به كبن كوم -

بادی النظر کین دا معلومینی چد دا عُنوان غلط دے ، خکه چه دا اعترا پیل کیں ہے شی ۔ چہ که چو نه دیو قوم دزنن کئ پوخاص پیلو زیر یجن وی و د آھنے قوم به مولودین کی پوخاص پیلوزی بی مین د شاعی قوم به مولودین کی کاردی ، صف د شاعی تخصیص شدمعنی نه لری ؛ لیکن زه تا سے نه عمل کول غوال م ، چه ذما په خیال کیس دا عُنوان با وجود د د شاعر اس غلط نه ده و د چه د پینتنو د ژب ادبی د خایو مولادی د مولای بورے میں و و د د د د اور کی بورے میں و د میں اشوے می دول کئی در دول ان معنوں کئی نه د با د کی ان و که بالغض شه د ما د میں اشوے می دول د د د . با د مکسل کین د به دول ان کئی دے ، باد مکسل کین د به دول کئی د می دول کئی د می دول کئی د می دول کئی د می دول کئی د میں اشوے نه د د .

 پورے عدد دے ناؤ مکبن لا به اصلحنوں کس نه دے پيدا شوے .

لین الخود اشعر خود که مینی پیداشی اوناثر و رستو؟ شعلی کنود ناشر پرمنابه کس دیر کوان کارده ، نواخو خود که هماد ب پران ای حالت کس اول ک کوان شی دنظم ، ند شرع کیکی ، اوبیا قراسان شی دناش استعال کوی ؟ دده وجه هم خه چدوی . نی الحال دا نقطه ذیر چیت نه دی . واقع دا فراد و چرد ها دب پد است ای حالت کنی اول شعر پیدا کیوبی اوبیان اثر . نولنه به خبری داده چرد پنتنو کل عتن یب او میمان لا بپراست ای حالت کنی دم له نی ا دوی ادب صرف توشاعوی پورش می و دد ه به مونون ی توسی می دد و به ده چرمون ی توسی دوی ده ده به دوی کنی تلاش کور . به ناثر کیس میان لهوو

د م خرردنی چرمونود بی هموضوع بانی بجت ادکو بکاردی چرموند لهه غوین منصل محسری تشلح وکرد ، چر تشاعری خرته وای - آخلان خر شی دی ۱ و فلسفه گخربلاده

دريم بحث دادے چه فلسفه "خديلاده . فلسفه هنه علم دے چدهغه د عالم وببرعالم چدخه خيرونه دى . د هخ بنيادى حقيقت معلوم كري أجريه ي انوزى اد يوخاص اصول ته ورسى اوبيا دد اصولو برمين كن يوخاص نسبت اورشة قاعمُه كري . او اخر كاريوه كلى نقشه دد ف عالم بينل دهن كبن جوري كري . ق فلسف مد لو الفاظو كبس خلاصه داده چه داس سوالونه پورته كري چه شراشه شي يم ؟ حُمَّا اصلى فطرت شه ده ؟ دچرته نه داغليم ؟ چرته به عم ؟ اوبياداعالم خدشی دے ؟ ایاددے سیادی حقیقت مادی ده ؟ کد زینل کی ؟ اوکد مراح ؟ ا و كد دد په مولونه اوجت اوبر تر ندات مقداس د د چد ورته خدای والی ؟ شا داجدایاده عالم کښ خدخاص نظام ساتلے شود ده اوکد ندیوسی نزیل سی بورد اباتی اونی تولیی ده ایاخما به دے عالم کس شرکاردے اوزہ کوم یومنفود اعام كولود بارة واغليم ؟ اوكد زة داخيل كاربد در عالمكن بورة ساوتدورسوا وبد اخرت كن دفر توقع لولى شم؟ دد م ولوسوالاتوند دا ظاهر يكى حيد دا قر ع بنیادی مسئے دی ادے کس حواد و روح نبتی دے . خوبورے چه مواد داسوالونه نه دى حل كربي حكونز، زرة ادردح به ميشه نا تلاري أو پريشان و كدمونها عوار و اوكدنه عوارو . خواه عواه برمون به دے مسئلو سچ كور داخُون د نطه تقاضاده . اوهم دغه وجهده چر يوجاهل نالوستي او يودانا عالم دوارة داستك يورندكوي. او دواري به خپله خپله طرفيدكوششكوى چدد ا

مسائل حل کړې . صف فرق دا د ه چه عالمې علمانه او نا قد انه طویق بانو د حل کولو کوشش کوی . اوجاهل یاعامی سوچي په ډکوسلو او فرضی خبرو سای جواب درکوی حاصل د کلام دا دے چه چونکه . د ابنیادی مسئله دی نوله ذ اکدمونزد سه

دد به جوابونه معلوم شی نومون ته به هوخد معلوم شی مونونه به هرخ در شی مونونه به به پات در شی مونونه معلوم شی و مونونه ارواضح شی . در به در وای فلسفه و را در سکاره ارواضح شی . در به در وای فلسفه و او فلسفه در به در در این نود آفلسفه اخلاق داشی در او فلسفه در به در فلسفه اخلاق ی الدخه شی در و به در فلسفه اخلاق ی الدخه شی در و به در فلسفه اخلاق ی الدخه شی در و به در و فلسفه اخلاق ی الدخه شی در و به در و به

اس فلسفة إخلاق بالخلاقيات دانسان دعلونو بهجراد بيخ كن سوتلوته وائ اوسه معلومولونه وافي چدة انسان كوم يوعمل دده دانسانيت شايان شان دے ١٠وكوم على دغير إنسانيت . لدكوم يوعسل مذي النسائليَّت ظاهريكي اوكوم مني كيميِّيت رحيواً مُنيَّت اكوم يوعملي مثيك وى اوكوم أي تبك ده ، بالفاظ ديكوة فلسفاَّع الحلاق دا كاردے چدهنه وجوهات اوهغه وجوهات اوهنه- ببیادی اصول سعاوم كرى جهر و عنه به بنا باند مونز دانسان يوعمل تربه وبله شو. اوبل تدبر در المول ة معلومولوة باره د ډېرو ملكو نو نلسفه دا نو در خ زره كالدراس ډېرلوى خقيتى او غور ونکرکرے دے . شوک وائی مفه عمل بند دے جدة منه شدحاصل او ملتجد وى ، اوداحاصل اوننيخ تدهعه عل كونكي وياره كخوتعالى موحب وى . شوك وائى مغدعل مند دره بدرة هذا نينيرة قوم اود سوسانكيتي نوشالى وى . يا ه خ كبن يع خوشعالی د ډېروخلغو وی . څوک وا ئی هندعل سنه دے چد ته هنځ ننټي توحل احث یاک رمنامندی وی آدبیاحدای پاک دی پر عوض کبن تُرهند عمل کُوونکی شخوشجالی ودكري - اوس كدمون به شدل غوروكر و نومون دسے ينتے نه دسوج د انولے نظر ا د يونس دى دد م مولو نظر يوسا صل د انسان تحوشحاني ده (بالواسط بابلاواسط لهان ا رس سوال داد عهد آیاد اخوشحالی اراخلاق حقیقت کش بوشی دے اوا یا بہ خوشعالی حاصلولوکس دانسان اخلاق اونیکی ظاھر بربی؟ ددے سوال جواب نفی کس دے دا دواری بالکل حبدا جدا خیر ونددی ، ددوی خيل مِنْدُ كِسْ هِيرِ نسبت نشند. خوشعالى خوالى د ١٠ اواخلاق اخلاق دى • بلكدة

درى بنيادى حقيقت السحيهم بيلد بيلدده . خوشعالى دانسان جن با توسى م تناقدى المان حقيقا المستعوريني .

داخنک د و و حس اخلاد دی ۲۰ دد خبرے دلائل می ج اور اغج الفاظ کس مفصل دیل دی .

دا نسان بد فطرت کبن دوه متضاد مهیں انسنی خاصینو ندموجود دی یو طوف مددده به فطرت كبن عقل اوشعور اوانساميت در د د بل طوف بدكني میمیت احیوامنت یا خناور توب ده دا دوار پود ده د فطه اجزاء ترکیبی دی او دَدة بدسوشت كنى داخل دى - يوي لمند يا بداوا على علو فوطوف نترمالل كوى اويل ي دا پر يونى سيكوكادونونتراغب كوى . دد مد دواړو د منشاء به مطابق مد وقتبا فُونتاعل كوى وكلدى بوحادى شى وكله بل بيكن زيات حاوى برجيوانيت ك عكرجه داجزوة فطن يى كمال ندوسيد ده .اودابل جزود فطن يىلاكامل او پوره نه ده و بلکه د پوره کید واودجو رسید و بد دوران کن ده هم دغه وجه دة چِد په به وكارد نوكش اوترجساني اوجيواتى خواهشا تو بهرحاصلولوكش مونزته ز با نه خوشیالی - مزه - ا ولطعت حاصلایوی - ب مقابلدة سند ۷ دونوکولوکیس اوپه متعابله معقلى اوروسانى تقاضا بوريه كولوكبس أموثن بدوكا دونونذ ادحيوانى اوجسمأن خواثا بور، كولوته ذيات مائل يور ولے چدة مُوخوالذكو بچ حاصلولوكس يوخاص چكه اومن ودد به معه تهعه بل به حاصلولوكيس نشند ، عقلي اودوحاني تقاضايور كولوكش يوتكليف او بوجج شان شعسوس كيبزى بيد هغد لآ جبوانى عوا هشادتو به پوره کولو کش نه دی . لیکن کدموند و منه عور و کرد . دود اخبر و صفااه واغد ده چه بهدے دوارو فطرنو نوکس محونز داعقلی اوروحانی باانسانی فطوت میر مقابله دَحيوان فطح ديرزيات بلند اواعلى ده اوس جو نكر چددانساني فطوت مرتبه دعيوانى فطرت نه اوچته ده او ورسى ورسى داهم ده چددا فطه لاكمال نہ نه دے دسیں ہے اوحارف بردوران 5 تکمیل کس دے نولھ ڈا ہکار دی جدمونبه دخ لدذياته ترتي وركرو واودد افتت الاوضبط بدخال باندے هنه بل ند زيات وكوزود "بكاردى بدمونيه دا سان ادعقلي اروحان

تقامنا پوره کولوند په ده بل باند ع ترجيم ورکوو . اکو چه که په د ع دويم کښ د دهيوان فطر تقامناپوره کولوکښې فرباند من - الام اواسانی ده . بالفاظ د پکوتمونې دا قصل دی چه شاه کارونه غوره کښو و او بې بې و باني توجيع ورکو و څونېدا قض دی چه ځان ت حيوانيت د د الري شد دااو باسو او د ځان نه يو کامل انسان جوړکړو . او هم د له ته اصلی معنوکښ اخلاق وائی . يعنی چه څه ت پکاردی او شه فض دی دی و هغ مناسب کارکو لوت اخلاق وائی - بالفاظ ديکو ت اخلاق تعلق فض دی و هغ مناسب کارکو لوت اخلاق وائی - بالفاظ ديکو ت اخلاق تعلق فض او مستحب "به عنی لقوی) سی و دی پر مقابله د د د د د اسان ت خوشالی تعلق فض او مستحب سی د د د د د اويل چه انسان لام کېکاردی يا دن خوشی لی تعلق فض او مستحب سی د د د د د اويل چه انسان لام کېکاردی يا د ن خوشی په د نوشیالی خوم شوچ به نوشی د و باد و او ماصلوی . او کوم شوچ به نوشی او لازم او که وی و فایت شوه چه د خوشیالی " او د احلاق چه به نوم به او د ادواره بالکل حبم احبم اخیزونه دی . له نه اد د ادواره واره بالکل حبم احبم اخیزونه دی . له نه اد د بری و فایت اور شته نشته او د ادواره بالکل حبم احبم اخیزونه دی . له نه اد د بری و نوب شوی خوم به به به د به به او د ادواره واره بالکل حبم احبم اخیزونه دی . له نه اد د بری و فایت اور شعالی کوی خوم به به د به به د به به او د ادواره واره واکل حبم احبم اخیزونه دی . له نه اد د بری و فایت اور شعالی کوی

سیکی بد نص مجال کدخوشحالی او اخلاق پوشی وی نو بیا به به بنسه او دی کنس هیا فرق بالی ندشی ، عکدچه دو د دلیل به مطابق بند کارخکه به د عهد بن به برخوشحالی حاصلیبی ، مثلاً ذکوة ورکول بنه دی حکدچه ذکوة ورکونکی ند به ذکوة ورکونکی ، اودخه شان ته به کارهم دوم به بنه دی نکد بنه کارهم دوم به بنه دی نکد بنه کار د ولے چه بن منم خلق عین تخوشحالی حاصلولود باده کوی بنیه دی نکد بند کار و خوشحالی داری کول منم هم به بنیه شی ده نکه ذکوة و دکول ، شکه جه خله خلام خلاد خیل کتے او ته خوشحالی د باری کوی ، فودد فل به به مطابق خوشه او دب کن فرد فرق فرق نشته .

دویم مشکل دادے چه دَخینیائی ماهیت معلومیں ل دیر کاکواندخبوی دی ۔ مَن اَسْ اِللَّهُ اَللَّهُ اَللَّهُ اَللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللِّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ

يودبل كووه د فلسفد دانوداوائي چه بنه اخلاق اوبنه عمل هغه و ه چهدده في است وي چه د هغ به دريد انسان كمال بنه ورسى ليك كمال دير مبه م اوغير عدى دو غوند مفهوم ليك اودد عد قسم معنى كيد شي . د كمال به معنى كين جسمانى . ووحانى عقلى اواخلاقى او چه والى وغيرة وغيرة وغيرة هي د د اقلى شي . و كمال به معنى كين جسمانى . ووحانى عقلى اواخلاقى او چه والى وغيرة وغيرة وغيرة هي د د اقلى شي د نور منانو علاوة اخلاقى افق و وغيرة والى هم كيد من شي نو صفاظاهك ده چه دا استدلال يا دا تعيين غلط شدو چه سوال خوداد مي اخلاق غه ته والى او د د ما هنيت يا حقيقت خده و د د م و الم او د د م الم الله و داد م و الله الله و داد و ركول چه اخلاق علاوة و نور و صفاتو نه اخلاقى او چه و الى او د د م اله الله و كمال حاصلو لو ته والى - داخو بالكل توكول مول تحليم اله د و د د و ته و د انظر و به هغو الفاظو كن كوى چه كوم مونو بازايدن ل منوال و د د م ته و دانان والى " تعرف الشيئ بنفسه " د اد دا د تولين يو غلط قسم شود انظر و به هم به هغو الفاظو كن توهي الشيئ بنفسه " دا د دا د تولين يو غلط قسم شود انظر و به هم به هم به هذو الفاظو كن كوى جه كوم مونو بازايدن ل منوال و د د م ته و دانظر و به هم به هغو الفاظو كن كوى الشيئ بنفسه " دا د دا د تولين يو غلط قسم شود انظر و به هم به هم به هم الله شوئ . الم توليد الشي به مع به هم به هم اله شوئ . الم توليد القاط و به توليد و ناسفه دانان والى " تعرف الشيئ بنفسه " داد دا د تولين يو غلط قسم شود المنافو الله شوئ . اله شوئ .

یونی بلک نظریه دادی چه دَاخلاق یا د شه عل نیتیم ساک هید و رشته دشته بلکه دندیت ساک تعلق لیکا - نتیجد کد سند وی او کد سه نه وی خوجه یوعدل په سنه نیت با نده مبنی وی نوهنه عمل بد سنه وی و له وی عمل نتیجه خوجه و کا د بداختیاد کش ندد و د د نیامالکان اوجو دونکی او

چلودنکی موفر نه یوچه ترخیل عمل نینجد سنه کود یا منه نه کود. دعل نینجد ده نیا بُرُوا فَعَا نُو الرِحَالِ لِثُو أَما نِدِ مُصَمِّعٌ دَهُ - ا وَهَنَّهُ وَاتَّعَاتَ أَوْحَالَاتَ حُونِ لِهُ نظر ندينا، دى اوك بالفض مونز ته معلوم هم شى خوهغوى كبن تصر كول اوهف مد يوخاص نتيجه دا بيتل مُؤنزة اختيار نه با هر خبر، ده . مونز هي قلارت نبر الى جدك خيط منشاب مطابقى داس تا ورا تاؤ كرو بدخيل عال يا فريخونعا كوفي او نتيمي سند دا او باسو. مثلا كدچرته زه سين ند يه دخ نيت ورؤدانكم جديو ماشوم له دوسيده مدج كوم . ليكن په خلا دد ع بعدزه بليخ كوم بنله هم غرق شم . لودد د مطب نه د عجد چو نکه حما د عل نتی حواب را وخنه نوحُما عمل في هم خواب وكساني له شي . بلكه دا عمل جيس ظاهم كنس يوناكام كوشش دے عين قابل نعريف دے ، سنتير خوحما بد اختيار كس نه ده ، بد دے مثال كبى ينتيرة اولويه طاقت اودبار باندك مضصرة ده اوداد بوخال اوبه هف كن تصمف كورنكى نه نه وم سيداو به حماد باره خبل خاصيت پريينى دے . زو زيات م زيات په خپل نبت په پير اونيت په دے شال کښ ښد وو. نوځکه عمل ۾ هم ښه وو لنده أوكره ي داده چد سنه عل هندد عديد يونسليم شده سدكارد هغه كال تخاطري في اوكويه و ويواخلاقى قانون كانون تحاطري اوصف واند چە يە نىتجە باند كى ئە نظراوسات دىنىلاد دىنىليا ۇ دخاطرى وايد ، زكوة وركوا چد ذكوة بنه كارده - دا ندچه د معتارى يا د عوض تخاطرا يي وركوك ، بالفاظ ديكرجه يوكار به "منك نيت "سي اويوفض م فض دخاطوا وكريد شجه و ويد يا وطع وخاطره . داعين و اسلام سين مدد موزييغابً صاحب فرمائ چه الزغرال بالنيات دا نظريد مايه خيال كسطيردة

خیرخون بجت فی اگهال ددے نظی یوپ معت اوغلظی با ندے نددے سوال اصلی دادے او اوس مون خپل اصلی مطلب ندراور سیں و چد آیاداسے قسم نظہ کے کہ پہنتو بہ شاعری کبی شته دے کہ نه ؟ حما خیال خوداد کے شاعری کبی شته دے کہ نه ؟ حما خیال خوداد کے شاعری کبی رناثر کبی ہم ما داسے علی مجتونه اونلسفی نظر بے چانه دی پیش کری۔ هیے لیے دیرے اشارے به خی ور دی ۔ لیکن کا ملطور

سهرة على لجت پولے ته دے شوہے . پېتنو ته دخپل جنگ وجد ل . لدبغفار له كينو اوة پروجنبوند دومي فرصت يا المينان تلب چرينحاصل دوجيدي يدد مديق على مسائلو بان م بخت اوكرى ؟ ددوى إخلاقيات زيات نه زيات رِّسِی اور واچی اخلاق دی د لکدة جاهلیّت به زما ند کبن عربوکش وو م نظری اخلاق "مذ دى (عربي فلسفه كنس دے ته حكمت نظرى وائى) زيات مذذ يات حيه کوم کاروندي پلار ينکه په پيړ و ښدگرل لي دی . هغتروی هم سنه والی . دا سوال ند پودند کوی چد ولے او ت کوم اصول بد بنا باندی موند بلار میکد فلانی عمل نترمیند وافئ اودد هے خلاف تله میں۔

اوس سوال دادے كرچونه پښتنوكښ دا ْ فلسفداخلاق يَّا نَظوىلُهُ اخلاق نشتد نودارسی اورواجی اخلاق یی کوم دی - داددوی فیاضی جها نوازی عمادری اوم دانگی خود داری عیرت بغض کبندادجند دَا نَسْقًامُ وَغَيْرِةِ وَغَيْرِةِ دى. ددے نه ددوى شاعى دكدده اوقال بدقام عوّل ا دب کش در مه ذکرکیبری · بطور *د* مثال اود نمونه یو خوا شعار زا تاسو

دَ پنتوميك الشعرام خوشعالخانٌ ختك وائي فياضى ادهمان نوازى

چد كةل خورل جنبل كرى حُوان هغه بنجه توري لوي د توري خان هغه (الث) چه نه به کیده وخوره حبطه شی : دعیلسسرو به خورشوخان مغه

دولتمنى سري هغه بيلك بوب ، چدادسيندى بُلات باولدشى رب)

نه او زرماي لدخايه غليمان بو ، بيجهان كبنى غلمان سال رغيري ؟ (2) يشاه زلمى به خباغليم كري ترحًان ورايد؛ ونامى دون مه سلجيا دريبى رحماك مابا دمين سرى به تعربين كبن وائى

دىگى بى اينى پەدىكىل ن رومىي تىنىغى بىدىياسورى الاسىرىنىنى نغرى االمت ع خزاند په معنا وت سری زیاتینی: دکومی ادم پدوکابیه سیاشی (ب)

خيار ۱۷ ميکزين

بمادع ادمراكي خوشمال خان وال

اللف عوره به نه كريد نوربه شركري : جددت دلبنتي رود له ديند

اب) عوله کته ده د ورد به کدکابل ده کدکشیر

می نے دے چه یادینی ، پیسندردهم په ویر

اى كخويى كَانُوروادَدَخُرو الله عَلَى الله مَعْدُمُنَا لَا ﴾ جُديرينيناوشى تَاتُوروادَدَجُرو

(د) چد په نوره ترکتازی کړه ، هغه میکا کامکار دی. چدي ناړه ندوی د توره ، هغه زړو نه څد ډکاردی . مور د نه شی باني بوره ، چه مړونه دکارزار دی.

خود دارى اوغيرت خوشالخان والى:-

لالف) ساود درومى مال درومى پت دِنتى ، دسرى دچاري كل خوبى بدست لا ماده ده چرى نينك پدستوكوهم ماده ده

رب، نکیانی دُ سنگ د پاد ، به موشی نکوی اور چد به نام و سنگ ارندوی ، کدتل ژوی می پور

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(الف) کد به نوره ی جواب درکه و مودی ده + بعد وجود و خوک ازارکانی به پوب کم به بید و مود و خوک ازارکانی به پوب کم به بید کم وس و د بانی برشی های م نددی و دیرست ند به جست پنه کم به بید کری سرشی دخونی و ترک است کری سرشی دخونی و ترک است کمتل نور خوری مات د بینک و دری و مود د به سورندشی به ذری به انتقامه عالی می از این اوان می اوان می د د به سورندشی دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به این مالی می دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به سورندشی به دری به دری به مود د به به دری به به دری به

الفن ، دعالم تولىخبرے لورى لوريورے للكو ، ذري م نه خورى لبخا يغ خوره وي كينه

رب، به جهان د منگیالی دی دا د و و کاری : باید اوخوری ککوئے یا به کاموان شی اجر) کدا مان دے د زمری پی نے کس درکوی ، ت زمری پدنی کس میریکی و هنت ترمطلوید بورج فنح ط درسیل دے ، کد نمامه لارب و دینوشی کت بّب رحمٰن ما با وائی :-

مَنْكُيالَى چديوخُلْعَ كري بديونون ؛ نوهي نه وسي كدكوهي دى كدكوانك

دادّدوى قومى صفات دى اورّه هريئتانه به خير او به خته كني مااخلاق ا وصفات شابل دى . ترد م حده بورج چركه داصفات سه رخ واخلى وكد دبا-يه محالت كنن دوى ته دانية منكاريري . شلاكد يو پنتون نياض اوهمان نوازى نزده حده پوس ا ورسبوي چدهنه پردخپل مال دولت و پولديني مين او كنى دونه بايلى . بلكه قدمين نه پريغلاص شي اود حال نه ورسى چه و نور و په كونتوكين بدخل مت ١ وجِلمونو ډكولو باني عجوائنى ، بياهم هغه نه خپلځال حفال دند ښکاري. اوندي نورېښتانه يوسپك سرچ خيال كوى - ينكه پر د م بامني خز كوي او نوري هم مزت لوى - بېنتون ته يو نياض اوسى سي چد هغه اول دولت برده كن بايللوگ او دلود ہ می دسوم سری نه جده ند په کوسی او عبل بان د سر زر و کوئے و کے کورے وی دیر زبات دروند او باعزت سنكاري . دغه شان يي كدمادي ادم دالكي د غلاكا نوشكو او د داكويشكل م اختبادكي بنبتون پر مذ شرمير بى ملك في پركوى ، بنتون ند عل داكىماد لار شکونکی ا در خلر د بزدل ند د بات عزیددی . هم دا وجدوی چه پر عج اکنی خلی شپه اد ورئ بد مرکونو . غلاکانو ، کنه رونو . اده قسم خطوناک جومونو با نی فخوکوی - اد د بوله خلاص ندی باندے و دے خیر و ذکر کوی و لے چه بدد مے او لوجرمونو کس خطاع وی او بدخطة كن الادة عُمان الحول اوبيا ترونلونس يوقسم بها دري اومود الكي دير. دغدشان ند شخود دارئ او غيوت كدك ليونتوب او دستى حد در م ورسى د ه پوشومين نر . بلكه فن يركوى . اوصن بكين اوتبض تدخود مع عين كينتو والى . ولي بدد اخود ده اصلى فطن اوخيرة طبيعت ده - اوددلاد ويل زن كي اصلى مقصى ده. بد د باني پښون شکر فخن کوي چه آکوکد بن ات خود دا صفات خواب دی ليکن د ده په پيخ کښوه تديوتسم مروانكى . خود دارى . اوغايرت سكاريري -

اوس كاسطلب تكئ دادے چد بنتون با ني داخلا قواصل ما هين داعه واغج كىيىل با واغْرِكول يكاردى لكن توكدحه موككه عزكتى بدقفىيل سى ذكوكون دى او ده دند دا واخ کول بکاردی چد کد دا هن خوج و مه سنه صفتو بله وی خو بن ان خودد مد كبن هي قسم سند والى نشداد مدد اصفات جندال قابل دفن دى . دازيات مزديات طبى صفات دى اخلاق صفات نددى . رجيان فطري الميلان طبى دى - اخلاق بد دى. به حیثیت دَطیعی صفاتو یاد میلان طبعی داند تبنه دی اوندین - دا هالدیندشی اور اخلاق يُرجو رشى عبر من صفا تولدسند "ومخم وركوع شى اودد يه شاباني منيك الادة او نيك نيت ورسى مل وى كه بغيرة منك ينى مد وفياض اوهمان نوازى ند قَصُول حَرِيٌّ مُسَى او بربادى جوري شى - لديما درى او مرد الكي مظلوند ، فتلونه مُّ آكَ ". تُسَادُ وندُ اوهِ فسم اوم خوي اوموح الزارى بيدا شيء او مَحْودَ داريُ اوعُلاَّ ن نغض كيّن ا و باعى لوّب جورشى - حاصل وكلام دادى جد پښتون لد بكاردى يه رَ اخلانو بداصلي ماهيت بان حُان بوه كرى ، بد دفنول عاد نوو باني د دفنول فن مد کوی د د خپل بحاتین او بلند پا یه صیلان طبع لی د بندرخ ودکوی ځان ند بېر حقیق معنوکش انسان جو ډکري ا و یو تومی ا د مجرع صینیت و پیداکري . چد پراجتی زئ كى كبن يوكار اصدفع تابتشى اوب نودو قرمو نوهم داخبل حيثيت تسليم كري سيخ دوى به قول عم لكر خُرِنكه اوس دى حياهل - غلام خوارخسته او دليل باخ شى - اواخوكارىب شايى جدة دىنا د نقش ئد بالكل ودك شى . سيكن كد دوى د ه خيل فطلخ اصفاقته سنه اواخلافي رح "وركري فحمايتان دے چد دوى ند به يو ديوفتار سى فوازا وعظيم الشاك قوم جورشى چدداس بددد نيا بدتاري كبن بل يوقوم مذوى .

ہاک المرعمی احسان الله خان ایم اے - ایل ایل بی (علید) دی فل دبون) پر وفی تی فل دار اسلامیه کالج و بیناور

د لښتنوزهښت

افواد

اَوَّ لَمُنْظُرُ

مُلكِ دخيراً بادكلى اوة كلات نفيوكلى شويك وسنى .

دخبرآباد ۱وکلات مضاریکی د باخه سرک به خارو پرانه دی ، ادون ی کشویک ده دوان ی کشویک ده دوان ی نفستی با ن به او برکیبی ، مؤکد نه عومًا نموی ده ، دصی موسم ده د کانگ میاشت ده ، اد زمین دا د جواد و او به خود کوی ، او سونت ی شرکی ، دما بنام وخت ده ، د شخوار اس و دی که ده ، کادالیتو نکی خال اکثر پهوند او به ودکی ، او

ب كارى خلقة سرك به خارى ناست كب شب تكوى - او د چلم حكومت به ديرادب اونتظیم سره جِلیگی - نور احدی ترکود ند زاوزی اوزوی بیتی خوج ا د به خوالدانگی لوزاحمه: - غوجبير پاسه كند ته لا اوسه پورځ دچلم په خدمت كښ لاس به نامه ولا رسف أودخيل كالر سكارة بعقه على الانه مددة معاومد حيد في ح شيردلخان كاكا دنام ترسي داد بووارده . خوخيال سائرچه چاسه جنك جملوا و نكريه وخت ناوك و ٥ كمد خوك درنه او مد به دور آ روى فوخان كاكا ندورنند محوره بجيبه ج. حبكوم او نكوي.

خواجه على المندده جهم تُعكومه نوحم خوملي تدبيليد وركوي حيد داودي .

نوداحل ير تحليد بإسه رودته ده بيلين يوسه .

تُعُلِي . لالا إلالا راشة ببلحث واخلا -

خوج ، داوړه دلخ . هلکه نزه چلم څکومه اوند ورخ ند کوره . الله درداده او به چاښد ه کوه دی .

خوج : ۔ داچا د خر جي سن ه کي ه دی ؟ زه دد ته دلتر ولاديم شرورشد اومبد لدد بخوامعنه وركوي

کلے :- لالددرازه او به په زوراکروی .

داخوک دے ؟ درخلم -- هلکد حوک ، نه جداوم ارود ؟ وارب خوج اب واله ند ييزنى ؟ كرجرين و دے د بلارد و خوبد واود و ١٠ وكرجون و دے ت موردہ نو بیا بر زور دہ

ر رحیم خانه حید خولد او منیسه ، واد غد ته وای .

خوج ،۔ خوبولا ډېرزور آدر ځ نو .

رهیم ، جب شد ستا به هند ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۱ کوئل ار در در به کوتک در کوی

سنه ده زه خان پسے حُم حید درسی اوکوری . خوجے :۔۔

> زه ستا تخان بدهغه وحمے :-

دويتممنظ

دّماسیخانی وخت دے خلق میرچه گبن مجلسونہ کوی داو پر وار وادیپی کوی · پر

دے کبی خوج پرمنی و منہ و خا نیولے وارخطا دشیرد ل خان کا کا جمعه الدرافالی خوج :- ملکرخان شد الله و ؟

ويجيه سرى: - خوجه اخدواع ورته به دارخت بان مه!

غوج: - الخرسائ هم كنه ؟

دجيه سريء مفدد م شيرعالم خان داغ .

خوج: - خاك إناسوخود لخ برادام ناست خ اوپي كښم دود د كلات نصير خان وكرو .

شیرعالم نقا، ـ هال داخه وانح ! به غیرتو تا سو ود نذکتل احتمه رنگ ددنه جین کاری شیرعالم خاں، ـ زئ بیند زو .

ميرعالم خان و ملك الالديم بير دا وخت بان م چوند لاري .

نوكو ، خان هغه يه خوخوج والخطاراغ اوهفه بها أو بوند .

میرعالم خابه ملکه شابی زر نو مله دا واخله .

نوكو الله يه دِلاخان (دوى الله منه الاخال موقع ندرسوى)

شیرعالم بخاب و دیکرستا بد هغد ۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ تا درخد اوب الدلی دی ۱۳ الا تراوسد دشیرعالم خان وم ند وه اوردید د

رجيم :- نيوم دادري دا قويك اوس دخت دع كدخيري - مابدالسان غوښته

اوخدای به مزکد راکو (بهدد و وخت کبن ماوعالم خاس د تو یک دارس)

ميرعالم خا: - شاب خوجر ديوسه ندور ته لا ولارئ . (ډ د د د)

شیرعالم خا : ملکو تنبتی . تیوم اورجیے دوالہ ا می شو . بس کری دکلوخلی بر راشی . زوحان دموقع ند بد در ا کری .

ون حسین ، - د مقتولوکش و ورود جداحال دوین نوی جواجهاکلی ندد ویر به در احال ندد ویر به در خابی ندد ویر به در می او به لارکش د بلارسوه یو خاب کیویی -

نثارے اس ملک چون کن مندے وہ اولے جارے الالدم جمکل اوکرہ شر؟ فزرے اس آو هغری در در داند ... خلقومی کوہ

تُنادِه ، - (په ډيرغم کښ) ولے به غيرتو تا سوننځ وی ، ډيره سنداوشوه اناداحل والس داخي اوب شيرعالم دی لپيے سري اوباسي)

را پاختي به غير تو حُامن ۾ دخير ا باد خلفو ميء کري -

رد : ما الم المسوس تباه شوم الزه به جون هم او د خپلوخا سنوبه مهر الخلکم و نام میم او د خپلوخا سنوبه میم او د خپلوخا سنوبه میم او نام و د کلی چرح خلق د وخت ند فاش ه و کلی چرح خلق د وخت ند فاش هم اخلی - الولد آب بی ند بد لوز ساحت کبن بد د و داشی ا

يوس ، ملكوب شئ څه زير كا خيمي .

نَثَادِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى عَالَمَ عَالَمَ مَا مَرَكَتُونَهُ يُوسَى اوْخُوكَ بِهِ هَعُولِي وَرَشَى لَهُ وَاللهُ معيد بيدكورو فوكني دو مُدخلاص مُدشى .

دريئرمنظي

خاسيهاد :- نثار احمده وايرخه ونكه عقه ده .

نثاری :- خان صلعب به کناه خامن تم تتل شو. بیکاه خون که او بو وار دُو.
دواره خامن تم او به خور دَ باره پی تدلا دل. کشی موی (نور حسین)
ور این رو تی بوره - جد خبرس نوعنو یکا او دلیلی را نه و بل چه دوار رخاص و عشیر عالم ادمار عالم مرب کره -

عَامِنِ الراء واليه عبل لعنوري واوا تعد عدر لكه وي حوادل دبيان مطلاق اوغوررو

عَامَيْهُ الله خوج جوية وه ؟

عنوع بر هند دا قصد اولیده نوکلی شراو مختنید .

تهامندادار نوکوره عنوری قیومی اورحیی پیز او نکوی 🕝

خنود استری دوی سوکو و او بدم سم مرشو .

تمانیناد و اید و لیل خاق ستا شد بیان د ه .

دلیل نا ، - خان پرما بدخپلیخ که طلاق وی چد و مغوری بیان بالکل مقیل ده . ده شیار خان اومیر عالم خان په قیوی اور حیی دواړو باس ۵ کن اوومذکړی دو٠

دلیل ۱۰ جی مونز دواد ، تمیند جواد و تماشت تر تلی دو . میکد چدخان ی پرغلام شده دیشد اوری .

نهائيلُ ٥ - دليلد اوغنود باستاموة دوارد دَخيراً باد شيرعالم اوميرعالم مَرْتُهُ دَسَمَى بَيْتُ دليل ١ - مذمي السونغنس كولے شئ . مونز عرب بناق دچا دَد شِدى مَرْيو ·

خانیداد- فی او به خیرا باد کلی کنق شیرد ل خان خامن شیرعالم میرعالم کو فتاروی . تمانیداد- دایدمیرعالم دا قتل دے خدر کک مکن ده ؛ د بنتیاد بنتیا او واید و خاص فت

تمانیهاده و ا به خوجیه کم وحنت کبنی چه درجیه داغ نوده حشر چل اوکوه . خوج : - خاق صاحب دی چرد لغ نوده س تؤیک دو ادب شیرعالم با ننگید و ذکود نوشیل ودودی آوکلین . پی کبن میرعالم دا او دسین ادر پی س پرزولوشو . تیرمی دپریون ندمنکنن که میرعالم باند چه کرچه یکن ال اوکو ، فرخ می او لکیس و شیرعالم او میرعالم چرکتلی دی چیر دوی یو بل زخی کره نوکلی طون تدروان شو .

> تخانیل را - میرعالمد وا به کند به قیوی بان د د شو د زه کرنے و ع ماید عالم ۱- خان صاحب زه در مترضم خورم چرمونی و بالکل چکما و یو .

نهٔ اُمْیں اُد: - مطفی شیرعالم اومیرعالم مدھتکویے اوککوہ . وابد ملک کاکا ندخد وائے . شیرول نے: - خان صاحب زہ بد سپینر کہرہ قسم کرم ، حید کد مُما حُامنو بد دا قتل کرنے دی مُما حُامنو سُودَ چاملاستہ غواہم مذدہ با سولے ۔

تهامنیداد، منطفع پاسیکی نا وخند کیوبی (مؤل تھانوپے ندجالان کوی) شیرول نا: دخان صاحب تناه شوم . کورم تباه شو. نامن م بیکنادی ، پرخت ابنی اوتبا بینی وم اوکد تهامنیا د: - مککاکا اِخفه کیوبه مه . توک چد اوب ندخوری نو بوی تر ندوی ،

حشكورم منظى في سن سن اوجودة دين منظى منظى منظى كين اوجوكه كيرى خلوميا شنة بهن سن بدعالت كن شيرعالم وغيره معن مدين كين اوجوكه كيرى بج استاسو شرد ككر خونب ده وامقل مدي جوكوشى اوكنها المستاد والمنظمة المناطقة الم

شیرعالم وغائد یخون صاحبه مونوب دے بان دیر خوشحال یو کد تاسونے جرکے نز حوالدکری بج :- رحیم خان و غیری ستاسو شنک والے دہ .

رهي وغايز- سند ده صاحبد جركد رشي .

جَهِ ، - " رساهیانوته) دوی والس بوزی اومقد مد به جوکه فیصل کری . يخکم منظمی

جُوكُدُ ، وَ شَيْرِد لَخَانَ دُاعَفُور فِي أُود نِيلَ وِ بِهِ كُنَّاسُو بَا نُدِهِ وَ لَهُ كُواهِي كوى .

شیردلخان در نشداو وایم ! معتروری شیرعالم ب بازاد کشروان دو - اود اعنفور به ودند یا دنسین ۲ - فرهنر دید پوشوکشان ۱ و واخد -

جَوَكَد؛ رَ صَوْيِحٌ دَكَلَى مَشْرَا وَ سَنَا سُوحُهُ وَلَئَّ دَهَ . وَكُورِ بِهِ عَالِهِ وَلَادِ بِيُ دَسَمَا او وابيمُ وَكُورِ بِهِ عَالِهِ وَلَادٍ بِي دَسَمَا او وابيمُ وَكَلَى مِشْلِكِ : حَمُونِ بِدِ حَنِ احْ قَسَم دَى حَبِد دَا شَيْرِ عَالَمُ مِيْرِعَالُمُ بِا لِكُلَّ مِيْكِنَا هُ دَى • وَكَلَى مِشْلِكِ اللَّهِ مِيْكِنَا هُ وَي • وَسَمْ دَى وَ مَنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ اللَّلِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْلِي الْمُنْ الْمُ

ریوه میانت پس دشیرعالم وغیری ببینی کیبری اومعتدم فیصله کیبری میرعالم اوشیرعالم اسناسومفدمه صفا دی - جرک واقع ظاهر کوپ دی اوعد الت مجبوره دی جدشیرعالم ند و یوکال قیرسخت سزا و دکوی او میرعالم بری کوی - دد ی د باخه بل اپیل نشی کید ند و لم جد حرک د د فرهنین و به خورخه بان می صفر به شو ه دی

ر پوسترئی روان دی پر لارے کی اود ۱۱ شعار والی). چر به اول کبنی عقل فکو یوانسان مدکوی پر نتیجه دی بیاهم هیئر تسم از ا ندکوی کول مرکوند مقد مولد خود او نور خوسوی ؛ داسے کا روند خود نیاکنی کا فوات کوی

رًد دسنوحام)

نبیچه ۱ - که چوک غور اوکوی . نوخگون د پښتنود ا ده نیت ده . پ د بیا سگه معولی خبره باشه خو ښد چا په یو . جوکای خوم پ د پران باش په دوموه غیرت ناکه جگل نه کوی - مکه خدد ککه چه دوه پښتاند مسلما نان در ونړه پ ډیران باش په خیوت کوی اوپ درورمسلمان کتل کوی - نیټوراشی چه د ډیران د پاره کور او کمنه و میلاند تیا دشی .

و لم حُونِ دخپل لاسْد پرجِ کُوکِش دَاسی کَیْن ۔ چَد پ سُطلوباً اَوْ بائل نے ہی دخت چکو د لکوی . او د د ہے ہ و دین زوو بائل نے عیشو شر کوی .

فِنَ|عُحَمَّنُ دَادِلِكال

درد

دى دعشق لوم پرلوكن مغيب السكيوني كالا دستوروسى لازكر الح الم المراس الله خلق وائى شراي شوره به ميكود عشق مست م به فوائ كنى دد ابرخيل مما الكري به مشرق حديد خواب كنى دام وائى داد عشق سيوش و به به خواب كنى دام وائى داد عشق سيوش و كدى به موب و به دور و دور و الله كنى دار و الله الله و الله الله و الله الله و ال

مادَعشٰق دردته پراروکښ ځاځ په وکسبب ورکړ په چه پرکل خوبوموصون ده محاليك دغد تارژ شوے

جُ کِنْ الْمُوسُفُ دَدريم كال •

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III. FROM A CHEMIST.

Dulong and Petits Garden,
Abbottabad,
Dated, 17th March 1942.

My Chlorinated Sheela,

I am suffocated with your chlorinated ways. Your acidic nature in my "Love" produces a negative reaction. You are always oxidizing me and fusing my heart with fusion mixture in a charcoal cavity.

Believe me or just come and analyse my heart, you will find there nothing but pure and fine transparent crystals of 'Love'.

My heart is monovalent, the vapour density is 2.0567 at N. T. P. (Normal Temperature and Pressure) you can then calculate the atomic weight and the molecular formula, and I am quite certain that the result will only prove that I have got a chemical affinity for you I beseech you not to decompose my heart any more, and do not put out the fire of love with Co₂ (carbon dioxide) and Ho₂ (water) of your beauty. Believe me as you believe in Dalton's atomic theory.

With 'love' pure as the crystals of Nacl (sodium chloride).

Your 'Oxidized' Lover,

NOTE.—Due to lack of space in this number we have had to keep back a few articles which certainly deserved publication. We thank our kind contributors for this unusual state of affairs and assure them that these articles will be printed in the next issue.

Editor.

You have written that I am an imposter—oh! darling do not think so—I wish you could determine the density of my heart, and be sure you will find it possessing positive love. You can just test it with the help of Gold Leaves Electroscope! Rest assured it will not give you any return shock.

Trust me that there is no evaporation, eblution or fusion in my love.

My heart is at the boiling point with the Bunson's Burner of your love. Oh! please come and rescue me by throwing some freezing mixture on it, or you can place it in Carre's freezing machine If you like that way.

Failing to receive you or your letter, I shall rush on to you with an acceleration of 32 feet per second per second.

With 'love' as pure as a spectrum and as clear as a mirror-

Yours Positively,

II. FROM A MATHEMATICIAN.

10, Logarithmic Road, Islamia College, Peshawar, 20-4-42.

My Ovel faced Kitty.

You cannot imagine, how much I am feeling the pangs of your separation. Your conical eyes, and your nose I ke a right-angled triangle are always hovering before my photographic mind's eye. Your love is increasing by every one-tenth of a second in geometrical progression.

I request and pray God ninety nine trillion, nine thousand, and ninety-nine times that he may send you to me within .0097675th (recurring) of a second.

It will be very easy for you to forget me, but for me it is as difficult as to forget the miscellaneous equation, the third part of Euclid's, and the eleventh theorem of Solid Geometry.

With 'love' sweetest as Binomal and Pythagorous theorem.

Yours Unparalleled,

new world—to remould it nearer to the heart's desire. Poetry only suggests and religion gives a detailed picture of the other world.... The greatest biography in English L terature was written by a drunkard, an idler, a lecher and a snob—James Boswell.... Shakespeare was no Shakespeare. Anyway he was the greatest plagiarist.... Milton was a stone blind man. It is said God made him blind because he had sympathies with Satan.... Dryden and Swift were bitter as quinine to xture.... Wordsworth was a dullard, a dunce—nature's natural..... Byron and Shelley were the most licentious of poets.... Ladies bewere, Lord Byron is coming.... Carlyle had an inferiority complex. Browning is boring.....

This was all that I could catch as he went on reading page after page. Sheela was elbowing me meaning that the period seemed unending. I began to look at my watch but ooh I somebody from behind was twisting very cruelly my soft-ear. It could not be other than the unsparing Mr. Toil. "Where is your book?" he roared and gave me such a sharp slap on the face that I uttered a loud shriek which suddenly awakened me. Sheela was gone. It was day. Lala Jee and others had already left. The train was standing on the Peshawar Cantt. Station and this was my journey's end.

AL-BURKE.

LETTERS TO BELOVEDS!

(COLLECTED BY AYUB QURAISHI F.Sc. STUDENT).

I. FROM A PHYSICIST.

30, Galvanometric Mansions, Joules Street, Islamia College, Peshawar, 29-3-42.

My dear Magnetic Paro,

I can very well see your charming face with the pin-hole camera of my heart on the love screen of my mind. Yesterday I received a letter from you which was full of complaints—When I read it my heart was vibrating as the prongs of the tuning-fork with a frequency of 512.

I took out my book and began to peruse some stanzas here and there, but study was out of the question now, and I fell off to I dreamt that I was in my classroom. The beautiful damsel was sitting with me on the same desk. She was as charming as ever. Nearby on the desk was the old truant Little Daffodilly with his violin in his lap. On the other side, there were Mr. Blossom Jacob and Co., Mr. Toll, our teacher, was occupying the chair. His face was as stern and iron-grey as ever-a frown of anger, too, was seen on his On his forehead was written in block letters: "Work hard, Toil and sweat." Behind him to my great astonishment was sitting the Sardar Jee in the uniform of a peon, grinding his teeth upon me-The Lala Jee, the doctor, the speaker were all my class-fellows. In the adjoining room the professor of chemistry was extracting Petrol out of sand. My heart began to leap when I saw a rainbow of petrol in the next room. "Have you prepared your previous lesson?" came the awe-inspiring resounding voice of the teacher. The doctor got such a severe thrashing that he forgot all his art of fleecing the poor people. At this moment as mischief would have it Little Daffodilly set in vibration the strings of his violin. Mr. Toil was looking daggers upon him and said, "Out of the class you go, I will never send up your name." During all this time I was exchanging sweet confidences of love with my beloved. This was the happiest moment in my otherwise sad and sorrowful life. I was touching her hair and the ambassadors of Japan and Germany were paying homage to the lean shank speaker who had become the King of India. Toil was complaining that he had never seen such an idle and careless class. And in fact it was as such. I was busy with Sheela (such was her name); Lala Jee was thinking of rates and interests; the doctor, of taking up some new profession and others were thinking of something else. "Open at page 119 and listen," ordered Mr. Toil-He began:

"Art is beautiful creation and beauty is the experience of higher pleasure. Beauty gives its own disinterest pleasure....Religion is the opium of the people....Coleridge became a poet because he took opium....Manners are meant not for men but for beasts....Be rational and reasonable. Eat with reason, drink with reason, tell les with reason and deceive the people with reason....The pleasure of the religious experience and the pleasure of the poetic experience are essentially the same. Both religion and poetry are dissatisfied with the present world. Both are idealistic; both want to build a

My lips two blushing pilgrims ready stand. To smooth the rough touch with a gentle kiss.

I was deep in a reverie when with a jolt the train stopped and to my great dismay, she went out with her father leaving me to muse on the evanescence of beauty and joy. Sardar Jee was looking out through the window. The storm had subsided. It was calm and cool.

As the train moved a not so old, not so good-looking, not so well-fed and not so well-dressed gentleman stepped into our compartment. There was something in his looks for which I took him for a patient of asthma. But the wonder of wonders he turned out to be a doctor having passed a full course in the science of fleecing the ignorant people—one of those touring quacks whom we often see in public gatherings. He began with a lecture on hygiene and when the people were considerably attracted towards him, he opened his box and took out some small bottles and said: "It is the precious life-blood of a master physician. It is the essence of my life-long experience. It has been prepared with rare herbs brought from the highest peaks of the Himalayas with 'kushtas' of most precious stones and metals especially gold and turquoise. All these ingredients were wisely and carefully mixed together on the day of Solar Eclipse in a big pote "The witche's cauldron," I remarked. "Don't barge in," he said and went on, "It will cure each and every disease. It will stimulate your nervous and reproductive system, will act a tonic for your head and heart, and give strength to your lungs and liver-Plague, cholera, T. B., rheumatism, asthma, indigestion, headache will never come near you. And you will enquire the price. I charge nothing but the cost price. It is dirt cheap. Only four annas, four annas per bottle. Directions are written on the wrapper. The price is very low. The poor and the rich alike can buy it, come, come, who will buy it " Such charlatanism, I said to myself, can only thrive in our ignorant and superstitious country. Why not pack this doctor to the front?

At the next station the so-called doctor slipped away into another compartment to ply his trade. Many passengers had left and there was, now, sufficient room for us to lie down. Some of the passengers began to play cards while others stretched out their beds, and lay down. The Lala Jee near me was snoring like a furnace. The Sardar seemed to be suffering from narcolepsy talking namby-pamby to his com-

have died unwept. The Japanese are equally cruel. They have crushed the poor narcotic Chinese, and have trampled down many other nations, besides, the Burmese, our neighbours. Would you like to live under their barbarous and inhuman rule?

But his voice was drowned in the former's. I was laughing in my sleeve. Every now and then he would jerk and writhe like a snake, turn from side to side, take a deep breath and croak at the top of his voice. Strange gestures and intonation! His thin long maustaches were drooping down into his foaming and fuming mouth. Now he he was going at a great velocity: "Our young men are degenerate. Their man-power goes waste. They have no proper education or training. Their past is disappointing; their future, dark. They have nothing to fall back upon; nothing to look forward to. It is all due to slavery. Shake off the yoke of thraldom, caste away the yoke of Englishmen and shatter to pieces the cold and heavy chains of foreign rule I will lead you....

and here my neighbouring Lala Jee, raising his enormous buttock let off a whizz of flatulence. "Symbolical," remarked another. A huge burst of laughter followed it. The speaker came to a standstill, looked sideways with blinking eyes and began to wipe the sand off his face.

I turned to another corner. My eyes fell on an extremely beautiful damsel, a human magnet, sitting there with her father. The ray shing beauty of her rayen hair dishevelled over pale cheeks and her dark gypsy eyes had cast a spell of cachantment on those around her. Her bright forehead and face were gleaming in the light. in fact, the cynosure of all eyes. The ecstacy and fascination of her presence had knocked silly a Sardar jee with a bushy beard and face of the same colour and having deep scars of small-pox. He was winking at her through the tails of his squint eyes. Her looks were, indeed, exciting and tempting but Sardar jee was looked more like a foil than suitor. All the same, with an air of 'never mind my beard' he was continually gazing at her. An expression of Barkis's willingness could easily be seen on his face. I was looking on one side at the paragon of beauty and on the other, at this embodiment of ugliness. Beauty and the Beast, I said to myself. Jumbled ideas and excited emotions were flashing in my mind. Shakespeare said: Whoever loved that loved not at first sight. In the films it is just the same. How untrue to life! Was th's love at first sight only a poetic truth? l began to croon:

Meanwhile I had unfortunately attracted the attention of my fellow passengers who seemed to be eagerly looking at me. To avoid conversation with them I opened the book at another page:

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow? By their right arms the conquest must be wrought?

And then came a blow. With a thump the huge hand of the massive Seth fell on my shoulder. "Hullo Mr. where do you intend to go?" he asked. I found myself completely deteated. All my efforts to avoid the conversation had failed. I was forced to reply. "To Peshawar," I said shutting my book. "Perhaps you study there?" "Yes." "In which class?" "M.A." "Oh good, very good. Where do you come from?"

"From D. I. Khan?"

Oh nice, very nice. What is your father? How many brothers are you? Are they younger or older than you? Are they married? Are they all of them in service? How many children have they? Are you married or not? How many professors teach you? How many children have they?

Showers of similar questions that he volleyed at me, completely bewildered me. What a catechism! Naturally I could not and did not want to answer his questions. Fiddle-sticks! Why should he ask me things about my family and myself? Perhaps with a view to adopting me as his son or as his son-in-law. Both seemed well nigh impossible. It was for the satisfaction of his morbid curiosity-

Turning away my face I began to examine the compartment. Just behind me a lean shank gentleman with hollow eyes and sunken cheeks, clenching his bony fist and swelling his throat was vomitting out a harangue: "The Indians should think twice before they accept the proposals of Krupps (perhaps he was mispronouncing Cripps). He is the agent of British Imperial sm. The rates of wheat have risen very high, and cloth, it is too dear for us poor people. We are almost starving to death. We have nothing to eat, nothing to wear. All this sandy and uncomfortable journey...." Another sitting nearby started off like a soap-box orator: "Gentlemen! Would we prefer Hitler, the devil's disciple, tremendous lie, naked Satanism and sheer brutality. Several thousands have been sentenced to death untried; nation after nation has been butchered unheard, millions of soldiers

In a Railway Compartment.

After a stay of five days at D. I. Khan, I was coming back to Peshawar by the passenger train. Passing through the dusty district of Mianwali as we were, a terrific sandstorm began to blow; it rose to the speed of a full gale roaring and shricking and the gusts of sand struck right into our faces blinding the eyes and choking the throats. The windows were quickly closed. Nevertheless sand did trickle in through chinks and holes and after a while it was sand we were sitting on, sand we were breathing in and it was sand we were speaking with or through. Here, there and everywhere it was all sand annoying and repulsive. Did Longfellow want us to leave foot-prints on such swifty changing and constantly shifting tracts of sand as these? Absurdity! Nonsensical poetry, rather poetical nonsense. But this is going off at a tangent.

Yes, outside there was a raging storm but the inside atmosphere was close and stiff. I felt myself hard pressed literally and metaphorically, between two big bellied banias talking of interest, discount, rise and fall in rates, all uninteresting to me. The compartment was intolerably over-crowded. Passengers were packed and jammed between each other. Thanks to Petrol Rashioning! A draught of sand blew in to my eyes as someone was trying to open a window. Could not petrol be extracted out of sand—all this sand which goes waste?

To divert my mind I took out my book, a copy of the 'Poetical Works of Byron' and opened it at random. It was something about Wordsworth:

Thus, when he tells the tale of Betty Foy,
The idiot mother of "an idiot boy";
A moon struck, silly lad, who lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with day;
So close on each pathetic part he dwells,
And each adventure so sublimely tells,
That all who view the "idiot in his glory"
Conceive the bard the hero of the story,

pare us for a constructive use of this all-important, creative life force. Specialists have worked out certain methods, through which the dormant powers are awakened and a new order of life begins. The improvement of bodily health by an ideal adjustment of sex, naturally tones up the mind; this, in turn, leads to a spiritual poise hitherto unknown.

Most people lack this poise, and thus search continually outside themselves for satisfaction in the material world, others blindly persue pleasures that ultimately blunt their senses. They are always restlessly seeking happiness, yet never find it. The proper balance is attained by scientific instruction of the individual to the end of bringing the animal appetites and passions under the sovereign consciol of mental and moral rules, agreed upon by the philosophers and psychologists of the various schools of contemporary thought.

Those who are diverting this sex power into destructive channels are lowered in bodily energy, their minds are like wreckage in a sea of fear; they are unnerved by indecision. The more the sex force is misused, the more materialistic people become; then ensues the mad scramble for material things and conquest of the weak nations with the object of exploiting their country's resources. Thus we have whole nations engaged in a life and death struggle of gaining satisfaction of their base desires.

The aim of the present day psychologists is to shatter the veil of sex-superstition and inhibitions; using the new technique of psycho-analysis to bring the struggling humanity to a proper balance in the four departments of life, viz., Body, Mind, Soul and Spirit.

AHMED YAR KHAN, VI Year.

Sex has been used for personal pleasure, but its true function in this phase of life has been clouded by misunderstandings, misconceptions and widespread ignorance—so that mankind is struggling with its feet stuck in the mire of sex.

Sexual feeling is really the root of all ethics, and no doubt of aestheticism and religion. Freud has proved sex to be the pivot of our conduct and character. He says that libido or sex force is a primary motive of our mental and moral activities.

Love unbridled is a volcano that burns down and lays waste all around it, it is an abyse that devours all, honour wealth and health. So sex adjustment is a crying need of our modern life that has been made unstable by the evil influences of unbridled sexual passions.

Life is a never ceasing duel between the animal instinct and morality. Only will-power and a strong character can emancipate man from the meanness of his corrupt nature, and teach him how to enjoy pleasures of love and pluck the noble fruits of earthly existence.

The episodes of moral decay always coincide with the progression of lewdness and luxury of the nations. Exaggerated tension of the nervous system stimulates sensuality, leads to individual as well as the masses to excess, and undermines the very foundations of society.

But a healthy sexual influence as very potent in the awakening of aesthetic sentiments. From love arises that warmth of fancy which alone can inspire the creative mind, and the fire of sexual feeling kindles and preserves the glow and fervour of art.

The main purpose of the generative department of life is to bring children into the world that should be healthy, physically, mentally and morally. It is abuse of this greatest of gifts, usually through ignorance, that many sorrows of mankind arise. So in many European countries a proper sex-education is imparted to the schoolboys by the teachers who specialize in child-psychology. These instruction make a salutary effect on their future sex-behaviour. It is common knowledge, based upon experience that uncontrolled abuse of sex drains men and women of vitality, bringing about nervousness and other functional disorders. Once we have dispelled the ignorance, with which the sex functions have been so securely veiled in the past, we arrive at that point of aur consciousness, where we begin to look for enlightenment. Genuine sex knowledge can pre-

Sex in Modern Life

few people are conscious of the deep influence exerted by sexual life upon the sentiment, thought and action of man in his social relations to others. Schiller once remarked, "So long as philosophy keeps together the structure of the universe, so long does it maintain the world's machinery by hunger and sex." The propagation of the human race is not left to mere accident or the caprices of the individual, but is guaranteed by the hidden laws of nature. Man puts himself at once on a level with the beast if he seeks to satisfy lust alone, but he elevates his superior position when by curbing the animal desire he combines with the sexual functions, ideas of morality, of the sublime, and the beautiful.

Placed upon his lofty pedestal he stands far above nature, and draws from inexhaustible sources, the material for nobler enjoyment, for serious work and for the realization of ideal aims.

Sexual life is the one mighty factor in the individual and social relations of man which disclose his powers of activity, of acquiring property, of establishing a home, of awakening altruistic sentiments towards a person of the opposite sex, towards his own issues as well as towards the whole human race. It is very essential that with the approach of a new age, men and women should develop a new attitude towards sex. Psychologists of the present age are intensely busy in developing uptodate methods showing people how to use this God-given sex-energy for the enhancement of the individual's Body, Mind, Soul and Spirit, which is precisely what the creator intended.

The new psychology of sex is positive, creative and dynamic, in that the ind vidual is given special instruction and direction in the use of this creative force for regenerative purposes.

The new psychologists recognise that human body is a tremendous organism, which is an ever ready servant of the mind. But material body should be kept healthy and energetic, to carry out the orders of the mind and will. Then follow the logical progressive steps, in the control and constructive use of this vital energy, to regenerate the whole being.

of the burnt coals in the furnace turns to ashes and the whole frame work of the charcoals falls down with a crash, and with that with a sudden start you are roused out of your reverie and again commence your study.

There you are laughing with the hero, here you court with him. You sigh with him, weep with him, languish with him. You feel yourself in his shoes, transported to his world—a world of desires, of hopes, of passion, of sighs. You forget that you were worried about your mathematics and chemistry a few moments ago. Now it is just as if a spell had been cast over you and you have been transported away from this life—this wretched life of yours into a more pleasant, more realistic sort of life.

The dancing flames crackle and mock your thoughts with a chuckle,

Here you are in a horrible situation with the hero. The thrill makes your hair stand on end, the very life seems squeezed out of you. You feel something grips your heart. The story develops; the hero has had a narrow escape. You feel relieved, just as if a heavy load had been lifted from above your head.

You sit absorbed in your romances and adventures sometimes playing the hero, sometimes in the garb of a fool, a light step enters the room. A faint light from a flickering candle falls on your face, you raise your eyes and there the maid stands summoning you to your meals. You yawn and say, "What a life!"

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RAHIM, III Year.

The head-bearer of our hostel is our sergeant-at-arms. He is gifted with a commanding personality and one would swear he has deserted the army. He does not believe in obeying at all. You know we always ask for his 'favours' when he is in a moon

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MOHAMMAD FEROZ SHAH.

Fiction

The evening is dark and lonely. The wind shreaks in the trees outside and beats its wild head against the window-shutters and the doors of your room. The weather is cold and dreary. You have drawn the blinds of your window. Your room is warm and comfortable with the fire glowing in the chimney. The Eastern rugs lie covering the ground under your feet. Wearing your light, loose garments, your overcoat spread on your shoulders, you sit besides the fire meditating over the incidents of the day you have just finish-The busy tiresome day. You reflect over your fortunes and misfortunes which you suffered during the whole day. You wish to relax your limbs and drop into a pleasant, happy reverie. wish to forget all the humdrum of this life and enter a new world. You have struggled the whole day long, you wish to see others struggling. A book of fiction lies at your elbow. A novel with so many portraits of different people—people with different tastes, with different outlooks about life, heroes, lovers, the most notorious rogues. All lie sealed up in one volume. The passions of a lover, his sighs. his ecstasies all embodied in one man. You lose your identity among these various characters and feel yourself to be one of them. contents of the book (if it really be a good book) charm you. forget your whereabouts. In the hearth on the glowing coals in the flickering flames you perceive the indistinct outlines of a familiar human face—the hero of your book. He is seated, you perceive, on some rock, his hair dishevelled his eyes red with weeping. With him you feel yourself to be under a grip of grief. You feel your throat choking, your bossom heaving and gradually a tear or two moistens your eyelashes. Tears over the sad fate of your hero. One

dress almost every hour. He refuses to live in the hostel, for its food and accommodation is no, up to his princely standard. First we thought he was a District Inspector of Schools, but later on we were told that he has applied for one. He is very conscious of his position, so much so that he used to go in a car to a primary school of which he was the Principal. He always talks in English and is very impressive and pleasing in manners.

The librarian of our association is a chap from Kashmir. He is very active and quick. He will seldom give you a chance to speak and always pretends to be another Einstein.

Amongst the cabinet members a few ought to be mentioned. The first member is very important. By sheer gift of his hypnotic look and fluency of language he can make you believe that 'black is white.' We are seriously thinking of making a strong protest against his 'lecturing habit.' Let us hope we succeed.

The second member is a man of iron will. He is calm, cool and dignified. He hates being taught. He is popularly called "doctor," but he is a psychologist. Pray to God you do not see him immediately before you go to bed.

The third member is known as "uncle." He is an old teacher, but quite young in looks and habits. He is here with some of his pupils. He is really a nice man.

Our first meeting took place soon after the first period. We were told that "in teaching corporal punishment should be the last thing to be done." This horrified us, and we moved a unanimous resolution condemning this statement and determined to carry out our own concepts of teaching as soon as we were out of the training. Further we were to forget all the teaching methods and were glad to find that some of our professors had already seconded us.

We are seriously considering the problem of P. T. in the morning and we are thinking out ways and means of avoiding it. But M. Adil Khan is much too hefty to allow any of our schemes to succeed. However, if he has the intention of measuring his strength with us, our Superintendent will be too glad to accept his challenge. That would probably make him think twice before forwarding his challenge. Besides we are going to request M. Adil Khan to take our phonetic class since the principal cannot do so now.

declare themselves as the votaries of freedom. There cannot be a better close for this essay than the words of Shakespeare in a slightly altered form:

"Who is here so base that wishes to be a slave?
Who is here so uncultured that does not wish to be
free like a Roman?
Who is here so vile that does not love his country?

Brutus' audience replied: "None."

Let us hope there is none in the present world too.

M. TIMUR.

Our B. T. Class

Our class is an association of the college's 'old warriors.' Our 'President' has invaded this college on many occasions since 1919, but was unsuccessfully driven out on every occasion. He, however, hopes that his conquest of the college will synchronise with Hitler's Conquest of the World. Let us hope it does not all come true. You will not be surprised to know that he has also decided to let half-of-himself appear in the coming M. T. Competition for wich the age limit is, we are told, 21, and he is already 42. This is his last chance.

Our Vice-President is a nice boy. He has relinquished his services in a local D. B. school to join us. We are told that one of his sons studies in the first year class. He is a hard worker, you know, and his fatherly advice is always appealing.

The secretary is a lad of pleasing personality. He is known by his walk. If mother Rigby were ever to see him, she would swear that she had found her scarecrow she had lost. But he is no less tricky than Mother Rigby and would easily outdo her. He occupies a very important position and we are afraid to reveal his identity further.

The Assistant Secretary joined us rather too late. But, you know he was very busy, for he was a headmaster in a certain school. Though a junior officer, he is very conspicuous. He changes his

play is that the climax is in the centre and not at the end. "It would appear to be inevitable then that the interest of the play must fall off after the successful accomplishment of the plot and the death of the great man, whose life and death have so long been trembling in the balance." (Ardent Shakespeare, Int. p. xv). This is, however, the first climax of the play. The central force which unites the different elements in the action of the play is the struggle between two principles of life. Caesar dies but his spirit lives after him and so the struggle continues and with it our interest in the play. As Cicero sa'd, "We have taken away the tyrant; the tyranny survives." interest suffers a timely weakening at the death of Caesar but it gets a new life from the funeral oration of Antony which roused the revengeful instincts of the citizens of Rome against the conspirators. The struggle after a brief respite begins again with multiplied force. It is to be noted that in acts IV and V Shakespeare's attention is almost entirely concentrated on the characterisation of the republicans and he seems to ignore Antony and Octavius. The noble nature of Brutus as exhibited in Act IV scene 3, makes us completely sympathise with him and his aims. His words to his servant are worth remembering:

"I should not urge thy duty past thy might I know young bloods look for a time of rest."

We forgive him Caesar's murder and wish him success, but the forces of dictatorship are too powerful for him. The second climax occurs in the defeat of the republicans. JULIUS CAESAR has thus two crises. In the first democracy scores a success against dictatorship; in the second and the final round dictatorship wins a decisive victory over democracy. But we are reminded by the poet that the right is with the vanquished. This is implied in the words of Antony who admits the righteousness of Brutus' cause:

"He only, in a general honest thought An common good to all made one of them."

It is noteworthy that in the present world struggle too the dictators have been obliged from time to time to pay lip-service to the goddess of Freedom. In his latest speech which Hitler delivered a few days ago he said that he was fighting for the freedom of Europe. Human nature has thus proved to be too powerful for the most powerful dictator and democracy has already won the final victory over Hitler's dictatorial tendencies. There could be no greater victory for democracy than that both parties in the world-struggle should

tinal argument expressed in the form of a question: "Who is here so base that would be a bondman," (III, 2) Antony by his clever oratory wins over the multitude to his side but loses the argument. He was successful in defending Caesar only by appealing to the principles of democracy, in other words by proving Caesar to be a lover of liberty. Antony's real attitude towards men is indicated by his remark about Lepidus:

"Do not talk of him but as a property." (IV, 1).

that is, as a means to achieve his own ends. Here we may remember Kant's dictum that every man is to be regarded as an end in himself and not only as a means. If Shakespeare had anything to say in favour of dictatorship, he would have put his strongest arguments in the mouth of Antony. But he finishes the whole argument by making Antony admit that if Caesar was ambitious it was a grievous fault. The final argument in favour of democracy to which there is no answer not only in the play but outside it is that put by Brutus in the form of a question. Shakespeare seems to have so much faith in it that he makes Brutus repeat it thrice in different words. He says:

"Who is here so base that would be a bondman?
Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman?
Who is here so vile that will not love his country?"

The condition denoted by base, rude and vile is such that nobody accepts it for himself, yet willing submission to a dictator would prove every man to be such. Dictatorship is, therefore repudiated by the highest nature of man.

The conscience of Brutus is so sensitive that he is constantly troubled by the idea of having killed Caesar wrongfully. Although he justifies it by logic yet his sub-conscious mind is not satisfied. Caesar's ghost, therefore, appears to him twice, once at Sardis and then at Philippi. Before committing suicide he says:

"Caesar now be still:

I kill'd not thee with half so good a will."

This shows that when he joined the conspiracy to kill Caesar his whole mind was not satisfied. And how could it be satisfied when he recognised the high qualities of Caesar even in his public funeral oration? He attributes his defeat to this very cause when he says:

"O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet:
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper entrails."

(V, 3).

"Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all free men? As Caesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but as he was amb tions, I slew him."

Further on he says:

"As I slew my best lover for the good of Rome, I have the same dagger for myself, when it shall please my country to need my death."

(Act III, scene 2).

This is fair and frank and here Brutus rises to the same high moral plane from which he had descended when he joined the conspitacy. He openly confesses his share in the murder and boldly gives his reasons for it. The moral tone of this speech is quite in contrast with his advice to the conspirators before Caesar's death:

"Good gentlemen, look fresh and merrily; Let not our looks put on our purposes, But bear it as our Roman actors do, With untired spirits and formal constancy." (II, 1).

These words seem to be unworthy of the Brutus who delivered the funeral oration.

We may now examine Mark Antony's oration. He does not defend dictatorship but tries to prove that Caesar was not ambitious and had no intention of becoming a king. He even admits that if Caesar had been ambitious it was right to punish him:

"The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answered it."

(Act III, scene 2).

Is Antony consistent in speaking these words after offering the crown to Caesar? In order to prove that Caesar was not ambitious he says, firstly, that Caesar filled the general coffers with the ransom of captives he brought home to Rome, secondly, that he had a soft corner in his heart for the poor, and thirdly, that when he offered him a kingly crown at the feast of the Lupercalia he thrice rejected it. Mark Antony here disavows his cause. At heart he was one of the strongest supporters of d ctatorship as his action in offering the crown to Caesar and his subsequent activities show. But he had not the courage to openly avow his principles. He had no reply for Brutus'

his attitude to the rabble of Rome. His vanity makes him eager for the empty honour of a kingly diadem, but he is so weak that the disapproval of the mob makes him reject the proffered honour." (Introduction pp. xxii-xxiii).

The truth about this play seems to be that the unity of its plan is not secured by chaining our attention to one principal figure. It has no hero in the ordinary sense, but is far from being destitute of heroic characters. The idea which gives unity to this play is that of struggle for freedom. The whole action moves round this pivot. Julius Caesar as represented here plays an appropriate part in this scheme. He is the tyrant or the chief barrier to freedom against whom all the action is directed. When he is removed from the scene his spirit, more powerful than himself, spreads like a dark cloud over the heads of the patriots and confounds their efforts. and his spirit have great power like brute nature, though not the qualities which may excite the admiration of a lover of liberty. consonance with the chief aim of this play Shakespeare could not have represented Caesar in all the grandeur of his historic position. But he did not underrate the greatness of his intellect, character and achievements as is shown by the magnificent eulogy pronounced upon him by Antony. Nor is Shakespeare guilty of any misrepresentation of the facts of history. "Every one of the defects attributed to Caesar is mentioned or implied in Plutarch. We must remember that Shakespeare is concerned with the last phase of Caesar's life and character. It is evident from I'lutarch's account and still more from the pages of Suetonius that Caesar at the end of his life showed signs of deterioration in mind and body, as Napoleon did at a somewhat earlier age during the Waterloo campaign. It seems strange to hear the author of COMMENTARIES, one of the simplest and most unpretending narratives of great deeds that can be found in the autobiographical literature of ancient and modern times, speaking of himself in high flown language as if he were conscious of being exalted far above human nature. But this will cease to surprise us if we may believe Suetonius' information, that he declared that his words ought to be regarded as laws and still more that he had a golden chair in the Senate, that his statue was carried through the Circus with the same pomp as the statues of the gods, and that he had temples, altars and priests." (Arden Shakespeare, Introduction pp. xxv-xxvi).

Moulton has given a detailed analysis of JULIUS CAESAR in which he points out that the distinguishing characteristic of the

Here Brutus confesses that Caesar's spirit against which they were fighting was too powerful for them. Caesar was dead but he took revenge through those who loved him. That the consciences of the conspirators were not satisfied with the method they had adopted to remove Caesar from the seat of power is shown also by the words which Cassius speaks at the time of his death:

"Caesar, thou art revenged.

Even with the sword that killed thee." (V, 3).

It is a historical fact that democracy in this struggle against dictatorship suffered a grievous defeat in the Roman world. Shakespeare could not have altered it. It is one of the tragedies of life that evil sometimes triumphs over good. But Shakespeare could not have retrieved this defeat better than by making Antony confess at the end of the play, that Brutus was actuated by the idea of the common good of all. He totally admits this to be the principle by which all human actions should be judged and does not even attempt to propound a doctrine in favour of dictatorship. Democracy thus triumphs in the very defeat of its protagonist.

"The treatment of the living Caesar by the poet has been a puzzle to many of the critics. It is evident from the many allusions to the great Roman in the other plays, that his character and history had made deep impress on on Shakespeare. Craik, after quoting the references to Caesar in AS YOU LIKE IT, II HENRY IV. HENRY V, the three parts of HENRY VI, RICHARD III, HAMLET, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, and CYMBELINE, remarks that these passages 'will probably be thought to afford a considerably more comprehensive representation of the mighty Julius than the play which bears his name.' 'We have' he adds a distinct exhibition of little else beyond his vanity and arrogance. relieved or set off by his good nature or affability.....It might almost be suspected that the complete and full-length Caesar had been carefully reserved for another drama." Hazlitt remarks that the hero of the play 'makes several vapouring and rather pedantic speeches and does nothing; indeed he has nothing to do. says: 'Caesar is far from being himself in these scenes; hardly one of the speeches put into his mouth can be regarded as historically characteristic; taken all together they are little short of a downright (Irving Shakespeare, volume V, page 85). caricature.''' Arden editor says: "Shakespeare's Caesar is pompous, theatrical, subject to epileptic fits, for I of flattery, superstitious, and servile in

Caesar must bleed for it. And, gentle friends, Let us kill him boldly but not wrathfully;

This shall make our purpose necessary and not envious; Which so appearing to the common eyes, We shall be called purgers, not murderers."

(Act I, scene 1).

He wishes that he could destroy Caesar's spirit without killing his body but thinks it impossible. Therefore he takes the decision to kill Caesar, not however, in the spirit of envy but as a moral duty. Here Brutus falls from his high plane. His weakness lies in consenting to join the conspiracy at all. The method of assassination is against the spirit of democracy. Instead of killing the spirit of dictatorship it keeps it alive. Here democracy borrowed a weapon from dictatorship and so failed. If Brutus had faced Caesar openly and condemned his ambition on moral grounds and been put to death by the command of Caesar, he would have occupied a high place like Socrates. Christ and Husain among martyrs for righteousness. These three succeeded in destroying the spirit of evil by facing it openly and sacrificing their lives for the right. Democracy stands for justice for everyone and its strongest weapon is to state its objects clearly and openly to the world. Secret conspiracies are unworthy of its spirit.

After Caesar's murder Brutus allows Antony to make a funeral oration to the multitude. He again ignores the advice of Cassius not because he is incapabale of seeing the dangers of this course when pointed out to him, but because he feels the urge of the moral spirit to be stronger in him than worldly prudence. He is acuated by the love of liberty and cannot refuse the same rights to other men as he demands for himself. He desires that justice may be done to Caesar after his death. Therefore he says to Antony:

"Mark Antony, here, take you Caesar's body You shall not in your funeral speech blame us, But speak all good you can devise of Caesar, And say you do it by our permission;"

(Act III, scene 1).

Brutus' funeral oration is worth examining. He does full justice to Caesar's great qualities but considers that he deserved to be punished with death on account of his ambition. He chooses the same punishment for himself, if he should follow Caesar's methods. He says:

death to living under a despotic rule. The words in which he expresses his conviction are worthy of a noble nature:

CASCA: "Indeed they say the senators to-morrow
Mean to establish Caesar as a king;
And he shall wear his crown by sea and land,
In every place save here in Italy."

CASSIUS: "I know where I will wear this dagger then;
Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius:
Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat:
Nor strong tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit;
But life being weary of these worldly bars,
Never lacks power to dismiss itself." (Act I, scene 3).

Shakespeare has written these lines so feelingly that I have no doubt that he fully sympatised with Cassius.

The spirit of democracy as exhibited by Cassius has an admixture of personal envy. He says:

"And this man has now become a god, and Cassius is A wretched creature and must bend his body If Caesar carelessly but nod on him." (Act I, scene 2).

But it is purified and raised to a higher level by Brutus when he says:

"....and for my part,
I know no personal cause to spurn at him,
But for the general."

(Act II, scene 1)

It has often been said that Brutus lacked practical wisdom, for he did not take Cassius' advice to kill Antony along with Caesar. The fact, however, is that it was not for lack of wisdom that Brutus did not accept Cassius' advice. Brutus stood on a high moral plane where it was not only wrong to kill Antony but even Caesar. He was permitted to destroy the spirit of dictatorship manifested by Caesar but not to kill his body. He faces this problem frankly but comes to a wrong conclusion. He says:

"We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar; And in the spirit of men there is no blood: O! that we then could come by Caesar's spirit, And not dismember Caesar. But, alas!

Their fickleness is illustrated in the first scene of the first act of JULIUS CAESAR, and still more in the second scene of the third act. In the last scene of the third act we have a spec men of their brutal cruelty, and also of the curious fact, so abundantly illustrated by the French Revolution, that a large collection of men can be guilty of excesses that no single member of the collection would approve of if he stood alone. No one of the individuals composing the mob would have thought for a moment of k lling a man simply because he happened to bear the name of a person whom they hated, and yet to do so seems a good joke to the murderers of Cinna. It is a significant fact that Shakespeare deliberately goes out of his way to add this touch of wanton injustice to the character of the Roman mob. In Plutarch's account the citizens kill Cinna because they really think him to be the conspirator of that name."

The mob can be led to follow blindly either a dictator or a democratic leader. In scene I of JULIUS CAESAR the spirit of democracy has to struggle against mob-mentality which inclines with equal ease towards slavery or licence. This is why Marullus and Flavius (Act I, scene I) rebuke the mob and Flavius says to Marullus:

"I'll about
And drive away the vulgar from the streets:
So do you too where you perceive them thick.
These growing feathers pluck'd from Caesar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,
Who else would soar above the view of men
And keep us all in servile fearfulness." (Act I, scene 2).

The true note of democracy is first sounded by Flavius when he says that Caesar would keep them all in servile fearfulness. Freedom for every man to think, speak and act as he likes without interfering with similar freedom for other men is the essence of democracy. The same note is repeated in beautiful words by Cassius:

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus; and we petty men Walk under his huge legs and peep about To find ourselves dishonourable graves." (Act I scene 2).

What Cassius' mind revolts against is the idea of Caesar becoming King. While the mob in the r servileness offered him the crown, the noble minds of Rome rebelled against him. Cassius prefers

^{*}JULIUS CAESAR: The Arden Shakespeare.

free play of forces. Those who show the greatest courage and industry are the children nearest to her heart and they will be granted the sovereign right of existence."

It is not without reason, however, that democracies are ranged against dictatorships in the present life-and-death struggle. The democracies stand not only for their own freedom but at least profess to fight for the freedom of all nations. The dictatorships have shown by their deeds that they respect the freedom of no nation if it stands in their way. They have destroyed the freedom not only of their own but other nations.

It may be said against this that the dictatorships are fighting to have their due share of the good things of the world of which the democracies have more than enough. This may be partly true. There may also be some truth in the opposite suggestion that the dictatorsips want to dominate the world because they think themselves superior to all other nations. At any rate they have ignored the laws of justice and freedom in attacking neutral nations without warning and without any provocation on their part. Their method of gaining their rights is decidedly wrong. Without deciding how much right is on each side we may consider the abstract problem of the rights of individuals and nations. This problem confronts us in the present war in a very acute form and it may be roughly described as a struggle between democracy and dictatorship.

Shakespeare had to deal with a similar problem in JULIUS CAESAR. The only difference was that while in ancient Rome the struggle between these two principles was carried on inside a single nation, here the struggle has extended to the whole world. We have to see by the study of this play what Shakespeare thought about these principles and to which side his own sympathies were inclined.

The democracy which struggles with dictatorship in the play JULIUS CAESAR should not be identified with mob rule. "JULIUS CAESAR, CORIOLANUS, and the Second Part of HENRY THE SIXTH make it perfectly plain that Shakespeare heartily despised the multitude. If we want a direct expression of Shakespeare's opinion of the character of the many, we find it in the Introduction to the Second Part of HENRY THE FOURTH, where rumour speaks of:

"....the blunt monster with uncounted heads. The still-discordant wavering multitude."

the beautiful plateau of Pahalgam. The next morning we were again in a bus which took us to Tangmarg direct. Here we camped with our Principal on a secluded site commanding an excellent view of the Kashmir valley. Immediately a lamb was killed to celebrate our arrival. We spent the afternoon at Gulmarg about 3 miles away. Next morning we were again in Gulmarg and went higher up to Khillenmarg (11,000 ft.). In the afternoon we returned to Srinagar. The next day was a Sunday and we went to the Mughal gardens once again. We visited Harven lake as well and spent the entire day in the gardens among too jolly throng of visitors in their holiday mood. On the 21st we left Srinagar and reached Murree late in the evening. We found the hotels packed and got only a miserable set of rooms. The next day we saw almost every beauty spot of Murree. On the 23rd we reached Rawalpindi, where the party dispersed.

ZIA-UD-DIN.

Shakespeare on Democracy and Dictatorship.

In some of his plays Shakespeare tried to solve some important human problems. For example, in OTHELLO he attacked the problem of the bond between husband and wife, in MACBETH that between king and subject, in LEAR that between parent and child. In the same way in JULIUS CAESAR he described the eternal conflict between the spirits of democracy and dictatorship.

The cause of the present world war is deeper than a conflict between two forms of government. The real cause is land hunger. Hitler says in his MEIN KAMPF, "As things stand to-day vast spaces are only waiting for the ploughshare. And it is quite certain that nature did not set those territories apart as the exclusive pastures of any one nation or race, to be held unutilized in reserve for the future. Such land awaits the people who have the strength to acquire it and the diligence to cultivate it. Nature knows no political frontiers. She begins by establishing life on this globe and then watches the

we had climbed the summit (14.000 ft.). From here we could see the two Gangabal lakes perched in a huge cup like formation with the lofty Harmukh (19,000 ft.) on the side opposite to us. Readily we descended for about 2,000 ft. and after fording the ice cold Gangabal stream on foot, ascended the opposite flank of the mountain in the afternoon. Although we had been all tired out by the long march our determination carried us step by step over the slope, up to the summit. It was almost evening when we camped beside a shepherd's encampment.

The next day we were up for a new start early enough, and gliding successively through flowery meadows, juniper, pine and walnut jungles and rice fields, like Clara in wonderland we "went down, down and down" from 13,500 to 5,200 ft. By two o'clock we were at the Wyle bridge with aching knees. The mail lorry carried us to Srinagar in the evening. We passed a happy hour at Ganderbal on the way. After having done a trek of more than a 100 miles we spent our next week in sight seeing. We stayed at Srinagar for two days and visited the museum, the state silk factory, the Karan Woollen Mills and many other places of interest.

On the 16th we engaged a bus and went to Verinag, the source of river Jhelum. After spending two hours in the garden and about the octagonal tank with rich azure water full of fish, we went to Achabal, singing all the way in low notes. In the well trimmed Achabal garden a musician with a rubab solicited trial. But the hearts of the party were then full of a music of a much higher order than he could play. We soon discarded him and set forth for Pahalgam where we reached in very high spirits at about 5 o'clock. The coolies demanded exhorbitant wages for carrying our luggage so all the members carried their own luggage from the bridge to the first Rajwas plateau, where we pitched our tents, prepared tea and dinner and drank and ate merrily till late in the moonlit night.

The next morning we were bound for Bisern. Ayaz wanted to stay behind to take rest. But I told him aside that we were going to a place only three miles away where a certain jolly member of our party would not help dancing. So we all went to Bisern and rolled on the velvety grass there and joked and laughed. When we were returning Ayaz looked significantly towards me when I pointed towards the centre of the meadow where the honourable member was dancing with his arms moving in beautiful curves. Doubtless it was no fault of his. The champagne-like Bisern air had made him forget himself. In the afternoon the members rode on points over

gathering clouds made the prospects gloomy and we had to make a forced halt. It began to rain as soon as we had pitched our tents. It was still raining when we got up the next morning. We had to remain under the shelter of our tents till 10 o'clock when we started while it was still drizzling. About two hours' stiff climb brought us to the summit of the pass (13,500 ft.). The clouds had dispersed by now and we had an exhilerating time when members of the party ate snow and gur and skided down the slopes covered with ice. Now we entered the Vishen sar valley and descended for about five miles over grassy slopes covered with patches of flowers. marmots twittered merrily on boulders proclaiming the heavenly life they were living and the nectrine air they were breathing. Fat buffaloes were grazing on the rich grass of the meadows to grow still fatter and the large herds of goats and lambs were bleating out a tale of happy life. At one o'clock we reached the Vishen sar, a small beautiful lake of clear ice cold water. Then a short climb over a slope brought us to Krishen sar, where we camped.

The next day's march began with a long and stiff climb over a ridge with the two lakes affording an excellent views in our rear. At the end of the ascent we again touched 13,500 ft. Snow was in abundance and afforded another opportunity to the lively members for skidding. A descent of about four miles brought us to Hen sar, the largest among the lakes of its type. Two miles further on we halted for tea by Gad sor, known for trout fish. Here we purchased two fat lambs for Rs. 3|6|-. Then fording the Gar sar stream we climbed the second ascent of the day. The slopes of the mountain were covered for a short stretch by juniper trees. A mile's walk brought us to the most beautiful portion of the trek. The entire mountain slope, more than a mile wide, was covered with an extremely dense growth of flowers. The variety of the flowers changed after every 5 minutes and I could hear voices full of wonder and joy exclaiming: "A new and the best variety of flowers, sir." is the best portion indeed." How happy the flowers look under the afternoon sun?" This lasted for three miles and we camped near Sat sar when the sun was nearly setting. Here we passed the coldest night at about 13,000 ft. The ext morning we passed by a chain of seven small lakes from which the place gets its name Sat sar. Our path was covered with high boulders. We passed Mangandob and marched across the flank of a mountain. In this ascent one of the ponies was exhausted and its luggage had to be carried by the men. Ayaz, who had wavered between two tracks, was left behind, and the guide had to be sent back to fetch him along. By 11 o'clock

cellent view of the city of Srinagar and the Dal lake with the Mughal gardens situated on its skirts. In the afternoon we rowed down the Jhelum river to visit the seven bridges connecting the two parts of Srinagar. At the fourth bridge we visited the Jumma Mosque, known for its lofty one piece wooden pillars.

On the 3rd July we engaged three shikaras and took our food and tea things with us. We passed the day on the Dal lake visiting Hazrat-bal, a Muslim shrine of great antiquity, Nasim bagh, known for its excellent tenting grounds under huge chinars, and the famous Mughal gardens Nishat and Shalamar. The next day was spent in making preparations for a hiking trip in the Sind Valley. Provisions were purchased with great care as a single omission would produce disastrous results.

On the 5th we started in a lorry for the Wyle bridge, the starting point of our journey on foot. We reached the bridge in heavy rain from which we took shelter in the tourists' hut. Here we engaged 11 pack ponies and in the afternoon made our start for Kangan, the next stage which is seven miles away. The next day's march was upto Goond, distant 13 miles from Kangan, and on the day following we reached Sonamarg covering 34 miles in all. The ascent along the road from Wyle (5,200 ft.) to Sonamarg (8,700 ft.) is almost imperceptible, and our party was all the time in excellent spirits. We thoroughly enjoyed the scenery of the Sind Valley, typical in Kashmir—rice fields rich in colour among which the Sind nullah roared and foamed with the dark green pine forests covering the mountain slopes. We camped on lovely lawns amidst groves of walnut trees on the sides of the Sind.

On the 8th we halted at Sonamarg and roamed through its excellent meadows full of velvety grass studded with flowers. The background of the landscape was formed by five glaciers on the lofty overhanging crags. Here we replenished our provisions. Manzoor and Mahbub showed signs of indifferent health on account of sudden change in the altitude. So they were sent back to Srinagar as it appeared unsafe for them to go to higher zones.

On the 9th we started our real trekking through the Nichni pass to the "Lake district." We made our start early in the morning in bright weather and were all full of stamina.

A stiff climb for about 3-hours among the juniper trees and the blooming flowers only increased our zest for walking till we reached the foot of the Nichni pass (1,200 ft.). But now unfortunately

How long will the garment of life remain torn? How long will you rest under earth like ants? Soar high and learn the ways of a hawk. How long will you search for grain in the rubbish?

I heartily thank you, Mr. Principal, for the opportunity you have afforded me to come into contact with your staff and students. I have laid before this audience some stray and rambling thoughts, which, though imperfect, may perchance set the young people on the path of serious reflection, which in its turn may bring their latent forces into play resulting not only in their own uplift but also in freedom of the country.

MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH,
B.A., LL.B.,
Speaker,
N.-W. F. P. Legislative Assembly,
Peshawar.

A Joyful Trek

[An account of the hiking club trip to Kashmir in July 1941 for which His Excellency the Governor donated an unsolicited gift of Rs. 400, which enabled eight deserving members to take part in the tour free of charge. It is difficult to find adequate words to thank His Excellency for the fillip which he has thus given to the activities of the club.

The following members took part in this trip: Ayaz, Ashraf, Asghar, Manzoor, Ataullah, Jadoo, Kundan, Ghafoor, Nawab, Sehatullah, Roshan, Sharif and Mahbub.]

The members assembled at Abbottabad on the evening of the 30th June. The next morning we started for Srinagar in an excellent bus, reached there at 6 p.m. and put up in a houseboat hotel called the 'Grand National.' The next morning we were standing on the Takhte Suleman peak from which we obtained an ex-

democratic nations seem to have lost sight of the dangerous potentialities of those nations, which had so far neither themselves evolved a democratic system of government nor had condescended to follow the democratic system evolved by others. Non-democratic countries either voluntarily or under pressure of circumstances succumbed to the rule of Dictators, who began to play the part of tyrants of ancient history and set a foot immense preparations with ruthless efficiency and speed with a view to obtain supremacy over the whole world. The result is that the dictators have let loose on the world such forces as are moving about like machines devoid of the milk of human Democracy versus Dictatorship is a subject which is being discussed not in a Debating Hall but on so many battle fronts -in the air, on land and sea-where aeroplanes, bombs, parachutes, tanks, armoured cars, machine guns, warships, submarines and instruments of like nature, are the weapons which are being used to destroy life and property. In the midst of this bloodshed and carnage the problem of India's system of government is also in a hotchpoch and is absorbing the attention of the Whitehall, Government of India and leaders of so many political parties in India. We cannot picture to ourselves the world of to morrow. We cannot say what the new order engendered by the war will be. Let us hope that a new era for which we are all longing will be ushered in and the reservoir of strength that India has, will come into play to surprise the whole world. Let us further hope that truth will prevail and those who want to crush the liberty of the individuals as well as the self-respect of nations will come to grief and in the new order of things there will be peace on earth and good will to mankind,

War or no war, you should never play the part of an irresponsible or indifferent spectator but put your shoulder to the wheel and plunge into the struggle, asserting yourself, voluntarily submitting to only necessary discipline and attempting to leave the world better and happier than you found it. Defeatist way of looking at the present events must be abandoned for all times. Be buoyant and brave. Stand firm and march on fearlessly having as your motto the words of the Poet of the East:

دبائے زلمکانی چاک تاکے چو موران آفیان در خاکتاک یہ یوواز آو فاہیٹی بہا مہز تاش دانہ در خافاک تاکے (اتبال)

and students themselves to realize the importance of physical culture and to impose upon themselves the obligation to develop and maintain a sound body. As Muslims we must look for guidance to the Holy Quran which has prescribed knowledge and bodily prowess as a criterion for leadership. Saul (Talut) was appointed king of Israilites. The chief objection raised against him was that he was not gifted with wealth in abundance. Prophet Samuel told the objectors that God had chosen Saul above them because he was gifted abundantly with knowledge and bodily strength. Thus the combination of the two makes the man. Without knowledge man is a mere brute and without physical strength he is unable to assert himself and withstand the onslaughts of his adverseries. In short I would like to see young students going out of Islamia College with a sound mind and a sound body and a spirit of self-assertion.

Man is a social being and he must so live as to promote not only his individual interest but must also promote the good of the society which means the greatest good of the greatest number. end cannot be achieved unless he, while asserting himself, is prepared to do unto others what he would like others to do unto him. As long as he stands in need of some external pressure to compel him to act upon this principle, he cannot even maintain his individuality. If he is prepared of his own free will to submit to such laws as are made for securing this end viz, the greatest good of the greatest number he is a free man and not a slave. Freedom divorced from discipline is mere license of which the only fruit is disorder and It is thus necessary that Indian youth while learning how to assert themselves should also be taught the necessity of voluntary submission to discipline. The combination of the two qualities, viz., self-assertion and amenability to discipline make a successful citizen and a collection of such citizens makes a free nation. qualities, far from being the negation of each other, do entirely supplement each other. As long as they do not combine, there is no real independence but it is slavery at one time and anarchy at the other. I hope that those of you who have just graduated do realize the importance of this combination and I trust that you will so behave in the world that all, who come in contact with you will not only admire your behaviour but will also be benefited by your high example.

The world is passing through a very delicate period. Man appears to be tired of old order of things and is impatient to establish quite a new order. There were days when Democracy was an ideal. As soon as democracy was established in some parts of the world,

ducing clerks or even high officers devoid of all initiative unless these institutions instil into the students true spint of self-assertion. It is high time that all incthods, which have so far been adopted not only to subdue but in a way crush the spirit of self-assertion, be eschewed once for all and a free scope afforded to students for the cultivation of this feature of life, which undoubtedly is a positive virtue and is the very back bone of one's character. Some philosophers have from days of yore devoted greater attention to negative virtues and attempted to find the secret of salvation in what may be called self-annihilation. But Divine Revelation, which found its culmination in the teachings of our Holy Prophet (may we all be his sacrifice), has set at naught all these dogmas and taught the whole world irrespective of caste, colour or creed that the progress of humanity lies in asserting itself and subjugating all the natural forces. Man had lowered himself to the status of a mere worshipper of natural phenomena, whether soblime or otherwise; but the final revelation has directed him to realize his own position as vice-gerant of God and subjugate the universe. In the Koranic Terminology two words are used to describe the dignity of man, viz., we , with (vice-gerancy and high-dignity) and the third word pro (subjugation) has been used to designate the supreme functions assigned to man. Let this line of study be pursued in the college and the students be guided and helped to go out armed with such knowledge as may enable them to perform true functions of humanity—namely, to assert themselves and subjugate and never to surrender ignominously.

Self-assertion, as has already been said, is the dire need of India. There is always a danger that intellectual development may not lead to physical deterioration and thereby result in the weakening of the spirit o' self-assertion. Physical culture is consequently absolutely necessary and, as long as a student does not possess a sound body, he cannot expect to have a sound mind. He may become an intellectual prodigy, but his high intellectual attainments will be only short-lived and will lead him nowhere. Physical culture must be as compulsory as the attendance in the class-room. I will go to the length of insisting on physical culture being included in the curriculum and I would require that no one should be allowed to go out successful unless he also satisfies a prescribed standard of fitness. Our universities have been at pains to encourage sports but they have not gone far enough to persuade an average student to take to sports. Things, as controlled by the University, will remain unchanged for sometime to come. It is upto the college authorities

laid truly and firmly, then there is a guarantee of success in the actual and practical struggle of life, which begins in its intense form when the college life comes to an end. Let those who are still under training take care that college life, although a paradise, should not turn out in their case to be a fools' paradise. They under the guidance of their professors should well spend their college days so that they may fully prepare themselves for actual and practical struggle. College is in a way a world in itself and one can, if he has his eyes open, find in the college life all the elements of the outside world, although on a small scale. The bane of life in our country and specially in our province is the virulent partisan spirit. It is against this evil that a young student has to guard himself. The cultivation and development of this nasty feature of life in college days leads to very unpleasant and harmful consequences in after life. Let there be healthy rivalry and useful competition. Co-operation and combination are certainly very essential elements of progress, but the trouble begins when one confuses conspiracy with combination and jealousy with healthy competition. I would like to warn my young friends against falling a prey to the fascinating and deceitful allurements, which the present-day jealousies and intrigues are holding out to young and inexperienced minds and I hope that those, whom I have the privilege to address this morning, will take to heart this one word at least and remember that it is the spirit of comradeship rather than of partisanship, which will ultimately prove of real help to them in life.

India has for centuries been under foreign domination and consequently the nationals of this country have lost those qualities, which go to enable a nation to occupy a position of power and honour in In the words of a poet "self-reliance, self-respect and self-control-these three lead to sovereign power"; but to my mind a nation and for the matter of that even an individual must have one further quality which is absolutely essential for occupying a place of power and honour. One must rely upon oneself. One's own self-respect is immensely valuable; and unless one is able to control himself, he is likely to neutralize his qualities of self-reliance and self-respect. But all these three qualities must remain somewhat passive, unless one has, as I have already said, a fourth quality, namely, self-assertion. As a nation we lack this virtue to a great extent and therefore we have not been able, in spite of our pious wishes, to reach our goal. There are signs that India has shaken off her lethargy and has learnt for once in her life how to assert her-Our educational institutions will be only machines for pro-

ideal of the establishment of the University, but are the college authorities and professors to sit still quite satisfied with the present state of affairs? No, they can do much even within the scope of the present system and prepare ground for further progress. Steps may be taken to enlarge the sphere of the subjects to be taught and by putting their heads together the professors can well improve the method of teaching and infuse into the students true spirit of learning and research. From what I know I conclude that the college authorities and the professors are conscious of their true functions and in spite of big obstacles, they are making a headway in the right direction. In view of the present circumstances they have to be slow but it is not too much to expect that they will be steady all the same.

The college is not only labouring under a disadvantage by being compelled to remain a subordinate institution of the Punjab University and to follow the time-worn methods of education, it has also got to live and move under a constitution which by its very nature does not appear to have been meant by its authors to be as immutable as the laws of tersians and Medes. It is very gratifying to observe that with a view to regalvanise the college and to bring its administration in a line with the fast changing times, there is a movement to amend the college constitution. But here one is constrained to remark that while time is fleeting and the path is a long one, progress immensely slow and the changes which are under contemplation (and here one has to speak subject to correction) are not far reaching. All well wishers of the college are yearning for the day when the constitution will be put upon new, solid and useful basis, firstly because that will minimise the hardships which the college must experience in the absence of having a university of its own, and secondly because the new constitution, if it is in keeping with the needs of time, will certainly open a gateway for further and speedy progress. I have been closely watching the working of the college and have as its true well wisher felt it my duty to express my views gu te frankly, for my failure to do so would have amounted to the suppression of the voice of my conscience.

College life is a sort of paradise where one spends the best years of the commencement of one's youth and has got the advantage of being looked after by others. Parents and guardians supply the needs of life while the professors are responsible for the intellectual nourishment of the students. But it is here that the foundations are laid for future life and "as the twig is so the tree will be." "The child is the father of the man," is as true to-day as it ever was and its truth will always be recognised in future. If the foundation is

sufficient to inspire those who are labouring in the field of acquisition of knowledge and research with a spirit of fidelity and devotion to the cause they have espoused. The invigorating breeze, which comes off and on from the Tribal Area and the self-governing territories beyond it, is a blessing which nature has denied to all educational institutions except Islamia College, Peshawar. The college whose chief aim is the propagation of oriental learning and the college which has for its motto the Koranic prayer must رب دئی منبا stand head and shoulders above all its sister institutions in the country. Its oriental library which has in its almirahs rare manuscripts of ancient and renowned authors of the East, is quite enough to create a feeling of respect for the glorious past. I am not here to take stock of the advantages reaped by the teachers and the students, who have been working in this institution for more than quarter of a century, though I hope that the unique position of the college as depicted by me just now, must not have failed to mould the character of seekers of knowledge and left a deep impression on their young and plastic minds. I have no doubt that those, who are responsible for the administration of the college and the instruction of students, will bear in mind the features of this institution which I have ventured to point out this morning and to build up such traditions as may be worthy of the Province and to send out citizens armed with high qualities-physical, intellectual and moral ---to an extent that they may succeed not only to live themselves a life of honour and independence but may also serve as a beaconlight to the rest of the country. Inspite of the peculiarities of this institution it has so far as I am aware, not yet been able to come to its own; because it has to follow the stereotyped method of education which is not capable of bringing out or developing the innate potentialities of the youth of this Province. The system of education, which was devised more than eighty years ago, is not capable of producing the results which are necessary for modern society. crying need of the Province has been and is a university of its own. It was the very first Legislative Council of the Province which passed a resolution recommending to the Provincial Government to take early steps to establish in the Province a University, which may be able to meet the present day requirements. There is no indication of any steps having been taken so far and the college has to look for inspiration, guidance and administration to the Punjab University and to follow its dictates, although the province has a very meagre representation there and has no effective voice in the formation of the policy of that body or the working out of details of that policy. At pesent one cannot expect speedy achievement of the

Convocation Address March, 28, 1942

It was with a good deal of hesitation that I accepted the invitation of your Principal to preside over the convocation this morning, because the acceptance entailed the responsibility to deliver an address to a body of people, learned as well as seekers after knowledge, and I did not consider myself competent to discharge this responsibility. I have bowed to the decision of the Principal and am before you this morning with no pretensions of learning or of such experience as may be utilized for the purpose of instructing the young people who have to tackle the intricate and baffling problems of struggle for existence. I shall say something which cannot be called new, nor will it be expressed in a language, which may bear a mark of beauty or elegance. It will be something very plain expressed in the most prosaic style and possibly in a very blunt manner.

Islamia College, Peshawar, is an institution which is unique in the country in more respects than one. It represents the life effort of a gentleman who was entirely self-made and, though he could not lay claim to a high and liberal education in the technical sense of the term, yet he was so gifted by nature that by a spirit of enterprise coupled with a sympathetic heart he founded an institution of which not only the North-West Frontier Province but in a way the whole of Muslim India can well be proud. Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quiyum Khan, who had a distinct personal character, has left his mark not only in this province but who by dint of hard work, perseverance and tactful handling of people and problems was able to extend his field of action to so many spheres of world-wide importance, the Round Table Conference, held at St. James Palace in London being one instance in point. The place, where the college is situated is historic not only because it is on the highway which connects India with Afghanistan and Central Asia but also because it has witnessed the ebb and flow of so many adventurous hosts and civilizations. The old Budhist universities and monasteries, which lie buried under ground in the college compound and its vicinity, are quite

- 1. Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Khan Durrani, M.A. (Alig), M.A. (London), Lecturer in Geography.
- 2. Dr. Mohammad ihsanullah Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Dr. Phil (Bonn), Dip. in German (Bonn), Professor of Philosophy.
- 3. Dr. Mohammad Jan Khan, M.Sc. Ph.D. (Alig.) B.T. (Pun.), Lecturer, Department of Education.
- II. Clerical Staff. I have recommended that Mr. Mohammad Siraj, B.A., Stenographer to the Principal, and Mr. Gul Rahman, Clerk, Accounts Office, should be confirmed with effect from April 1, 1942.

Change of Principal. Dr. O. H. Malik, who had officiated as Principal for more than two years, left the college at the end of January to take up an important appointment in connection with the war. He had been appointed Director of Statistics in the Department of Supply. Since the 31st January I have been officiating as Principal.

In conclusion I would point out that there has been a great deal of extra work in these two months of February and March in connection with the examinations, the preparation of the Union building, the various college functions and so on. Sometimes work has had to be done hurriedly and many calls have been made on the time of individuals. I should like to thank the whole staff individually and collectively for the loyal and willing response they have made to all the calls I have made on their time and energies. The College Office, the Accounts Office, and the General Staff have been particularly hard-worked; but they have always worked with a will and have never shown any dissatisfaction, even when I have required their services late in the evening or on a Friday when they might legitimately expect a rest. If I may judge by my own feelings, they must be looking forward with great eagerness to the Spring holidays.

HADOW HARRIS,
Principal,
Islamia College, Peshawar.

the science laboratories, the Roos Keppel Hall, the Union building and the office. We have tried to get assistance from Government for the purchase of a small five-engine, stirrup pumps and other fire-fighting equipment. Obviously, with the war coming closer to India and with the increased danger of air-raids the need of adequate equipment and preparation increases daily. The college air-raid Warden has arranged a scheme of activities in case of a raid; but for such a scheme to work effectively adequate equipment is needed. I have asked that a sum of Rs. 1,500 should be allotted for fire-fighting equipment in the college budget for the next financial year.

The Duty Society. A few words may be said about the Duty Society. This society was founded by the first Principal of the college, Mr. Tipping, to collect funds for scholarships for deserving students of the Islamia College who are unable to continue their studies of account of extreme poverty. The membra of the society have made it a practice to try to collect subscriptions during the long vacation. The society for this session has managed to collect the sum of Rs. 1.876. Professor Shafi continues to be the Honorary Secretary of the society which is flourishing under his charge.

Majlis-i Islamiat. The Majlis-i-Islamiat has been making every effort to develop in the students a general interest in and devotion to religious instruction. Some learned scholars not belonging to the college have been invited to deliver lectures on religious subjects in the college under the auspices of the Majlis-i-Islamiat, and this year Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, an eminent scholar, delivered a lecture in January.

The Tafseer and Hadees classes have been continued as usual and during the year under report about 25 students have benefited from the teaching in these classes.

To popularize these classes and to create a genuine interest in the students in the study of the teachings of Islam, four prizes, two of Rs. 25 and two of Rs. 15 are awarded at the end of the year to the most deserving students.

CONFIRMATIONS.

I. Teaching Staff. The confirmation of the following members of the staff was due on October 1, 1940. In view of their satisfactory work I have recommended that they should be confirmed in their respective posts with effect from October 1, 1941 and that their increments which will fall due on October 1, 1942 should be provided in the budget

mination was not held. The whole question will have to be gone into later in connection with the next session.

I have never been one of those people who think that examinations are unnecessary evils. On the contrary I consider that examinations are very necessary to test the progress of students and keep them up to the mark; but they should not be multiplied to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the time which is available for teaching. The system of supplementary examinations, moreover, unquestionably encourages slackness on the part of the students.

Discipline. This brings me to the quest on of discipline. On the whole I think that the students are amenable to discipline but naturally among nearly 600 young men there must be some who are inclined to be recalcitrant or even refractory. As Chairman of the English Department last term I noticed an extremely undesirable tendency on the part of some of the students to indicate their preference for this or that lecturer as their teacher in a particular course of study. There are certain elements in the college which, if not exactly disorderly, are at least refractory. I do not want to stress this point too much, as I am convinced that all that is required is that every student should realise that discipline will be administered with strict fairness but also with firmness and without respect of persons. The vast majority of the students, especially the senior students, are proud of the college and have a sense of responsibility towards it which will show itself if they are given a proper lead.

U. T. C. For many years past the authorities of this college have approached the Government with the request that a Training Corps should be established in order that the students should have the opportunity of receiving some military training. Now at last there seems to be a prospect of a U. T. C. being started. Four of the staff have volunteered to undertake a course of special training and they will form the Officers of the Corps, which we hope will come into existence next session. The Muslim University, Aligarh, has a very flourishing corps which I have often seen going through the evolutions of military drill. I think that the students of this college and this province should show an even greater natural aptitude for military training.

Fire-Fighting Arrangements. In this college, although there is a good deal of inflammable and valuable property, e.g., in the library, there are no arrangements for dealing with an outbreak of fire. Some arrangements should certainly be made especially for the library.

Class	Appeared.	Passed	Puss Per- centage	Universit y Average,
F.A.	 35	30	85.7	63.4
F.Sc. (Non-Med.)	 35	32	94.75	69.4
F.Sc. (Medical)	 13	10	76.92	65.5
B. A.	 44	26	58-63	54.7
B.Sc.	 6	6	100.0	65.4
English Hons.	 2	2	100.0	
Arabic Hons.	 į	1	100.0	• •
Persian Hons.	 2	2.	100.0	

Distinctions. Some of our students particularly distinguished themselves in the examinations. In the M-A, examination in Mathematics Greanth Singh was placed in the First Division and obtained first place in the province. In the B.Sc. examination Mirza Saleem Anwar and Abdur Rahman obtained second and third places respectively in the whole University. In the Final B.Sc. Agriculture examination Sayyed Hassan Saeed was placed in the First Division and obtained first place in the province. And, finally, in the B.T. examination Sant Ram obtained second place in the whole University.

College Internal Examinations. In my opinion there are too many examinations in this college. Besides holding a Test Examination in January and a Promotion examination in April, supplementary examinations to these two examinations are also held. There are also separate examinations for Agriculture students. Last term in addition to these there was a Mid-Term examination which served no uspful purpose. One of my first actions after taking up he responsibilities of the Principal's office was to cancel the Mid-Term examination for this term. I have never before been in any educational institution, school, college, or university, where there were so many examinations. The consequence of this is that there is considerable interference with the teaching work; and the staff have harely finished with one set of question papers and answerbooks before they have to start on another set of question papers and answer-books. I note from one of Mr. Holdsworth's reports that he made a serious effort to reduce the number of examinations; but the system of supplementary examinations was apparently restored subsequently. As it is undesirable to make important changes in the middle of the session, I have let the system continue for this term apart from the fact that the totally unnecessary Mid-Term exa-

There has been a large increase in the number of B.T. students. Thirty-eight students are on the rolls at present. The Department badly needs the services of at least one more part-time lecturer. If any of the present part-time lecturers, (e.g., in Geography and Mathematics) are given extra work in their own subjects in the college next year, it is clear that arrangements for at least one more full-time Professor for the Education Department will have to be made.

The University has suggested that a Geography room should be fitted up in the school. The library has been considerably added to during the year; but it is still inadequate for the needs of a large class. A tour of some model institutions in the vicinity should become an annual feature. It is derisable that B.T. students should be admitted before the vacations, as is the practice in the Central Training College, Lahore.

Arabic. There is some increase in numbers this session. Under the new regulations candidates can answer the papers either in English or in Urdu. This was intended to make things easier for the students; but it is certainly no help to the Pushtu-speaking candidates. B.A. Honours classes in Arabic have been working successfully since 1936. The Chairman would like to start M.A. classes, if an additional lecturer could be provided.

Results of University Examinations. The University Examination results for 1941 are submitted below. It may be noted that in the F.A. and F.Sc., and B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, where the University averages are also given, the average of passes for students in this college is higher and often much higher than the average of passes for students in the University taken as a whole. I think these examination results may be considered very satisfactory.

Class	Appeared,	Passed.	Pass Per-	University Average.
I Year Agr.	 7	3	42.85	• •
II Year Agr.	 14	9	64.28	• •
III Year Agr.	 16	12	75.0	
IV Year Agr.	 12	8	66.6	• •
S.A.V.	 18	18	100.0	• •
B.T.	 30	30	100.0	
M.A. English	 4	1	. 25.0	
M.A. Mathematics	 3	2	66-6	• •

Geography. This subject has been taught in this college only since 1940. Last October saw a marked increase in the number of first year students. At present we do not teach beyond the Intermed ate standard. If B.A. classes were started there would undoubtedly be a great response from the students.

Philosophy. The number of students in the Philosophy classes is steadily increasing. In the session 1939-40, there were 10 students in all classes; in 1940-41, there were 12, and in 1941-42, this session, there are 27. We have a well qualified staff in Philosophy and B.A. Honours classes have been started and M.A. classes may come in due course.

Persian. This is quite a popular subject and the number of students is quite large especially in the first and second year. The examination results have been excellent.

Chemistry. Here again there has been a large increase in numbers in the first and second year classes and consequently the accommodation at the disposal of the Department is becoming increasingly inadequate. At least one more lecture-room is required for practical classes. The additional Demonstrator appointed to the Department this session has given some welcome relief to the hard-pressed staff of the Department.

Physics. There has been a large increase in the number of students, especially in the first and second year. There has been a corresponding increase in the total number of lectures and practical classes. Mr. Abdul Sattar, M.Sc., was appointed Demonstrator in Physics in October 1941, to deal with the additional work.

Zoology and Entomology. Here again there has been some increase in the total number of students in the Intermediate classes. Otherwise the numbers remain much the same. The Chairman's report deals mainly with technical matters relating to the work of the Department.

Botany. The Chairman reports a considerable increase in the number of students for F.Sc. Medical. There has been some decrease in the number of students in the Intermediate and B.Sc. (Agri.) classes. There has been an increase in the total number of classes. The Chairman suggests the appointment of a new Demonstrator in the Department.

Education. The Chairman reports that this session there has been only one class, the B.T. class. There has been no S.A.V. class.

Some provisions must be made for the Department of English from the beginning of the session, 1942-43, if I continue to officiate as Principal next session. At present, apart from myself, there is only one Professor with qualifications from a British University in the Department. I have, therefore, suggested that a man with good qualifications from a British University should be appointed. Mr. Holdsworth's time, excluding the Principal, there were seven Professors in the English Department of whom three had European qualifications. Next October, unless an appointment is made in time, excluding the Principal, there will be six professors in the English Department of whom only one has European qualifications. Meantime the number of students in the college, excluding B.T. studeuts, has increased from 455 in 1938-39 to 543 in 1941-42, and the English classes are larger and more numerous. It is, therefore, most important that a man with good European qualifications should be appointed before next session.

Mathematics. There has been some increase in numbers on the whole, including a good number of students in the first year M.A. class. Mr. Abdul Hashim, M.A., B.T., was appointed lecturer in Mathematics in place of Mr. Faizullah Khattak, M.A., B.T., who had obtained a Commission in the Army. Some slight rearrangements had to be made in the teaching work of the M.A. classes after Dr. Malik's departure.

Economics. The number of students has remained nearly the same with some slight variation from class to class. The Chairman points out that the subject is a difficult one and that students find difficulty in understanding the principles. He has accordingly sometimes made explanations in the vernacular in accordance with the recommendations of the Economics Teachers' Conference held at Lahore last year. This experiment has proved a success.

History. There has been a large increase in numbers in the first year class. Otherwise the numbers are much the same as last year. The whole work is done by one professor whose duties are very onerous.

His Excellency the Governor was graciously pleased to give a donation of Rs. 400 for an historical excursion for the benefit of the students of the 4th year class. This historical tour was an unqualified success. In this tour, the students visited Aligarh, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi and Lahore and studied the salient features of the Indian and Saracenic architectures.

the University in the Inter-University Athletics. Of these one took second place in the Long Jump. The college team were the runners-up in the Inter-Islamia Colleges Tournamer.t at Lahore. We have retained the Shield given for the annual relay contest with Edwardes College.

Hockey. A successful season. We reached the finals in the matches against the other Colleges and the Semi-Finals in the Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Cup. Two of our players were selected to represent the N.-W.F.P. in the Inter-Provincial Championship. Mr. Razzaq was asked to captain the side.

Football. Two of our players were selected to represent the Punjab University in the Inter-University Tournament. One has been awarded the University Blue.

Tennis. The College has won the "doubles" final in the N.-W. F. P. Championship Tournament.

Cricket. Two of our cricketers were selected to represent the N.-W. F. P. in the Ranji Trophy Tournament.

Basket ball, Volley ball and Boxing also occupied the energies of some of the students.

Hiking. Last summer H. E. the Governor generously gave a large sum to our Hiking Club and a trip to Kashmir was arranged which was a great success.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDIES.

English. There has been a large increase since last session in the number of students in the First and Second year. This has necess tated increasing the number of sections in the First Year classes. Fortunately during this session the English Department has had its full staff; but even then the work has been onerous. I was appointed Senior Professor of English and Chairman in October, 1941 and continued in that capacity till the end of January, 1942. Since I have been officiating as Principal. Professor Timur has acted as Chairman of the Department. The University examination results in English in April, 1941 were satisfactory. As usual quite a large number of students have joined the first year M.A. class in English.

cipate in its revels. This is the most unhappy season of the college session. Then we have a normal season, that falls between the summer vacation and the examination season. During this period days 'live longer,' and nights 'die away so soon' and we have nothing to do but to kill time and to allow nothing on ourselves except a loin cloth or a pair of shorts.

In spite of these changes and variations, stagnation, too has crept in into some aspects of college life. The intellectual aspects is the most conspicuous by its inertia. But let us look to that happy day, when the sterile intellect of the Pathanland is regalvanised.

M. A. RAUF, B.A. (Hons.)

The Principal's Report on the Progress of the College in the year 1941-42*

Colonel Campbell, Ladies and Gentleman.

General. The year has been one of steady progress in all branches of the College. This will be illustrated by detailed examination of the reports of the chairmen of the various Departments. In a general way it may be stated that there was a large increase in the number of students entering the College in the first year and this has affected many of the Departments, some of which require an increase of staff now or in the near future. Increase of prices of equipment and materials, which has been caused by the war, has led to an increase in the budget requirements of the various Science Departments.

Athletics and Games. This has been a very successful year. In Athletics the College won Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna's Cup in December, 1941, thus bringing the Cup back to the college after four years. Two of our athletes were selected to represent

NOTE.—*In view of this detailed report about the activities of the College, we have cut out the College Notes for this number.—Ed.

Like the president-makers, they too, have traits of their own. As for instance, they are always on the lock-out for some general nulsance or for some loophole in one's conduct, which they flout and thus ever keep themselves as busy as a bee. They seldom honour the classroom, or if they do, they only take upon themselves the snoring business. Dangerous creatures they are no doubt, but in matters or keeping discipline, they are the only mainstay of the college authorities. That is why the proctorial monitorship falls to their lot. I would say without any stint or fear, that at times, they betray their own community.

A student or two in every class, though not branded as 'mush-rote,' yet go by some very thribing names. Thus we have some contagious and infectious students, such as, 'plague' and 'cholera,' the two most reputed of them.

The remaining students are the common citizens of this funny They form the majority but as the dictum goes, that 'it is the minority that rules,' they are like pawns in the hands of the The college rules seem to have been formed only for them, because the students of the first category, even if they dety the rules, are ignored. The proctorial monitors fine the common students exclusively, the head clerk frowns at them with his glasses dangling on his nose and eyes bulging out; and the accountant treats them in a most cut and dried manner. But in fact, it is they who infuse force in the college rules by obeying them. Had this law-abiding section of the student community been extinct, upon whom the power-maniacs would have asserted their officiousness? I would again suggest to the college authorities to pass a vote of thanks to them, because it is they who fill the coffers of the college by paying fines; it is they who show the best academic results; and to sum up, it is they wno run the college.

Enough of the crazy population of the college. Let me now tell you how the cycle of seasons revolves in this gueer little world.

In the college, we have three seasons in all. Every session begins with the 'Elect'on Season,' which is in fact the spring of the college. The regular election fighting—canvassing, handbills, speeches, promises and threats, processions and tea-parties and occasional skirmishes—creating a lively atmosphere. It is then and not in the real spring that we find decaying spirits again blooming, broken hearts again enlivened, for, when the spring comes in nature, the examination season sets in. We look at nature's face, sparkling with flowers and green verdure, but we heave a sigh, because we cannot parti-

over and that of youth even sooner, with never a hope of return; so why blight it with examinations and efficiency?

There is one spoilt spring to scant our mortal lot One season ruined of our little store. May will be fine next year as like as not; Oh ay, but then we shall be twenty-four—

or much older.

I. H

The College Panorama

Even in the college, life is like a dome of many-coloured glass, for the college is just a world-in-miniature or a magic cup like that of the great Pers'an king, Jamshid, in which the whole world can be viewed. There are its kings and lords, its patricians and republicans, its par ahs and untouchables, its 'mushrotes' and dandies. And most strange to say the students have created, as if it were, a family atmosphere by making many 'baba jans,' 'chachas,' 'lalas' and 'mamas' from out of their own community.

That history repeats itself, is indubitably true, for, not to speak of the bigger world of bitter realities, even in the college its chief incidents are staged from time to time, though on a much smaller scale of course. Like the Earl of Warwick in England and he was called a king-maker, we have the 'president-makers,' who are reputed to have the president of the union under their thumb.

I would here even suggest humbly to Professor Shafi that, if only he taxes his brain a little more, he will be able to illustrate every event in history with a somewhat corresponding event in the annals of the college. The playfields of this college have been the cock pit of many civil wars, the eye-witness of many revolutions and strikes.

One thing that I greatly admire in the college is the total disregard of the financial conditions of a student in connection with his social status. Being the son of wealthy parents does not make a student prominent in the college. He can be influential even if he is financially embarrassed. The 'mushrotes' of our college are an instance in point. Though small in number, they have yet a prosperous future, for, the present first year class contains many 'mute inglorious mushrotes' who are perhaps destined to make their mark felt in the future life of the college.

However that is not our concern at the moment. cruellest month' is true in a different and more flippant sense, than that meant by Mr. Eliot. April is the cruellest month for those who have to take their examinations in spring. It was a stroke of most refined irony on the part of the University to make their examinations coincide with the best season in the year. Ours is a comparatively dull country with regard to the seasons. A none too long winter, a brief autumn, a fleeting spring and a long monotonous summer whose each blazing day is different from the other, only by further rise of temperature ! Not for us, for example, the changing glories, of European seasons, where every day is touched with an individuality as marked as that of every 'human face divine.' No wonder the European can talk so much about the weather! But what we lack in variety, we perhaps make up in the richness of our bricf but sumptuous spring. Our flowers smell stronger, look gaudier (though, alas, not last longer) and our nights have a magic more haunting than those of colder countries. A moonlit night in March, with a soft breeze laden with a thousand evanescent smells, is perhaps the most romantic thing imaginable, 'mixing memory and desire,' even though instead of the usual concomitant of 'Thou beside me' one were to have the spectre of a most unromantic examination looming ominously ahead. In spring the young man's fancy turns lightly to love,' although, as things are, it also turns heavily to books. He might well say.

I saw around me the wild field revive
With fruit and fert le promise, and the spring
Come forth her work of gladness to contrive
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turned from all she brought to what she could not bring—

the peace and leisure to behold and appreciate that beauty. The night may be flooded with the numinous moonlight but shut in ones dingy cobrole one has to mug up fourthhand notes on some thrice dead subject; the peaches and pears may be in blossom, converting the garden into the likeness of an etherial Chinese painting but one has alphas and betas and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to throttle the imagination. Discipline and Utility are all very well but let nothing quench the delicate responsiveness of the young, the capacity to touch, hear, smell, taste, and see things in a 'wakeful anguish'—to feel one's own sap course through the veins in spring, as it does in the newly awakened twigs, shooting poignantly out almost overnight. The miracle of spring is soon



No. 1]

PESHAWAR, APRIL 1942.

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EDITORIAL

April is the cruellest month breeding Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing Memory and desire, stirring Dull roots with spring rain.

Thus Mr. T. S. Ellot in the best known contemporary poem Waste Land. The theme here is the attractiveness of death, or of the difficulty in rousing oneself from death-in-life in which the people of the Wasteland live. Men are afraid to live in reality. Hence April, the month of rebirth, the "juvescence of the year," is not the most joyful season but the cruellest. Men dislike to be roused from their apathy, their death-in-life.

It remains for some Indian scholar to apply Mr. Eliot's diagnosis of European civilization, to the Wasteland of India and bring out the India, along with the rest of the world is suffering. That the theme may India along with the rest of the world is suffering that the theme may be fruitful, is suggested by Mr. Eliot's own quotation from the Upanishad, suggesting a remedy—'Datta, dayadhyam, damyata' (Give, sympathise, control) and the note of 'Shantih' (the peace which passeth understanding) on which this remarkable poem ends.

Editorial Board, THE KHYBER, 1941-42



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ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR

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إداريم

مرس و از به بیت سے ان خنم بوج کا ہے ۔ ہم صرف یہ کفتے پر اکتفا کرتے ہیں ، آن پر گذشت بگذشت ، بید ایتے بوئے ، وس ای یا و د له ا حبت ہے بوجب وستور زمانهم اب نے سال کا نمایت منده پشیان سے فیرمقدم کو ا ہیں اور تمام اظرین ای غدمت میں سال فو کے ورد وسعو و پر مبارک با دہنیں کر نے میں ۔ عرف ہماری ہی منیں بکد تمام اہل عالم کی امیدیں اس سے والبند ہیں ۔ فداکر سے نیا سال ہم سب مومبارک ہو۔

موسم ریال تعطیدات ختم دو نے پر بادل ناخاسند دارانعلوم کی راه کی بیونکد ولارام ساعتوں کی باد انجی کازه عنی ریاد فقی بیال بنیجے نزیر دزروز صیام ادر مرشب شب نزاد ہے بن گئی - الحد للند بحد ماه صیام بخیرو خوبی اختنام پذیر نوا عبد کا چاند دیکھا تو با حجیس کھل کئیں میجد وشکراداکیا میں کے مشاید عشخل میری آرزوں کا ہرا ہو لے کو ہے اور میں میونکہ سے شم کران سلطان رادریں میدان سے مبند - سمہ پیشانی کندچ س مین و میجون خواجم محرود

مرانسوں مان نظر م بھی انظا کے رہ گئے دل کے ارماں اسب بیر آ کے رہ گئے اور است میں مامور م جو و میر با کے رہ گئے

مبد گرزت می سرزمی متن خیسر بالکل تیار بولئی تنم انخاب بویا کبیات بیاری کی کئی تو نخل انخاب اسلها فے
لگا دست ان کلیاں حیک کلیں۔ لا الموں بنن اس فی سرسنری اور شاوابی کے انٹے سکے سکے سکے مقر انخاب تیاراؤ ہو اکر فرائی
موسم کی وجہ سے مبداس کی خوابی کے آنار ہو بدا ہونے گئے۔ آخر جو نہو نافخا سو نہوا کمرم بت فے جواب ویدیا۔ ووبارہ
تمام جانف ٹی نے اعادہ کی سکت باتی ندری۔ بہر حال انخاب ہونافخا۔ ہو جیکا ہم تمام کا میاب اصحاب کی فدرت
میں مبارک با وعرض کرتے ہیں۔

وہ آئیں گھرمیں ہمارے خداکی قدرت ہے ۔

١٥ و المراس المارى المارى الماروا الله عبد بال الله المارى الله والمارة الله والمارة الله والمارة الله والمنافع المنافع المارى المنافع المارى الله والمنافع الله والمنافع الله والمنافع المنافع المن

بر شاربروا کے میلنے بینے پات - حنیا کی کنگھ خیر اونین ال میں بیل تفریم نے دکرسید اوی حسن مدیشت فایی اسلام بین بن ملیک فرید این ملیک اسلام بین بین ملیک فرید اسلام اسلام بین بین ملیک فرید اسلام بین بین میں بیارے مارے میں اسلام بین کی اسلام بین کی اسلام سے دور بیان اور زیادہ -

مونینسروس بماری مشترکہ زبان آردو مے ملی کے پینی کی تمام ذر واری دارا انعلیم اسلامیہ معرصد بھی ۔

ہے داورد ارالعلوم کا یہ مقدس فرلفیہ زیاوہ تر بماری برم السند شرق پر عائد ہوتا ہے یہ یں برم و صوف ہے کا فی لاتھ ہوتا ہے کہ دواس کا دفیہ سرانجام و بنے میں کونی دقیبی فرق لذا شت ذار کی بشرطیکہ آپ تی دوس اسے مرتوان رمیں مفرض محال آگر کھی کو تا ہی ہوئی تو قوم کی تناہی کے سوا اور کوئی نتیج برآ مدفو کا کی کوئی تدن ہیں اور بس کا علم و ادب نہیں اور بس کا علم و ادب نہیں اور بس کا کوئی تدن ہیں۔ اسے اس عالم شہور میں زندور بنے کا کوئی می نہیں۔

تسطیلات موٹم کر ماکے دوران میں ہملیت محرام پروفلیبرسید بوسف علی شاہ کا انتقال پُرلال ہوگیا ۔ و عاہیے کہ خدا دند تن کلی مرحوم کو حبنت الغرو دس میں جگہ د سے ادر سپا ہم کان کو صبر حمیل عطافر مائے ۔ عطافر مائے ۔

ماور مرکبے اوال میں محرمی پر دفعیہ عبدالرحم نیازی کی المبیہ محرمہ کیے مدت علمبل رہ کواس دارفانی سے رملت گرکئیں ہم وست بدعامیں کررب العزت مرحد کو خلد بریں نعیب کرسے مدر نیازی مدا حب و دھم لواحقین کواس سائٹ جا لکا ہ سے برداشت کرئیلی تو فیق سبختے ۔ در نیازی مدا حب و دھم لواحقین کواس سائٹ جا لکا ہ سے برداشت کرئیلی تو فیق سبختے ۔

اليي كوني تحريا

سخرنہ وہی ذہن میں ملجی جرمجادے سخریہ وہی دل کے جوارمان مجادے سخریہ وہی رمنز خودی کا جو نیادے جوشن زمیں بوس کواک آ در رماوے جوذرے کوخور شید کے انداز سکھا دے سرب مل مشاق کی آگھوں میں بیائے سرب مل مشاق کی آگھوں میں بیائے سرگام بیر خود پر دو الفاظ الحقادے میالوچیت بو بمدیو اسخریر کے اوصاف عقری وہی خون بھر سے جورت م ہو سخری ہی جی سے رگوں ہیں ہو ابھو نیز چوٹ ناک سیرکو دے سوز عبر اناب ہونقطۂ موہوم کو دے وسعت افلاک جوروج پُر آ نئوب کے سیماب سے جلیے اس درجہ ہو بتیا ب نظے سرایا ہی معنی

محبوب ہو محملومرے اس جینے کی ملخی ابسی کوئی تحریر طرب رسز خدا وسے!

إفيال كاجهان نو

جیم بخشا اگر جیم او صاحب نظراست.

جیم بخشا اگر جیم او صاحب نظراست.

جیم بخشا اگر جیم او صاحب نظراست خواد اسی و نت سے شاعری کا بھی آغاز ہوار شروع میں تو برم آرائی کے لئے طالت رزم کو نظم کیا جاتا نظار لین جلدی ہی، س کے بعد وہ و و رطبی شروع ہوا جی بی سخوری شاعری عمل وجود میں آئی ۔ اور سن عرصمنی کل وطبیل کے نغوں اورجوائی کے عشق و محبت کی واست نافوں کو قید قافیہ دردلین میں لانے کی بجائے ، انسانی حیات کے ایم میپلود کی پوفلسفیانہ انداز سے تنعید کرنے لگا۔ اور کی کرنی اور حالات کی کیسانی سے عام انسان اکٹر بنگ آجاتا ہے۔ توشاع جو کہ فطرت کی مخلوق میں شاید لطبیعت ترین دل کا مالک ہوتا ہے کہ جیزوں کو ان کی موجود ہوالت میں دکھینے پر اکتفا کو سکت کے متعلق ہمینہ یہ کہتا آیا و کی کے لیا میں بول ہونا چاہے ۔ اقبال نے بھی اس جمان کو دکھیا گرکیا کہا ؟

محفتم كه ني سازد كفتند كريم زن مخنتندجان ماآيا بنومى سازو رورِ ما مزکے تمام بڑے بڑے شعراء ومفکرن نے اپنی الجیت اور قالمیرنت کے مطابق و نیاکو کھ رُ بِهِ بِنِيا مات وست يَسى نے است ايك سائني ميں وُھا لِنے كاخواب وَكِمِيا بَسى نے ودسرے ميں - كھے تُو الله أفي والعاست مجك كراك الابتراب وادر كميم توشيط كي طرح مرده قرون مين حركت و رات پیدا کرنے میں معروف رہے میکن بہرمال وہرر مگ شاعر کے دہم میں سنتیل کا ایک وہ وصالہ مانعش ہوتا ہے رص سے ذریعے وہ اپنی قوم کے مستقبل کی تعمیر جا ہے ۔ اورا پنی قوم کو اس مقام يعلوه افروز وكمينا جانباب م

ببنة اسطرح المبال جومشرق كاعظيم ترين شاع لفااس في على افي قوم كے ملے ايك ورخت نده ستقابل أهمير كرني برطور كبارأس في مغرب كى دوسرى نومون كے مالات و توالف كامطالع كيا-أس في معنى من البين المبين عبر وسينيري كااستعال كرنا جالا جب ك ذريع وه أيك مروه غلام قوم مي ركت بدراكرنا وابنا حاروه بالكل نبيس بكيوايا . للداس في على الاعلان كها سه عرد ج آدم ظاکی سے انجم سہے جاتے ہیں کہ یہ لوٹا ہُوا تارامنہ کا مل نہن جائے

اوراكنزون الايتي موسف سنا أي و إسه

فروزخاکیاں از نور یاں افزول میں وروز ہائے ۔ زمیں از کوکب تقدیر ماکرووں میں وروسے س ف قوم کے سامنے ایک روشن ستبل رکھا۔ وہستعبل حس کی طرف مردو فطری طور برحرکت کے لتے آبادہ مونے لگا۔اس فے بالیس كونزد كي تك فر معتلف ديا۔ اور لا تعنظوكي مرب سے اسے يا مال كر دیا داس نے قوم کے اندر اس منزل کا بیٹی کے لئے خواہش و آرزو کا چراغ جلایا۔ اورکس انداز سے کہا ۔ ت آرزورا درول خود زنده وار تأكره ومشت خاك توغبار

ول زسوز آرزه محبرو حبات غيرحق مبروجوا وگيرو حيات

اس طرح اس نے قوم کو اس منزل کا تفتور ہی نہیں دیا کمکہ دلوں میں ویا ن کک بینے کی ایک آرزه المي پيراكروى - اورسائقىمى بورى قوت سے يانا بت كرو ياكى يا تو تهارى جانبازى كاصلب وعظف كس زورس كبا سه

مومن نهيس جومها حب ولاك نهير عالمت نقط مومن ما نباز كى ميراث اس طرای سے اقبال نے قوم کے ول میں ایک زبروست تعمیری جذبہ بیدار کردیا جس کے ذریعے توم آکر زیادہ نہیں۔ تو بنینے ضرور کی اوراقبال کے اس آئیڈ بل کو سمجنے کی می کوشش کرنا شروع کردیا معددہ این بند بالگ وعادی کے سافھ پین کور ہا تھا ہے

مان نومورائے پیادہ عالم برمرد ائے جے فرگی مقامروں نے نباد باہے تمارفاد

ا تبال نے مرجود و حالات کا خوب خورسے سطالد کیا ۔ و و ایک ظلم مک میں پیلیوا نفا۔ اور ایک الیوبی تت کا فرونفا جوا پنے نصف النہارہے ایمی ایمی ذلت کے تواحول میں کری تھی۔ اس نے اپنے بچپن میں ہی اپنے میشیوس کے نوسے سنے ۔ اس لئے اس نے حالات کا وعمیق سطالد کیا ۔ نسکین اس نے کیا پایا ؟ ایک فیرفیطر تی ہے۔

تومیرے واشت وسل نذرندا و دیم کرو من نویدم کرسٹے پیش سنگے سرخم کرو

ا سفای کے تنابع دار کر اور کی اس فرد کی برکھ اور تو کئی پردوون دندہ ہے دور بارا برادر کم طرح تعلی اور دول کے نام پر قری تدریہ کا فرق کہ بابا گا۔ اور کس طرح مغربی خیا الات سے متاثر بر کر بھیر کھیے توجوان ندم ہب سے بیزار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اور اکسے معن و حکوسوں کا بلندہ " سمجھ بیں راس لئے فطری طور پر جمان ٹو "کی طرحت جو قدم بڑھنا گھا ۔ اِس میں ندم ب سے عملی پلو پر زورونیا فقار اس لئے اس نے مغرب کے اثر کو کم کر نے سے لئے شک بنیا د بیای اور کری آزادی کو قرارویا۔ الکہ دوسوں سے ستاروں و دماغ کی مدد سے سوچنے میں فلو کر شکھائے ، اور

کیمردسکرنیس سکتے غلاموں کی جیرتیر کے ویا میں نفتط مردان کو کی آگھ بینا ہی اسکے اسکے خلاموں کی جیرتیر اور اپنی پوری اسکتے اس نفتط مردان کو کی آگھ بینا ہی اس نے قوم سے اندریکا می اور علامی سکے خلاف ایک زبردست نفرت بیدا کردی اور حاقت سے آزادی کے نفود کا بخت مخالف نخاء اور طنزیر انداز میں کیا خوب کہا ۔ سے

جھے تہذیب طاخر نے عطائی ہے وہ آزادی کہ ظاہر میں تو آزادی ہے باطن میں اونداری میں اور ترادی ہے باطن میں اونداری میکن آزادی ماصل کرنے کی راہ کونسی تھی۔ اسے تو تمام فیدوں ادر بندوں سے بستگاری کا تریا ق وصوند صنافقا۔ ادبیا تریان جوماں طبب مارگرزیدہ کو ایک بار بھر حیا نئو ابدی سے فوازے ۔ ادر بیرتریان اسے آسلای نظام میں مظالعہ کیا۔ اوراس طرح ہرچیز کا تجربہ اور تعلیل ہسلای اصولوں پر کی ۔ جب وہ اس امرکا پوری طرح اطبینان کرجیکا کرمیس آکر کھی ماسکتا ہے ۔ تو وہ مون اسس نے اس امر بردورو یا کر قوم جادة مذہب سے انحاف مرب درویا کہ تو معادة مذہب سے انحاف مرب درویا کہ تو معادة مذہب سے انحاف مرب درویا یا ۔ درمایا سے

کافریٹ سلماں تو نشاہی مذفقیری موسے توکرتا ہے نقری بریھی شاہی اس طرح اس نے ان نوگوں کو جو کھی مارکس سے نظام اسٹر اکبیت کے تیکھیے دوڑتے اور کھی مجموریت کے سازد س کو چیز کر دل خوش کیا کرتے تھے ۔ اور جو مغرب کی ہر رنگ میں نقل اٹار نے کو ہی انیا اصول نبا چیے تھے ۔ انہیں ایک تمل نظام ویا ۔ وہی نظام ج نیرہ سوسال پہلے سے ان کے پاس موجود نظا اور صاف کہا ۔

منظم خدم ب ب عد و کرمن المهدالی اللحدانسان کی ساری حیات بر عاوی ہے ۔ بوسکت انفاء کرمسلان کطیساء دریاست کے الک الکسشعبوں سے ان کی ساری حیات بر عاوی میں دریاست کے الک الکسشعبوں سے ان کی تیا ہوئے دمین اقبال نے ان کی وصدت پر سبت نیادہ و زورویا۔
عبی وین درسیاست کی تفریق بیدا کرو بیٹے میکن اقبال نے ان کی وصدت پر سبت نیادہ زورویا۔
جس طرح اقبال نے تمام مشکلات و لکالبیت کا تربیاتی اسلامی نظام ہی کویا یا۔ اسی طرح وہ اسلام

من طرح اقبال سے ترام مشکلات و تفاقی فاریان اسلام کی تفام بی وہا یادہ کا حرف وہ مہم اور اللہ اسر یا فلیفہ کو بک وقت کو ہرائک شعبۂ حیات پر حاوی کرنا چاہ ہا تھا۔ اور دسلام چوکر بجندیت ایک نظام امیر یا فلیفہ کو بک وقت کلیسا وریاست دونوں کا میروار نبانا چاہ ہا نظا۔ اور دہ ببائل دہل اعلان کرر ہا فظا کے موس کا دین اور سیا دوالگ چیزیں نبیس ربلکہ برق اور روح کا تناق رکھتے ہیں۔ اس نے اپنے جہان فو " کے نظام کے سے دوالگ چیزیں نبیس ربلکہ برق اور روح کا تناق رکھتے ہیں۔ اس نے دین دسیاست کے اتحاد کو ضروری قرار ویا۔

ای امول کاووسا نمایاں حقدید کھا۔ کہ دووطن براوری کے مقابلہ میں اسلای کھائی چارے کو ترجیح بنیا کتا۔ نتینیا وووطن سے آئی ہی ممب ت رکھتا کھا جینی کہ ایک وطن پرست مندوستانی بیڈر رکھتا ہے ۔ اور اس حقیقت کی آئینہ وار اسکی دوراول کی شاعری میں ہے سکین جنڈیت مسلماں سے وہ ملی براوی کو دلمنی برادری کے مقابلہ میں توی ترخیال کرتا کھا۔

روری صحبہ یں ہوں۔ یہ ہوں ہیں ایک بلند پا پیچنیل تھا۔ وہ جا نتہا تھا کہ تمام جہاں کے سلمانوں کو مکیجا حقیقت میں اس کے ذہن میں ایک بلند پا پیچنیل تھا۔ وہ جا ان قرون اولیٰ کے سلمانوں کی طرح ایک کیاجائے۔ اس کے جہان نو "کا فوٹائچ ہی یہ تھا کہ تمام ونیا کے مسلمان قرون اولیٰ کے مسلمانوں کی طرح ایک خلیفہ کی تنیا دت ہیں۔ ضرا کے قانون کے مطابق ضراکی عطاکر وہ فلد نت ونیابت سے فرائض سرانجام ویں۔

البندمقعد كعيف ال في تنام سلمانو ل كوبار باريبغيام ديا كرده ملكي اوروطي حدو دسي البيات أب سبت زیاده پا بندند کریں اور زیاده است زیاده اپنے دول کے اندر اسلامی جذبات کو تتو بت ویں -اسلامی نظ محد مطابق عمل كرف فى كوش ش كرير - ادراس طرح ايك عالكيراسلاى برادرى كى نبيا دول بر أيك بين الاقوا كوست قائم كرير جوينينا انبال كے خيال سي جينيا كي بن الاتوامي على سد بزار كنازياد ومنبوط اور پائي نظام والى مكورت بوكى - جس كا فليف خداكا نائب - جس كا قانون خداكا قانون حسك مراسم ووستورة كا حكام ، اورس كاصلح وحبك ، خداك قانون كے مطالق خداكي فوت نووى كى خاط بو بھے۔ يد فغا اس كے وماغ ميں اس كے جمال لؤ" كاتخبل -وه البنے اس تفعید كے حصول كے لئے إ سے مُت کو هي پاش باش كرناچا منها تقاراس فے كئ موندوں براسلاى نظام اور وطديت بر بوش كى رسكين ١٦ مجت کا ایک ناخوش محوار اوردسیروسیومولا احسین احدمدنی کے ساتھ متحدہ تومربت اوراسلامی قرمسیت ، تعیث بختی رجوجواب علامه فے مرنے سے کچھ عرصه قبل لکھا۔ اس میں دین کی سیج اسلامی برادری پر زورویا ادرکیا خوس کہا سے

زدلو بنرحسين المرابي چربوا بعجي ست چ بے خبرزمقام محدّع نی است اگوبا ؤ نرمسسیری تمام پوهبی اسدن

سرود برسرمنبر كمظت ازوطن است كمصطغ برسال فيش راكدين ارست اب وكمينايه بي كرا متبال في اس منزل ك ينيخ ك يفي وشد كيا مانكا و نسا البيا المول اس في نبا جس محتمت انسان اس باندورنیع مقلم رسیخ سکتاہے۔

عم ينوز نداند رموز وين ورشا

سب جانق میں کہ وہ اقبال کا نظریتر فوری تھا۔ وہ خودی کومرطافت وقت پرمقدم مجتاعاتا اس کے نزویک خدا کے بیدخودی علی واس نون کے متعلق کیا خوب کہا۔ سے

اس قوم كوشمشير كى حا جنت شيس رشي ہوحیں کے جوانو بی کی خود ی صورت فولاد سكن سالهم امال في عمل اور جرد جبدير سبت زور دباء اوركيا زور دارط إن من فرايا ب سفر معبه محردم كدرا ه بے خطراست بركيش زنده ولال زندگى حفاطلبى ست سکن اُس کے نزوبک سب سے بڑی چیزشاہی میں نفرواستغناء تھا۔ وہ سب سسے ہوشیار ڈاکمر خاده قم كى بيارى جان حبائقاء ادراس لئ اسف يدنخ قم پراستمال كرنا جا إ داورمان مافكيا فلاکے یاک بندوں کو تلومت میں غلامی میں زروكو أل الخرمحغوظ ركفتى بيت تو استغنار ادرسا لقمی صنیقی رازق کو پیچائے ادر عارمی عموں سے بے نیاز ہو نے سے سے فوب فرمایا سه الني رازن الزيرياني ومحتاج الوك اوربیجانے توہیں تیرے گدا وارا وجم وه أواستناركو انسانى ترقى كاسب سانفل درجسمية الحقاء اوراس مقام كليني موت

وركوس كي متعلق كيا خوب كها بصه

، یسے حالات میں جُبکہ ونیا کے نظام نیزی سے بدل رہے ہیں عکونتیں بن اورمٹ رہی ہیں علی علی علی اورمٹ رہی ہیں علی م علامہ کا تجان فی نظام را بک وہوم خاکہ کی شکل سنتے ہوئے ہے ۔ مکین سے وہ خاکہ ہے جس پر کم اس فے تنام حیات کا فکرواندلینہ صرف کیا ۔اور ایک خلام ۔مفلوک الحال فعرندلت میں گری موثی قوم کے لئے آٹنا لمندنصب العین میں کیا ۔

تاز بزم عشق یک دامات رازآبدرد د سیدعبدالرحن شار ترمذی)

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غزل

ہیں آجے ازل سے بیر سقام دیدن میری میچ دیدن ہے میری شام دیدن ہے بہ تماشا زیر ہام دلب ہام دیدن ہے بیرے ہافت میں محیلاتا ہُوا جام دیدن ہے میرے ہافت میں محیلاتا ہُوا جام دیدن ہے

مے کبی دل کو دکھ دل کالمی نظام دیدن میری دوسے فرقت میری شام شام غرت میری مرنظر عبارت تیری سرنظر اشارت میرے شوخ وثنیک ساتی کورل سے کیے میرے شوخ وثنیک ساتی کورل سے کیے

عمر با در کعبه و متنا نه می الد حسیات

ترائر ضرح الخيل ترى كالى كالى زامير دريد عبد الرشيد، يد انت ك زير سايد سترادام ديدنى م

وطن رست. المُلِّدُ كَالْمُذَارِ تَدْجِمِهِ

اد تترجیس) آج براب نظا کائنات خوب بدلا ہے جمان رنگ وبو ایک دیرانی می ان کوچوں میں سے محورت بسال در بحول ست مح میندناری سے مرمن ! مرف مقتل میں ہے والول کا ہوم ادر مغیری یہ بارتش خوب ہے اه و خون آلوه میشان مری ادراس وعبيري كروي سي عيى میرے القوں کو رای تکلیف ہے میں نے دالی می سناروں پر کمند آ ج کا دن کھے دنوں کی بات سے آج کادن وہ لھی اک عرصہ سے بعد پچھیتی ہے جے سے اب بیری خمیر یری مزد دری کاید انجام ہے ؟ ادریبی عاصل ہے بیری کشت کا ؟ ی فوتی ہے ایک بل ہے کوان اسکی موجوں سے لیٹا ہے دہی م كى متس ي سے مرك الكهاں ادر فيراس كى نبيس مجد كلى جزا س محمدا بول كديس معفوظ بول میونک عادل ہے خدائے لاسکاں آج کادن اک برس کی بات ہے ۔! (المسعيد)

آج كادك اک بن کی بات ہے آه! ان ديران كوچل سي كمي میں نے انجمی عنی بمار زندگی ورووں کا بوم بے بناہ نتمندی کی دہن کے واسطے است المتول بس لئے عبووں سے ار منوفكم يتمي الأكي أتحمول مع شعاع حبتر سب کومیری آردو کے ورکتی !-----! اک پرس کی بات ہے ۔ 3 2 8 cm اک برس کی بات ہے ۔ الن سنا عقا البنے كانوں سے كمبى ان كليساور من محمر بابول كاشور خاش محكو اورخو تعبورت ويويال مندرول مي جيد كاتي مول جمين ! اورحبب جانبا مخامين والتشفير واستنادون بركمند اورمیرے تا بع فراں مفے یوں مي سباردن كا لباكارروان محومتا ہے ایک ہی مرز سے کرو 00825 اک رس کی بات ہے ۔۔۔ 13700 وہ میں کے عرصہ کے بعد میں نے وعمی رندم کی فران

افلاطون كافلسفنشاعري

معنون لطیفہ کی دوی سیلے سیل انسانوں کو خود الهام کرتی ہے کیو کہ سب الجھے شاعر رزیبہ کلفے والے ہوں۔ یا غزل کو ۔ اپی خولعبورت تعلیں با نے بین فن کے ممتاع نہیں ہوتے بکہ خلافی امداد کی راہ سکتے ہیں۔ وہ شعر کلتے و قت ابنی عقل وہوش کو بالا شے طاق رکھ وینے ہیں کہو کہ انہیں یہ خیال ہوتا ہے کہ کوئی ولا تا آکو ان کے علم میں خود سخود حرکت بیدا کر لیگا۔ شاعراس طرح ایک غیرار منی اور مقدس شے بن جاتا ہے جس سے جدت کے دریا اسوقت ہی بہتے ہیں کے عقل وخرد اس نے کھودی ہو۔ اور خدا اس میں بول رہا ہوئے۔

افلاطون شاعری کے ان من گھڑت نظر لویں کے جھانے میں آنے والانیس نظاراگراس نے تعقیق کی اس راہ کو انیاسکٹ نیا یا ہوتا۔ تو شایدوہ اسے بیرودگیوں سے باک کرکے اس نیتج پر سنچا ہوتا۔ مس کو صدیوں بدلاعجی نس و رسم من موسم کے انیا بنیادی اصول نبایا۔ افلاطون شاعری میں

شرت فرا به مرمه مرمه من کا قائل نبیل کا ایم اس معالی اسمه معدم) کے منی بین اسے جائز سم منا کا اندار است خصی اس شاعری کے الما می ہونے کا نظریہ اس کے فلسفہ سے مختلف کھا بلکہ شاعروں کے پیرد نعما کے خبی اس کے نظریہ اخلاقیات سے کوسوں دور تھے ۔ اسے اپنے زمائے کے شعراکی قدر دان ایک آکھ نبیں جواتی کھی۔ لوگ نبیس ، نبااستاد سمجھ تھے ۔ ایک اپھے شاعر کا امرا خلاقیات ہونا عزوری کھا مرد کو بشاعری کی منبت اللیم کا بادشاہ کھا۔ اس لئے اخلاق اور قواعد زندگی میں وہی بہترین رینما کھا۔ پانچوں یا چو تھی صدی قبل سے عام اور ان شہری کی نظریں رزمید داستانوں کی اتن ہی تقدلیں تھی ۔ جنناکہ ہمادے زمانے میں سدی کی مختلال کی ۔ ا

غرضيكه افلاطون شاعري كے الحجاياترا ہونے ماس كے جائز بانا جائز ہونے كو اندازہ مشاعري كے منى احدول سے نبیں ملک اظلاق مکت نظر سے كرتا ہے ۔ ابني كتاب دياست رضا كم معلم م كل اسلامون فے اس موضوع پر بالتفقيل محبث كى بعد يكن اس صمون برقلم الفافے سے بيلے وہ اكب كاس رياست (State) الأوكرة التي يعيروه التي كل انسان" رسم ال المعلم على الم وناترم بوتا --جوامبی ہی ایک ممل ریاست اس کے لئے لائری ہے ۔ وو انصاف و معتمد دسالی موریات كنظم ونسن كاموسجة اب راوراس كامنع وةفرد (ممسلف منهماس كي لاش كرتاب منهادي طوريد دہ انسان اورا چائ ر درمسلمم) کوان ی درجیزوں س دریا فت کر انظر آ اے دیات بإسماى كمته تظري وه برسن وحلى كم فنو ك لطبيعه وهي اخلاق (عرب من محمد مدم) ياشهري رب سين كى خويوں رمعسامنا عندت) كارمن منت بھتا ہے۔ ادر الفرادى بپوسے وہ تمام موجودات اس موضوع كواكرسماى سيلوست وكيس توافلاطون علم ادب يا آر التكواس مدكك الجهام معتاب من صور کا ایک اچھ شہری کی زندگی کو تعمل بنانے میں ریاست کا الظ با نا ہے۔ بردسی مرز قاطع منیں مولی کر بنظم و بنظم و نها بیت ولیسندیا قابل تعرافیت سے دیوسب جالبات کا دون رکھنے والوں کی نفول نوجیہ بے اور نظم ریاست سے ار باب سبت وکشاد کے نزد کیا شری بھایوں کی طرف توج منیں دلائی تودہ نظم بقینا بڑی اور ملف کئے جانے سے قابل ہے۔ افلاطون نے اس طرح ریاست كم مفادكي فاطرعم ادب اورخصوصًا شاعرى برنما بين كراي لرانيان عائد كي بن -

ای امول پر انطاطون ہومر بینی اید کھی فلام اور دوسرے شوا پر فل سفیدا کھا تا ہے ۔ دو پوچتا ہے کہا ایک کمار کے است پوچتا ہے کہا ایک کمل ریاست (عمد عمد مصعاد) کے گران یہ امرکوارا کرسکتے ہیں کہ شاع خلا کے م صفات کی فلط ترجمانی کرے ۔ اوراے حاسد کا لم ، اور مکار تباسے کیا دو خدا کو جمعہم نیلی ہے ۔ برانی کا خالی تبایا جا تا احجا سمنے ہیں ۔ شاعرد س کا پیشیوہ لیتینا نا قابل برداشت ہے کہ دو آخت کی تعوید کیلیجے ہوئے محض حبوث ارتخیلی شعبدہ بازی کا اظہار کریں۔ یا ملک کے نامر مشاہر کا فرخی مفحکہ اڑا بیں۔ نہی ریات کے کلران شہر اوں کو اس بات کی اجازت دے سکتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ کمینہ صفت اوگوں کی زندگی پر کمچے رقم کریں۔ کمپڑکم اسچے اوگ ہمیشہ ان اوگوں کی زندگی اپنے لئے تشع راہ نباتے ہیں۔ جن کی تفخی میں شرف وحیا کا خمیر پڑا ہوا ہو۔

یہ افلاطو فی سوٹی اس طرح مومرا درسی ایڈے کو شھرون مخرب اضلاق شاعرتباتی ہے ۔ مجکدا میہ اورطیبہ
داستانین فلمبندکر نے والوں کا کھوٹ مجی صاف ظاہر کرنی ہے ۔ آبک سکل ریاست ایس ان کے لئے کوئی مجم

نبیں۔ افلاطون اس منی میں صدید زیادہ زاہد خشک (سعصف میں نظر آنا ہے۔ آر فی بینای زیادہ کمنٹ اور نفیس

ہوگا۔ اونان کے اس بڑے نسفی کے فرد ریاس وہ آتنا ہی زیادہ کمراہ کن اور زندگی کے قلط نظریات کا عامل ہوگا۔

انکوی اس کی افلاطون شاعری کے ظلاف اس جہاد کو سیس ختر نبیس ہونے دہا۔ ماہرا خلافت کی شیست سے

شاعری اس کی انگا ہوں میں اس لئے نبیس محبی کے دہ محرب اخلاق ہے ۔ اور بحیتیت ایک فلسفی کے شعراکی

افر البندی اور محبوث نے اسے ول برواست تاکر دیا ہے۔ اس کا کسل انسان البلور ایک المجھے شہری کے

اخلاق کے معراج کی جانب ارتا ہے ۔ اور افغرادی صورت میں دو حرف ہجائی پرقائے فظر آتا ہے ۔ تسکین برگلس اس کے آدرٹ توسلوم فریب نظر ہے ۔

افلاطون کے خیال میں من کار و کرون کو کی صف طوام رینظر کھناہ اس کا تعلق اس ونیا ہے ہے میں کا تھوں اور کانوں کے ذریعے کیا جاسکتا ہے ۔ اورید طوام کی ونیا ایک ایسی ونیا ہے ۔ مب میں چیزیں و کھائی پل تی ہیں ۔ اور کھیراو جھل ہوجاتی ہیں کیمی بڑی نظر آتی میں تعبی تھونی کیمی مقابلة گرم اور کھی متابلة مرو ۔ ایک کمی کا قابل برداشت بن جاتی ہے فوشیل یہ کا کنان اوراس کی تمام اسٹیا میشد متغیر رہتی ہیں ۔ اور در حقیقت ان سب کی اصل تغیر سے محفوظ اور فقط ایک ہے۔ بہت می اشکال الیں ہیں رہن پر سرخ چیزوں کا اطلاق ہوتا ہے لیکن فی الاصل سرفی ایک اور صرف ایک ہے ۔ بہت می صورتیں الی ہیں جن پر سرخ چیزوں کا اطلاق ہوتا ہے لیکن فی الاصل سرفی ایک اور صرف ایک ہے ۔ بہت می صورتیں الی ہیں جنیں ہے ۔ بہت می صورتیں الی ہیں جنیں ہے ۔ ن کار اپنی طوام کی نقل کرتا ہے ۔ حقائق کی دنیا اس کی دستری

سے مادرادیے۔

ہوتی ہے ،اددایک نفاش کی تعویر صنعیت سے ودور ہے دور ہوتی ہے ،کیؤکراس کی تعویر اس اصل کی نفل منیس ہوتی ہو خوانے ا ہوتی ہوخوانے اس کے ذہن میں ڈالی ہے ، مجلد و تو مرف ایک تر کھان کی بناتی ہو تی شے سے متا فرہونے کا میجہ ہوتی ہے ۔

شاع ای طرح و مجی فریب کن خوال کی جگرالفاظ بحر قافید اور رولیت کا استعال کرنا ہے اور متیج بیر ہوتا ہے کہ نقاش کی طرح و و مجی فریب کن خواہر کی نقل کرنا ہے ۔ اس کی تخلیق می اسٹنے اصل سے بمیشہ ودور ہے وور ہے ۔ شاعر کا معمودی اور اس کا طرز اظہار کمی و و فرل جمو لے ہوتے ہیں راس کی اسپیر متل سے نیس ملکہ جذبات سے ہوتی ہے ۔ وہ روح کے سب سے زیادہ تھے تھے۔ کی طائزیت سے ساماں پیدائر تا ہے ۔ فرشیکہ افلاطون کا پہلیتین ہے ۔ وہ روح کے سب سے زیادہ تھے تھے اکا وجود ہم قائل ہے ساماں پیدائر تا ہے ۔ فرشیکہ افلاطون کا پہلیتین ہے کہ دیاست کی ہودی کے سے ہومرادر میں ایڈ جسید شعراکا وجود ہم قائل ہے ساماور طربیم کا نیال میں نا قابل برواشت میں اگر شاعری کی اجازت ہو بھی تو وہ عرف الی شاعری ہوسکتی ہے ۔ جو فقتا غداکی جد اور مشاہیر وطن کی تعرایت تک محدود ہو۔

"الهم بي^ن نظرية شاعرى فاميو**ں سے فال** نہيں: _

ماناكد شاعر إنن كارك تحديق سبت سے مبلودوں میں ای اصل سے كم بوتی ہے ولين جمال دہ اصل سے كم بوتی ہے ولين جمال دہ اصل سے كم بوتی ہے والل اس میں آرلسٹ بہت سے ایسے تكات هي الته تكات هي الته بواصل ياحقيق صورت ميں كيسر تا پيد ہوتے ميں سود اپني تقليق ميں اپنا ذاتی تصور وال وتيا ہے دہ اس ميں اپنے آپ كو بندكر دنيا ہے واكمليت راكم حفك في سے دورت ميں بوتی ہے دورت كي خداداد قالمديت كي نسبت سے الفاظ ميں فتل كردنيا ہے .

یہ مقیدت اس درج برامہ مچی متی او کی ماہر اضافتیات اسے ایک کھے کے لئے بھی ہر واشت نہیں کرسکتا طفا ۔ اٹا کرشراکی ہاتیں اصول اخلاق سے کچھ زیادہ مختلف نہیں بھیں یسکی بھرھی ان کے ستقل طور پرمسیار اخلاق بن جانے سے جرد کاخوف تھا۔ اس جرد کی میٹی بندی کرنے کے نئے افلاطون نے شاعری کے خلاف بطر الھا با۔ مرجودہ و منت میں تہذیب پرانے وقتوں سے اگر جرب ست آگے نکل میں ہے بھرھی دہ لوگر جوننون سطیفہ پر اپی زندگی کی تشکیل کرتے ہیں اپ نہیدگی کی فنظر سے نہیں و سیکھ جانے ۔ افلاطون نے لامحالہ ایک ایسی صفی سے کے بے ثبتا ہے کہا جمعہ یوں ابدھی اپنی صدافت کی خودگوا ہ ہے ۔

جس راه کا سالک انلاطون نیا وه لیندیا تھوٹ کی راه گھی ۔ ایک نی کار کے ساتھ تھوٹ کا لفظ اکثر فلط استندال کی جا سائل کا ساتھ تھوٹ کا لفظ اکثر فلط استندال کی جا آئی اور جسمانی ملائی سے یعینیا زمورانی تمام تو توں کو روح کے اصلی جسم پر مرکز کر نا ہے ۔ برعکس اس سے ایک سچانس کارعرف و می خفس ہوسکتا ہے ۔ جوروح سے مرسبت اسرار کی تصویر بادین سے آئمید میں آثار ناہے ۔ افلاطون جی معنوں میں صوفی فقا۔ اور اسس سے مرسبت اسرار کی تعویر بادین میں کہا وہ فالعن تصوفا فاند رائک میں ہے ۔

منگین افلاطون کی غلطی کوم فرا کھانپ سکتے ہیں بمبی اس کے نظریہ سے اتفاق نبیں بایں ممہ اس نے ہمارے مبت سے شکوک مٹا و ئے ہیں۔ اس نے اسٹیار میں ایک اہم تفراق کی ہے۔ اور عید ایسے نبیاد ہی لاکات تبائے ہیں جن رہم مہت کھے اپنی طرف سے تعمیر کر سکتے ہیں۔

سب سے ادل اس نظریہ میں کو آرٹ اپنی آصل ما بہت میں ایک وا مدحتیت کی نقل ہے۔ وینا افلاطون کی رمیں سنت ہوسکتا جو مرف ایک خولمبورت نظم یا تعویر تبار کو دیا ۔ افلاطون کی رمیں سنت ہے۔ شاعر با نقاش وی محمد الفاظ یا رگو س میں معتبقت کی حق الوسع ترحمانی کرسکے۔

اظاطون کی بررائے می ورست سے کوفن کارکامقعد سمبیٹ میں مؤاہدے کروہ اورد ل کو معلوظ کر سکے اور یہ ا خطا ظِ طبع كامقعدى أكب اليي وجرب جوشاعكوا ولا طون كى نظر مي مخرب اخلاق نبادتي بدر بهال كسانيكيرهم والمشاف كف لغيريس رو سكة كه افلاطون في تمام فنون لطيفه من أكيدمشترك معفن دربانت كى سے - ايك شاعراكيانظم كاستا سے - اوراكيام معوراكياتعور كمنيويتا ہے - دوان كاكام كي می ما بت از کا اسے ماکر چه وه ایک بی مادی ذرایدوسد معنا که این انسی کرنے مایک راکو سے کام لتياب، ووسرا الغاظسة وسكن ال كاكام الب لحاظسة عما ميك بهدي كو كدوو وونول بي حقائق كى نقل آنار رہے ہیں۔

افلا طول پہلی سب سے بڑا اعترامن بہر سکتا ہے کہ اس فیجیزد س کوا بن مجربیس رکھا۔اس فے اصل ونقل کی سید الحکیر وسال الحکور دنیا کی کوئی شنے صبح تعراب کے قابل ندیں محبی اس کا دیں میند الملیت ی جانب پروازکر الم سے اس نے حس کا ل ریاست رعام State مصاحف کی تعویر انی کاب می تعینی ہے به برگرز نه نجولس که افلاطون کیک طسفی نفا دس کاکام برندین نفاکه ده موجود ات کوم رکما ظ سند حل بجا شب عظرا سے بکد میں کامتعدد میان مرف ہی تھا کہ وہ کی شمی طریق سے چیزد س کی معتبت اور پا الی کو با جائے و اعبدالروث تشكفته،

شباب سرخي افسانه جوانى سي ہے شاعرانہ کمنہ عب رکامران کا بهاروشعر كي تملينيو ب مي كھوجا نا كراس مي ولوله وكديث انسا طاهبي شباب عشق مى رىكىنىيون مىس معومانا شاب مطرب نطرت كادل نشي نغمه کسی سے عشق میں بے لوٹ زندگی می دل دو ماغ ی آک شاعرا نه عبیاتی كسى حسين كى صباحت كاعلوة يكس غرض سنباب که آل حور آسسان، سیرے ندیم ایس ول کی زندگانی ہے الماس عب سے مجے عبش اوجوان کا ر محمودشوکت)

شاب كيا ہے و حيات أ فري كمانى سے سن إب موجرستي طرب امزا سنباب دكلي المنكون كالمست بوجانا سٹ باب در دھمی ہے با عش نشاط ھبی ہے شابهن كيرستى نشاط ا فزا شاب شاعر تمیں خیبال کی مُنیا سٹاب اگرچ سراسر ہامہستی ہے شاب ذمن معتور كالحسب نقياش شباب شظر فطرن كاحب كوو محمي ہراکی باب ہے دلکش مری کما نی کا

دولوندك

كالجيد نارغ بوروش بنجابى ففاكه واكت في ايك خط لاكرديا ميرس دست في نات مويل اتابات کے بدکلھا تھا سری شادی وم ماہ مال وہوئے والی سے میں اس دند وقی عذر شیں سنو تھا۔ بیلے عبى آپ في منتنى سے موقعه بريد كر ال ويا تفاكه بوجر، متان نزديب موفى سے ديس آسكنا - اب تر آپ بي ك پاس کرے ایم ایم ایم میں وافل ہو گئے ہیں۔ ووسرے آپ و تجیندیاں میں بی ضرور تشرایف السیم "

ووسرے وال سے میٹیاں عتب یں نے اراد و کرلیا کوس کھا ناکھاتے ہی سیدها اسٹین بنیوں کا محمرخط كهدوياك مبرجي ليول مين تبس أسكول كالم جند طبد كلها فاكلما بإسامان بانده كالري آف سعة وصفحهند مشتر سنن رجا بنجا - وقت الزارف ك الغراض بارخري الباء راسته وب مزے سے كما - لام كا - المحاسفين عداً كراير بيا وجوان وقطر كابته باكرة رام عديد ايد اورو في لكاك شادى وكركون كرسته بي عب مدوں کی یہ مانت ہے کہ چاہے میاں بہر مرک پر ہی کیوں ناموں مرجوی ماحبہ کے سے ساڑھی۔سیندل اور ملب وغیرہ صرور میا ہوں کیونکہ اسے سیل سے اس جائے پینے جانا ہے۔ اُف اِکتنی خطرناک ہیں ۔ یہ عربیں مکار ا دغا باز افری ا مطف میں نے ان کو کہا کیا کہا ہونا۔ آٹر کیا کی کوچوان کی کرخت آواز نے بیا کہ کر چ نکان دیا ہونا کہ حباب نظم الحبا یا کیاد کھیتا ہوں کو الکم نبطے تے اندر کھڑا ہے اور اندر سے ان کانو کرممود دورا آر اے اس فے الم کے کے اس اکرسلام کیا اور رک الیا -

"برسامان الدرك جاد ادرمير آف كى اطلاع كردد وبركارد دكمادنيا يسي في كما -

"نكيرج عنور إوه تؤسب سيركو كتف مو شي بس "

تُميا گُفرس كول هي شين ؟ "

« مِي إِن تَعِيدِ في س مها حيد مِي "

« کون محیو ٹی مس صاحبہ ''

سليم ميال كي حيوني سن

سامچامیرے آنے کی اطلاع اسی کوکردد"

« دو سامنے باغیچہ میں جھی ہوئی ہیں انھی جاتا ہوں "

اً چھا تومیں خودی حیلا جا تا ہوں''۔

مين آبت تد آبت باغيم كي طوف جلي يؤارسها في رات متى . چاندنى فغه كورېشن كرتى بوقى ومبن كو

" نیلا" نیمد نے کہا۔ تمام بچے او حرادُ معرفیلے رابک کی تلاش میں بھا گے۔ پاس بی نیلے رابک کی بنج محتی سب بچوں نے است جا کر کی لیا اور جلائے الی بنا مل کمیا "

چاغ نے اندھ اکیمی نے پر خیال نہ کیا کہ خود سید سنید ساڑھی باندھے بیٹی ہے۔ سب اوہ راوہ سر باینے میں ووڑنے کے کان دیر کے واحو ناڑتے رہے میں برسب باتیں ایک بڑے سے کہ وی مے اس محراد کھر وا تھا میں فے سوم اکھیل کے اختتام برنسمہ سے اوں گا مبت ویر تک بچے سنیدر تک کو والموند الم ترجعة خرينك أكرمين في الناسنيدرو بال يود المات عينك ويا وايك كي نظراس ير ير بى كى وه دور مايوا آياداداك المحاكر زورس كن ك استيدى كي " الى سب بيع يجه ادروه الح يمك طرف عبا مع معرب سب نزديك ينيع توان كاخيال نيم كى سنيد ساوسى بركيا ماورسب في كوا مع مسلنا شروع كيانيم في جان جرا في عن صحيف كما" خاكى" سب يع برعام مع يس في خیال کیا د ما نے بیکیل کب کے بوتارے ۔اب بل کے طنا چاہتے ۔آگے بڑھا اور جوننی بھے کے زدیک سنچاسب نیے محدسے اسے لیٹ گئے اور لگے قالی - فالی پکار نے بیں حیران رو کمیارید کیا بات ہے وقعے يال عن المقاكريس في ماك تبون منى موالى بيد المعالم الله الميا والمالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية ماسے بنسی کے وائن کو تر بی ہو اُل مقی ۔ ہاں گیا او مجھ حیرت ہوتی کرینے مجو چند سال میتر مجو اُل ی اوا کی متى النى جلدى جوان كيس بوكى أنيم سف جهد نربي أاء ادر كف لى " معاف كري . مع آب سه طاقات كاشرف مامل نيس يرس في حبيب سد ملاقاق كارو كالكرمين كيا وجب مي كارو و عدما مقادمر المقركانب رب فق ادرول زور ذور سع وهرك لكالقاء "اده محدّ الور صاحب مين معافى جائبى بول مں نے پیچانا نیس سلیم بھتیا نے آپ کے آنے کا کہا او تھا دیکی میں اسیدندیں تھی کہ آپ اتی جلدی تشریف ے آئیں مجے سطنے اندرطیں -المبی ظوری دیرس وہ لوگ آ جائیں گے ،سبر کرنے گئے ہیں " میں جب جاب ایکے بھے چلنے لگا۔ برآ مدہ اور حندا کی و دسرے کروں میں سے ہوئے ہوئے ہم اورائنگ روم میں بہتے انٹراین رکھنے ماریک اور شرطی آواز میں سمید نے کہا۔ تشکریہ " کمدکر میں اکید کو بع پر مبینے کیا۔ بياتومي محمردالول كى خيرين دريا منت كرارال عراد برادبركى باتي بو قاربي - اجانك وردازه كفلا

السليم المدواقل بوا اورميرت مع ميرى طوف وكيكوكف لكام ارك إكيا في محية مبت اشياق عدة مع رْسكريم كل كے۔ سليم " أن مم چارسال بعد لي مي . مجع بعدوش مامل مودي ست وهي الم مع من من عظرمي بداي الما المامول يرمم في يركياكيا؟ "أن تم قي " مي في تركي شير كيا يا ستم آداتی ڈمٹیکیں مارتے نتے کومیں شاوی نہیں کرو**ں گا** . تم نے تو مجھ سے دعدہ معی کیا عیراب تم به کمیا کرر ہے ہو ؟" می تر قدرتی امرے ، مس وتت قدر تى امرنيس مقايم تو كمت عقر كرس مبينه بريم إرى رمون علا ي شادی کر کے عبی آدی بہجاری رہ سکتا ہے ۔ تم نے تزکما تفاکر عورت خداکی -- سے میں اتنا کہنے یا یا تھا کونسید میری طرف محصور نے لگی اورنظرہ سمل رف کی فاطر حبث بول اکلی" رحمت ہوتی ہے " " نیس سندس" میں ف کہا بعدت ہوتی ہے" نیمدرغصے سے ،آپ سب عورتوں سے -الحقرمیری کمی تیک مورسے ہیں"۔ ئیں موان چا شہاہوں و تکین یو آب سے عماق صاحب سے الفاظ میں ا نیمسلیم کی طرف و تکیفے کی اورسلیم کی نظریں بینے کو جبک محتیں معتوری ویر کے لبد کنے لکا " اجیا یہ بانیں از ہوتی رہے کی راب مہیں مل سے کھانا کھانا چاہتے ۔ویرموری ہے " . ان سے دالدین سنیما سے ہوئے ہیں۔ ہم کھا نا کھا تے رہے اور باتیں لمی کرتے رہے نیمہ الحی الحیی چیزی ادبراد برے الخاکرمیرے آئے دھرتی جاتی تھی۔جن دقت میں کھانے سے نظراد پر اظا تا -نسبہ المراسية طرف موج يا ما وبني بماري الحميس جاربوبي و يكايك ينج كو تجمك جاتي -تساسلیم انسیں انی شادی کی است پوری دلجمی سے بتانا پر کاکوتم نے کی گفت اپنے خیالات کوکیوکر

" بن آپ کوسب کھی تبا دوں کا عظ طرح رکھیں سلیم نے جواب دیا ، کمان کما نے کے امد بھے مرنے کا کرود کھا دیا گیا جہاں میارسالمان پینے ہی سے لاکر رکھ دیا گیا تھا دہاں میں اور سلیم دول میٹے گئے آباں اب تباؤ" میں نے بوجھا آپ جانتے ہیں مبت کرنا کسے کئے ہیں جم سلیم نے کہا ۔ شمیں سمیاجانی میں نے جوب میں زرائے اچھا ترمیں آپ کو تبانی ہوا اسلیم بولا بعمبہ ت کرنا ایک اصباح شریعے میدونیا الد محوزار بنا دیتا ہے ،آپ کو معلیم ہونا چاہتے کہ یہ خور شکیک پٹرسے الفاظ میں '' '' تو یوں کیوں نہیں کتے سرتم کھی کسی محبت میں گرفتار ہو گئے تھے ''

" بى لال يون بى مجمد يلجفه اورجوآ دى محبت كرف كل تواس كاعلاع توآب بقيناً جانة بى بول كيد الميس من نبيس ماننا و

" الحجا آپ ان باتوں کو جانے و بیجے فراکرے -آپ ای کی کی محبت میں کرفتار ہوئی ۔ نو آپ کو نعبی بند گا کھ ان ان آ

"غدا ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، کرے" میں نے بچکیا تے ہوئے کہا۔ "آپ اب آرام کریں درات زیادہ جا کیل ہے ادر آپ تھے ہوئے کھی ہیں ۔ انجاشب بخیر۔ "شف بخیر"

جونها بيم المركال بين الميتك يردراز بوكيا - اورسوف مكايك كرياكس معدت بوجانا قدر في امري يا ايت س كى بات ؟ خننامين اس سوال يوفوركرا به اتنامى تجييد ، موتاجاً الخفاء اس وتت كي بيمبني مي مسوس كررا فقا -البياير مروري مع يحدمروكي محبت هروت عورت سنع مي موع جواني محصير خيال آيا- مح نبيدياد آني رسي اس كاجواب ميرے باس كي ديس وومرے اس و تن ميراول كھي زور زور سے ورو كن لگا فقا كيوں ؟ تيدنيس كيول كرب ؟ بونهي بمارى أفكوي بارمو أل في سن من من دروب بم في يرك تفا بم خداكر عداب المعرك مست من المنار بول يو آب وهي يتركك يوتن وسر المراد والريك من و الركانارك رك وسي جاب ویا فغا کم فداند کرے اس و تن میں میرے واغ میں نبیر کی لفوی کھوم رہی تھی ۔ اس سب کا لیامطلب ہے جسمبیں اس کو تو محبت نبیں کہتے ؟ اس و تنت بھی سیاو ل وصو کم ریا ہے ' ورنسیہ کی مورث ، محمول میں کھیر ری ہے ریکیوں ؟ اف فدا إمياري محبررائے ادر با فتيارى چائنائے كرنيمكود كيتارہوں اوروكينا ہى عِلْاجادُ ن سِلِيم وَكُمْ الحَاكِم معبت كُرْ ما أبِك السّاح بنزي جردياً وكُلُز اربنادتيا بي يمكن مربي وَهُ فيها لات بنك كي دنیاه یران ، اجار ، اور بر باد موت جاری سے مد جانے کب مک ان بی خیالات میں کھویا را اور بی سوچتے سوچتے سوكيا وا جانك ابك وراد في خواب في بيدار والمدخواب يه نفا كرمين ورسميه إلى تقول مين القود الع كفر ا بن ادرمیرے سباس کے سب کے قرب بنیج گئے میں ، ادراؤات پیاراخاب میس کے لیکن میں میں اسے ڈراؤ نا کتا ہوں کیونکر حب میرے بول نے اسے بول تو سرے تمام بدن میں علی کسی میروور گئی۔ جب میں بیدارموا تومیرے الفے ہو لینے کے تعرب سے داورمیں کانپ ریا تھا۔اس کے ابدابتیہ رات مجھ نیندسین آئی کیول ؟ اس کالھی مبرے پاس کو فی جواب نہ لھا۔

سع سادق ہو تی کمرسے میں آسے بینائی نفا کر ڈرنے ہر بنایا کہ مجھے کو نف کے کمرسے میں جاریشے کے لئے بلایا جارج ہے۔ وہ ن پیچ کرسلیم سے والدین سے بھی لا قات ہوئی۔ اندیں کرتے کر سف سلیم نے یو بھا ہے کموریہ آپ کی آکھیںکوں شرخ میں۔ جکی آپ ران کونہیں موشے ؟"

سویا کہوں دیں۔ ابھی طرع سے سویا ہوں " میں نے جھوٹ ہوئے کہا ۔ جونی میں نے اپنی آئی کھیں ادب انظائیں۔ نیمہ کو اپنی طرف کھور تے ہوئے پا آجم سے کہا ؟ نیمہ کی آٹھیں تھی سرخ انگارہ معیں ۔ کیا دہ تھی میری طرح رات کوئیس سو آن ؟ یاکسی کی یا دیس رو تی رہ ہے ؟ یہ ایسے موال تھے جن کا جواب میں کیا دنیا رات سے میرادہ ان کمخت ایسے ایسے سوالات پیدا کر را نظار کہ ایک کا جا اسلمی میرے پاس شافقا ، اور نہی سوجت اعقا ، یہ سب کھی ایک لیم میں ہی میری آگوں نے دیجھا اور دوائی نے سوچائے آپ کی آئی میں کھی توسٹر ش انگارہ ہیں ہیں سے نسیہ کو مخاطب کرتے ہوئے پوچا ؟ گیوں نے دیجھا اور دوائی نے سوچائے آپ کی آئی میں نسیم کی آئی موں کی جا سب اعثیں ، اور او حواس کی ذہیں کی طون شیخے جھا کہنیں ، اس کے بعد تھر میں نے کوئی بات نہ کی ۔ وزیمین روز کر رکئے یہی روز ظاموش دکھائی دتیا ، جھا کہ کھائی میں نے دروز کی دیے اور اور کھائی دتیا ، جھا کھائی میں نے کوئی بات نہ کی ۔ وزیمین روز کر رکئے یہی روز ظاموش دکھائی دتیا ، جھے وال

رات کا کھا اُ کھانے کے ابد میں سیدھا کرے میں آیا سیر کے لئے باہر نہیں کیا۔ آتے ہی بلینک پر وراز ہوگیا پر میں نفا اور دہی پرائے خیالات اس دنت سب سو بھے نئے ۔ چاروں طرف فاحوشی چھائی ہوئی تھی ، مرف میں ہی ایک اماد انسان نفاج کہ دوسرے کی یاد میں متبلا نخا - ادریا دعمی اس کی حس نے فلا جائے مجول کر بھی بھے یا وکیا ہے یانسیں بیں خیالات کی دنیا میں کھویا ہوا تھا کہ اچانک میں نے ساتھ والے کمرے سے روفے اور آئی میں مجرف کی مرحم آواز سی دیر کمرومیں نمید کا تھا ۔ میں جان رہ گریا کمل کھائی کی شاوی ہے اور آج بین رور ہی ہے کیوں ؟ فلا ا بجلطان میری دی تصویر شید کی جهانی بر بڑی ہوئی تنی میندا تھوں سے آنوبدرہ نظے ، ادر تقولی محقرای دیر مبد ایک کملی کی اواس کے منہ سے تکل جاتی علی مجم سے قریا گیا ۔ اور آ گئے بڑھا ادراس کے بول سے اپنے اب وار کے نیمہ نے ضعے سے انحیس کھول دیں ۔ پہلے تو بھے دکھاکو شرم سے آنکھیں بنچے جبکا ایس محرکم برحب ضعے میں ہوگئ ادر کھے کہ اس جانی منی کر میں نے پہلے ہی کمدویا ۔ "چر"

" كون چر" نيمه نے زم پڑتے ہرے كها من يا آپ" آپ" ميں نے جواب ديا .
" ميں كيے" بنيمہ نے زم پڑتے ہرے كها من يا آپ" آپ" ميں نے جواب ديا .
" ادر آپ نے كچے نيس كيا أ نسيمہ نے بوجها -" ميں نے كہا كيا ہے "
" ادر آپ نے كچے نيس كيا أ نسيمہ نے كہا -" ميں نے كہا كيا ہے "
" بڑے چر آو آپ ميں أ نسيمہ نے كہا - " ميں كيے أ ميں نے جرائی سے بوجها " آپ نے ميرا ، . . . دل چرا يا ہے" نسيمہ نے شرائے ہوئے كها - " ميں نے آپ كا دل چرا يا ہے - بيا آپ نيمہ نے ميرا " ميں كو چھا .

معلودد فول في إياه على دوفول عورسي يونسيمد في كهار

میں اب بھاکہ اس نوکی کانفور پر پان کی دو اوند بریکمان سے آئی تنبی دنید نے اسے میری تنگیتر مجمالتا ہو اسل میں ا رعےم - اسسل منیلی)

علد برتن إ

غربوں کی لبن پر کارکیان تعداد قدر کی نظری ، دندند اہام ہواکد کے الحقوں اِن ساکنان خطر بیاں کو حبت کی سیرکوا ٹی جائے کے جبرائیل کو کلم طاکو ٹریوں کی فہرست تیار کرے دنیا نچ جلی حدوث میں است ہمارا وہزاں کئے کہ طورت ہے غربوں کی داسطے کرنے سیرحبنت کی محرش طہبے ۔ تعابل ہوں خواہشمندا صحاب سفر کی کڑی الحائیے یہ بیدار بخبت تو ہم ہے ہی جہٹ اپنی خدات بیش کردیں ۔ کہ بھر شاید موقع کے اند ، حبندنام ہناو غرب اور میں بیدا ہو ہے۔ آئونا پر سبدہ مان سے قو خیر اور آگر باز پر سہو اُل قو حبنت کی سیر شامی ما ہی جا ہا ہے ۔ اپنا سکن ذکو اُل فعد ب ذکر لیکا ،

عل دادى كشير يا ايم طول فال

دفئندسب سے سب آتھوں سے ادھبل ہو گئے۔ اورہم بلفن نفیس زاوی اوریم برا میں بڑے بڑے فروس بری کے خواب دکھیا گئے۔ فعدا فعدا کر سے معرای کی مقررہ تاریخ آبنی بجبرائیل کی معین میں کار داس بدان ہوا۔ جوہی ہم نے اپنے قدیم ہمینت میں کار داس بدان ہوا۔ جوہی ہم نے قدیم ہمینت الزوم سے بیلے آسمان کی عرش افرائی کی فرط انبسا ما سے اس کے آسوڈ صلک پڑے۔ ہم نے اپنے قدیم ہمین مقدم کا آکھوں ہی آگھوں میں افسارت کر کیا۔ تیکن زندگی مستمار چارون اور کا رجمال وراز بہنے کے اعش اس کی وجوث قبل کو تبدل نے میں بندلی ہوکورہ میں اور کا میں بندلی مورد میں اور کا میں بندلی ہوکورہ میں اور کا میں بندلی مورد میں اور کا میں بندلی مورد میں اور کا میں مورد میں اور کا میں بندلی مورد میں اور کا میں بندلی مورد میں اور کی میں بندلی مورد میں اور میں میں بندلی مورد میں اور میں میں بندلی مورد میں اور میں مورد میں مورد میں اور میں میں میں میں مورد میں مورد میں میں میں میں میں مورد میں میں مورد میں میں مورد میں میں مورد میں مورد میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں مورد میں مورد میں مورد میں مورد میں میں مورد میں میں مورد میں میں مورد میں مورد میں مورد میں مورد میں میں مورد میں میں مورد میں میں مورد می

دوسی اسمان کی سرحدس و اهل ہوئے نوعجب جان افراساں پا یا۔ آکھوں کو طنڈک اور قلب کو مشروت حاصل ہوئی ہوا باولوں کو اوالائی اورائی الحکمیلیوں سے ہماری و افری کرنے گی کیکن لاقف فیبب سے مدا آئے یاں برسے چھ مجور آجھ جھیاتی ہوئی نظر والے پراکشفاکی ب

ی و تشخیر آسمان کی طرف علے۔ تمام دن سفرس گذرا۔ وہاں کی دنیا بہجے ناراض می دکھائی دینی گئی۔ ہم سرت ام ایک تعرفیز میں انشان می تفس سنگٹے۔ ہماری اس ویدہ دلیری پر آسمان برس پڑا۔ اس نے انتمائی عمٰ دفعہ کا اظہار کیا تسکیں ہی، رے کانوں تک جوں نہ رنگی رات تھی۔ کمٹ گئی یسکیں میچ کونی النورو ماں سسے چل تھے اورون ڈھلتے ہی اس کی سرعد کو یارکر گئے۔

ما رادلپندی می موری به میا تخت سلیمان به می بهگام ۱۹۰۰ انجابل به که کلین لیک میکالدرون . ۱۹ داک شگل

يع سترة المنتى يرينج توجرائل ك قدم كمي والمكاف في عروج كوزوال برف لكاس ملة تمام دن ملی و مخزارس سیرر یے رہے منام سفر مے دوران میں ہی ایک دن ففاحیں کی یا دسمارے داوں میں سمبیشہ تازہ ربيكى . قدرت كركين منا فرويم في اس دن مشابده كئ بركز فراموش نيس كئ ما سكة . مه الرفرووس رروست زمیں است بهين اسنت ومبير اسنت ومبير اسنت بالاخريطة بطية علمطرب من جايليم وخوب كه ماكهي هني حور ذهكمان كبشرن موجود فض مروخو وكيعانوأ حر كبيره فاطر سوكرره ميكة معلوم بواكه وناس كالي وكول كع لغة كونى حكيتي مبت متعبب بو شف كرحبات بو می کا مے او کوں کی ملکبت سکین انہیں پاس میں نہ کھینے ویا جائے . افسوس سے مِل کے خوش رکھنے کو غالب بیٹیال جیما ہم کومعلوم سے حبنت کی معتبیت سکیں ار فی اوا نع حبنت اہری کے لئے معی بی تفران روار کھی گئی تو دوزخ جادید ہوگی اور ہم غریب ہوں سے جواس كا ابدهن سبس مكے يجيؤكد غرب بجارے كے إس كوئى توشة آخرت بنين بويا ، اردار كو تى بولى تو ع معمدت بی بی است از بے چا دری - والدع عملی کیا یادکریں سے کہ خدار کھتے تھے۔ حیات سندار کا چراع محل مو مے کو فقا مے سے شام کدرو شے آب پر اٹھا کا رہا سدم نیس کس منوعہ میل کو مکھا کہ بشت خالی کرنے کا حکم صادر موکیا - آخرت عفرت آدم کی اولاد جو ظیرے ۔ ع حيف كه ورهنيم زون صحبت يارة خراف سا د ایم اضل) گودال نین وال کے تکافے ہو تو میں کیے سے ان بڑل کو لھی نسبت ہے دور کی شع کے قہرے اندھرے سائے ہیں مجيل كى خانوشيون مي يول روال نا ہے گائے تنبیکوں کا ہجوم اوراك وحثى سى كبر چرکس آسودة سيا شيخس دونوں کوکردے جدا ائى ائى را وست ودۇل كىلىك جائىس كىيى . ترعةم معلمتي درنشال ميرى سارى كانات ا دراک شعله سی متی نیری حیات سوحيا يون باريا زندمی کی ہے سکوں تنامیاں عب کی نابانی میں می*ں میت*اریا آرزؤں کی تبیش زندگى ننب اكرسنه إخراب عتى -آ نرصيون في ورد الا مومنو ا ويران راتو س كى تراب ائی مجبوری تری الماباریاں ميه دونفے يت ماله ساله و مريم) ایک میرای سے توس ولر باسر ومشبال كرتے ہوئے۔

مل ١٩٠٠٠ دف بندي فأشن س عظ واوئى سنده على محرك م

沙色

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خيلهزيه

اوسنی خبره ده - چرانیا تکریزسعار د نوانسیسی سفیرس، در آن نے ادشر کیت په بابت کنی خبری کولے . آگریز به خپلخبری به ان آنگریز کی کولے . آگریز به خپلخبری به ان آنگریز کی کور به فرانسیسی به دران په فرانسیسی بی دران په فرانسیسی کی توجان سر و تکرچر دواهه د کبن جواب در کر . تومینی کی توجان سر و تکرچر دواهه د پویل په دُبه به پوهیدل بود فپلی دُران د اوچت دالی خودلو دران که کورلے .

گویا په دخی مختصر مجلس کښ صغو کی دا اوښو دلد چېدمونېدکه خپل توم عنهمند نواډ و رنو په من موقعه کښ و د خپل ژبی دعن ت او او چټ والی خیال ساتو د او تو څو چېر باسکل مجبودید پو د بل ژبی ته د کواښ نه کود د د دی په مقابله کښ چه مونو چه کان شرد کود و د نوحیوات پا تے شو تحکه چېر د خپلی د فه سن موجبنت که میر مے مود سلوک د مے د او شوموه چه مودس دسی د کیښتو په غود ځولو او کیمند کوکې کونامی ندکود

به حدیث کن داخلی دی چری بی دجنتیا لا دُرده و ددی په
مقابلرکن دو فیا لو لهم دوخت بر دُولود پای به و دُبه بکاده و
لامون د بلانامی لنگ حیله به پُنتودا داور د و داخپل نوده
د نبه مود دُره و اخلاصه دو ذخیا لو نتر و بخندلد ، پخیله جنتیان شو
د خیوبردیونی کیناستواد دُعلی او ادبی دنیا قول لا نجی اد د
شرو بوئی کای نمود دنیا نوره قومونو ته پرینودل و پیمونی و
ده او دیائی ده محون که بیا خردخت دئیلویا لیکار ترشون د شران نورسی دنی دی د دخیل تونین مناسب به په یه
د شران نورسی دی د دخیل تونین مناسب به په یه

حوسيادان دائى رجرك خيلوخيالالود خركند ولوديائ بنهراد

اساند به مغرده کومه چردموی په غایوکس دده شوی دی . ولی نی چرمونید دخیل دطن قابل قابل علی کورو نوینیلد ترب کس وش نی چرمونید دخیل دطن قابل قابل علی کورو نوینیلد ترب کس وش نقی میرکول یا مغیون لیکل منرم بشکادی تحک چرد هغوی پرزه نو کهن داناست ده چرگینتوهای و خران به ندده ، او پل یکن خر لیکل هسی خیل وخت خوالوک دی

کرچری دخپل کان پیزند لو د پائ دامنووری وی دچر موخد دخپلر ذبه دنورو ژبوبه مقابلد کښ و د دوو و نونه ډیر په ادبس دا ټوس کوم - چددا کای به خوك کوی - آبا د دی د پائ به مم یو امام مهل ی پیل اکیږی - چره غربه پخپل کوا سن په سود نو اکمار کی د پنیتود کما بونو نرډکوی - اد که د اله دین ډیوه به پیل کود - چره غروم د و د نیتی برداشی او په چوف منتر به د پښتو يے منک کتابي پرمونو تر مخکس بداس ورشی . نوکه مرغلوه دی عم پيديک ته دجواد د دا في ش کبود دی ۹

كا ودونرو إ زّبه بدى تنف نشى كول بيرقوم دوم تله شا كړى ، كوموتومونوچ خپلى ژبى ته شاكړى ده ، دحنو كى ژبى ددنيادمغ ته دركى شوى دى . او درس ورس صغرته مونيهم خبوشى نوصبا لدى كوره چددا برهم يوه خائستدا وى دى دادنیادمقابی میلان دی رحمقوم دبل نرد ووانی کیا كوشش كرى ، اوكوم قوم جريه دى ميلان كبن العيله مستيا محى معذكه بهمنابي وكبنى وسويئ ندته وى خوبياهم ويستنة ئەوروستوماتىشى اودخلقودخنىلىشى.

> وكوم قوموند جرد ذبي ساه دخيلي ساه سي تريلي كانوي، و عفوفي دَجادو كونتوكي رقلم) پيلاس كښداخلى اوددنيا يجهنانا: قومونو باكيزه پاكيزه خيالات برلورد ورحُوكښ دخيلي تُربي يه قالب كبس وأجوى - اوغيلة كمشا صروبه دكند يحاة ويغ ته دخر سرته اورسوی .

عربى ددنيا يوه دوم و پوتى ذبه ده رجريه ټول عربستان ت دننادى سىماى دد - چرھنوئى بركيس خطكات تك فسردونى به دُ قُرْاَن شَرْفِ دليكلو دُياسٌ پرسىسى بيك كول رفوچ فوك ومهدمتي دنوسك . نوديرى ومرحى تيوى مروى رجه مهلى د زبو دانها شوه راوددنيا بجهتو توكن دصن لمتعيم كياح كالجويزاو يونيودستى خورى شوى رجرمنى يوه دوم وليوتى زبروه يدجائى تبوس مركوو بن هغد تبرده چهدنيا د ټولو د او مدنيا تر مالل دهده و اوعراهليم يافتله وعملم دودكرى ديائ د عنى ممتاح دی . آکلویزی دوم لان ذبه ده چرد شکسپهگوغویل سې هم پښې تيوس زوه د ولي نن هغرد د يوو زلوکهانل ده اوددشيا قومونرني يه زده كولومجبوودى -

حيتم زبه براص كبن دمنه وى او شرخوام ،البته چرالا يُقوته

سیکههکادی - اوکددلایُقو پرلاس ورشی نوکدمشکنره وی نو صوئى تويزموغلوه جويه كرى من محويد لينتجم دغويل والو منكبس يوترده كرجوى خهونو لائق خوانات ددى لمرقال الم خلق بركى به مخ كتوبا مودويئ نشندى دلوئى واده برتوينك چاپیده ناست دی اده ماید بدیری صوسیدی . و لی کرمونو فَالْوَخْلَقُواسُ مِم وعته بِدنيم نظر اوكتل - لو ذمانه مَرجا عبا نکوی مفتن ملام هفردینی جد خکوی ددونی به خ الا تتون دبل برمؤكه خوخ كړى نشيجه به اي داوى حبر نسل برتوينر مالك بوسى اددوى برنكدد سيلونكى جواوكزهم دددى كورته دادوان شى - ندبه ئى صغربى مى د ننوس كوى او ندباه ئى خېل كو كائن خانى وى -

تُك جِدُوم سويت بربود في ذبه إنب جمنت كوى عدد اصل زبان مفابلہ پیری حم نش کو لے ۔ادداسی اسی غلطی تونادكيورى جدهفرقوم ودبورى تام عمن خامدى وزقامون دمعنّعن قصنی مشهّوده ده . چرعندد ومره عمربی فرده کوه چه عرب پردموكرشو . او پوسهى ورلد لُود دد كوه . دشي ده خيلى ئىئى تە دى جرباسىدد يودموه كود نوبېمائى ددى چەماسى ئى دە تىردئىل دىدە براطفا تى الىتىلىم . دفارسى د براغ تشتن نه كى در ترجم دكره وددته كى اووم النتكى السِّرُاجُ واديه دي عاجز به درصبي شبه دبني دلاسه ونيوك شه . (تعنى غلط ده خونتير في سمه ده .) نویم م داد ہے چرخم ونیزکومو قابلو دماغولو تربرگیننو

كبس مضامين ليكاككناه بنكادى وددنيا نورو ديوته محاخ كوى معنوى كَمْ فيل محنت ميرو فواري الخيل نوم دَ

پښتو که خادما نوبې فهوست کښوادستل غوادی - نونخپله نيصله دِبيا فکو ادکړی . اميد د سے - چرځا داخبوی بودير صفی ښکاده شی - اوصنو ئی به ډيو ذر دلېنتو تر بې مهل يا شنی .

ن دُوطن دعاشقانو قدر ميني نشته د م

دا تلو تکے نسل به بی کا نوبی دمذاد بهکاوی شاید چرخالینی درونوه دا ادوائی بچرموند به بتوککه پیلینی ده چرده فی بید مخالی بی بین توکی در پیلینی ده چرده فی بیلینی ده چرده فی بید صفر به دی مقلدماللادی موحک فی نوخه به دصوفی خد مت کس عرض و کرم بچرکه د پینتو لانوی شاموند بها در موتل غرب در بی خوان شاموند بها در و کوی هم بوی شکوکل در دی غم فو طهردی چر بیاتو با نی چرن آسو هم بری شکوکل در دی غم فو صهردی چربونواب دچامبلد شی و بینتو با نی چرن آسو هم بری شکوکل در دی غم فو صهردی چربونواب دچامبلد شی و بینتو با نی چرن آسو هم بری شکوکل در دی خرن آسو هم بری شکوکل در دی خربی ای در با نی نادیختری کوی و در با نی نادیختری کوی در با نی نادیختری کوی در با نی نادیختری کوی نادیختری کوی در با نادیختری کوی کوی در با نادیختری کوی در

(دچکرکین پوزه سند ولد و دصفدندم به پُوزوکینو لے شرور

بعض ورونوو بهم داوائى جدموند لبينتوليكولوبه يعنى كېن د أد دو ،عرائي ، فا دسى اد كېكرېز كى لفظونله ډير داشی .خالصرلپنتولیکے نشو. نوصل ولیکوئی ناہ ، حَدب ورتهم وكوم . حيكوم خلق اسونه خالصديبتنو وي سنركهيونى نه دى خوروغ حم نه دى . خالعه زُّمه يه دنياكس بوهم نشته رحن زبه دبي ما لفظونداهي اوكومل زبه جد خان ددى بادرى ندادباسى عند يه لودوورخُوكښ موه اوښخرشي ـ لپڼتونل خالصدوه ـ نه اوس دُ جا پُهنتوخالصه ده - او نه ودانل دايُبنو رُ باء خالصدكيد مصنى كوم خلق جدد خالصى اوساده پښتوستاسونه طمع کوي يصؤنی ته دا نه ده معلومه. جرداً مَا لصلَّه صم دعر بي لفظ دَى اوسًا وُمعمد فارسى تكى دش درښتياداده چرختى كوموتكونا خاص دلېتو تكى داك . حفرهم اكثر د لورو دلو كى دى ر نوالاي يوده يخ شيود مد د پيتو إساى ، اَشَى ، اَور ، إلى . بديخ ، يتىرە ، شە ، ئىلد ، سمات ، جانات اوسدىي تىغوك والى يدولينتوخالص تكى نهدى مخوكر بهدينسا م پیختی. نودالفظویزمم دعم بئی دُحیساس پیشر- آواد، بدّ برم ، فطيوطيع ، طِلا ، فساد حبنان اوصل نه جوړينوي دي -

نوبائده دی چرصغونی و دا تکی هم پر بکدی او کدوا به خوانی جاشرع کوه اوعربئی ، فادسئی ، نجابئ او صند کی دنی خپل نفطونه وایس ورکول و نوبتو بهب د پارماح کرده شی د پنجکت کبن به تقسیم شی .

ددی وجهی نه خروانیم رچرخبود سے تاسو نه خالصه پُوتو نیکنی خولیکئی ۔ سُن که پولفظ ما آشنا دسے صبابه اشناشی کمن پودکی دسے صبا به خبل شی ، وردمبی ورومبی پرمُونو به شبه به به مواور دیل ، انجن ، مشبب آبیس آبیس ،سکول ، بتن ، لاآین ، پادتی ، بسکت ، کوټ اد واسکټ وغیرو استعالیل ل نوچا و سے چردادممئ توتی به د بُنبتو به بیکوکش داسی او به شی چرنچین شی او نه به تریله جدا کید بیشی ۔ ش دغه کمی دی ۔ چه طام پیتا نرئی دائی ادمی ایر بیشن ی بندی دی ۔ چه طام پیتا نرئی دائی ادمی ایر بیشن نه بیکادی ۔

زب چا په دنځ پرولو تړلى نه دى - او تو څو چه و منبال مادغه په بخوه کښى بند نشى - ز په چېوى خالمه نه شى پاتى کيده پخوه کښى د لفظونو پاتى کيده په د لفظونو په ذبه په د د پود د اځى و او د خيالا تو د سعت خواه مخواه په ذبه کښى و سعت پېدا کوى - نو څوك چرد پښتو نه على ذبه چوو ل غواډى جو د ل د د دى پودا نړكوى - چېځا تر به خالمه د د كه نخالمه د د كه نخالمه د

گدامید لوم چرخا د توم کلی به کا دانعیمت د در پر غوگوداددی د د خپل تغیق بیمناسب بردگینتو پیرینال کبن دخپل کلم ذکو قد داخلول شن ع کهی معمد کرداس کطور و

کرونان الاز کرونان الاز

جنتونه دِ نفیب دُسدواتبال شی
ده لیکلے حکایت دے یه داشان
گشمن نه ده بل خوداکشکاکش دیروه
دنقل پرغیشت آخر پری برا برشو
دے ختکل بن تیام اونیوه شایوالو
که دمری پدی مختلک شهنشاهی شوه
شایر نو په دی خشکل کبس پرشکادشو

دده قبود دد ښانه لاذوال شی او کښکل کښ اوسین به کوسفنل ن دګې الونسل ذیات لرحل همیروه چې ذخی د کوسفند الوپیونګیوشو حمله و د شو د د کی به کود د کوسفند ا د کله الوبه تقد پرکښ غلامی شوه د ککه یه وینو د که الوم دغواد شو

> دى كى الوكس كوك چردير الماد دود المالش او ديرينه تجريه كار وو

دیرخفه دَ امرُد به عَلامی شو دَعلاج پرجستجوکښ به تدبیرشو

در شکین کو دخل توم به تباهئی شو فرادی دیے دکردش د تقدیر شو مد اواکړی دخپل عقل په طاقت تد تو د افلاطون کوی غدام پښتا د کوسفند الوسباحی شوه کل د شیو خوداک سید اکړلو قد دت پوکوسفند جو د امزیصشی فطوت دا ممکن ده شیر غافل شی دخیل سر حوکمزودے دخیل کان برحفاظت چرانکادوی ندہ کہی بل دانتقام دہ دے اوس مکونودنسل برادی شو کوسفندان کلمظا میکی طاقت نامکن دہ چریہ ذور یا نعیمت ولیکن یہ جالاکئی او بہ مگانو

بودی خان نه کوه صاحبُ طریقت ده شروع کوه ۱ مزرو ته نصیحت

ستاسوپیریم هم استانی د آلبوییم کمواها او ته بیان اصول ددین کویم خبرداس شی عاقلا او دخیل سود نه کرور که او الاچادئ کبن بهبودی ده حوام کهی غوضرخار که به ادلیا ده تیری پنجے دقیقت کبن کمل هی ده جبرد اور د اور اندی این حال کوه جرصاب شی ادبیکا او جبر، تهد، استفام اواقت این که کم خافل له کمان نه کی دیوانه کے کم خافل له کمان نه کی دیوانه کے تغییل په آسما او نوکس بلند کوه به دنیا غرد کول یونا دا فی ده

شیر نو دوستویے شوسے له شکام نه ده دمه غوښتله لوه دخیل کاس نه

گوفتاردفریب دام کنی بندپربناشوده من هب کچه د کس انواختیاس د شیوئے فطه شالددوئی ندشو حجدا د هیدیت نغل له سنویدوئی جگ اشو

دُغفلت وا نعیمت بئه دلپسنل شو حفرکس چرکوسفنل ال فی کوه شکاس اصورو عن ا شوع کهه دکمکسیاه تیوه والے دغا ښواؤکے فنسا شو

اور ددوئ دره اوسینه کس کومرشو دکوشسش کولوشوق کی باتی نه شو اقتد ادهم اواده او استقلال لاد نولادی پنجی ددوئی شولی بے زوس دور کی ورک شد گزدلی بکبن پیلشوه مرضونه به شماد کبنی پیسلاشوه

مهم جوم دائین کی آخو خرشو دعمل مه مغد ددی کی باتی نه شو اعتبار عم دوس عنت اقسال لاد فدونه مروشو به سینوکس دد بهکوش سوایه م دهمت ترنه تساه شوه غویبان شوم به نده شوم دسواشو

په پسیاه به یی وانخنام صفه عسام مجاهد به مجاهد به داغانل کوی لهجهاد نه

پروفلیرلخیم خال کوم ایم ۱الیس سی

دُمريمانيام

سلسله اصلاح الافاغنه عس

. والى چەكانىدە داخى لادىتىم بەس بولوزى: .

نودگی په کلی کښ د ټولو نه غریب نصیندا دوه . په ډیره تنکدستیا به ک گذاره کین دیوه دی څهرنلا بانک وښت د صغه کهی ځولی پوکیل د "سامالو" پند راوډ د د پای میریم ته لاډ - د کومئی موسم د و . په

په ډده شئ د پوليل کټ ددغ

دَ پولیل دَ مور دُهه دد رُ اولوید و رُوئ خلیر به بی بی می شرک در اولوید و رُوئ خلیر به بی می می شرک در اور بی می تا بی بی بی می تدرد اور در ایر خود یکی ورکوی ۱- ورکوی ۱-

ورکرشر بودی سوی دی دختر شرخوری د بحک جوز آخ کټ کینبود مے شو سوی بحق اوونل او د بنگودوی شوع شوه -

ماته یا دیگی نه چدداد کومی ذبی متن دسے چرکرچری خدانی مکرو دبنی و خداد کومی ذبی متن دسے جرکرچری بنی میلی مکرو دبنیا به و دا نه شی . بنی می خرجی به الف، به، شی میم نه پوهیدی خونجان به په علم دفضل کس د مضرت عالیت اداما و اعظیم نه ذبیات کاری ، د تبی او د توی سینا به تمینو به نه دمی خونجان به د لقیان مکیم او بوعی سینا نه پوی ته کانوی ، آکوچر بوی صالحی تعلیم یا فتم بی بی د بی بی کری جو به بی شی کاری و در موض داش شتر ناسو واد مه خطا کو که بی خوک قابل به کاند داولئ ، که خارو د قابل به جاهلی مود دا خبرو د توکی اوککیدی ، د بوکیل به جاهلی مود دا خبرو د توکیک اوککیدی .

سوران دوله پکاس ده منهه کروخاند لاجرو دصن د پساری نه چزلینی داویو - لودی بخا د یوی نمسکی نیم دعود کودن نیوسل دو - په علاجونوساتری شو - چه چنولینی مودد له درکوه نوتا به وی جودی بحاف کورل دوغرم و ته به کټ کن کین سته -

دوئمه بود ئے: ما کول شم کورے نے ورلہ خرود کوئی کوئی محوم کوئی میں جوشاند سے وس تہ ورواروئی میں خولوکین فی جیب جوب سائٹی ۔

دى ئىلى بولدى : والى بچولدى دى خوتود سولد شوى دى دھلدكورك بوستى دوشوك بو البادكوف تعويمه بولدك : مد حد الدفار و لدمات كورك بقاكه دى ترسائى د دوبياك ننى بوسان بابا كد بوتى ، دود حدد تابر بوسلى ود لدسن مى دوسولوك .

حجججيت

پولیل غیب دکومی سوسے لوے وہ او دجهان کوم کوم دارد فی بوی ور برسیرہ کول برستنی شہر فی بوی المبر فی ودیت بریت کور دشندی نه فی جبه ختلی وہ ۔ به کرودی او دی اگل آوازی به فی " اوبه اوبه "کول . خودی به رحو خانه ساز داکم تروی وی ۔ بولیل به سکو داکم و دریا نی اوبه حوامی کوی وی ۔ بولیل به سکو شو ۔ به دی کس حفی باکی تعلیم یا فته بی بی خوادی شو ۔ به دی کس حفی باکی تعلیم یا فته بی بی خوادی شرستنی شرب کی اور تر اروایشتی اوجہ حال کی اولیں ۔ نو جینه فی کوی ۔ نو جینه فی کوی اور تر اروایشتی اوجہ حال کی اولیں ۔ نو جینه فی کوی ۔

داكموز أرمائ كادوت ليديت (دبوس بلامته)

اوظالم انسان إ تاسو اخپلرخپول مُون مو که پیده (خان سو) فلش دِمن د د پولیل پلام ته اومون ا کوه د پی تی او به واوره خون د شندی نه مو پکیهی د پولیل مور: د د پودی نر) داکتر صاحب ایمایی به جودشی و مُویده خوخل فی پسی نقط ستا اسره ده .

دُلکتو : د دیه ډیرقص ادغضی سن کا فولش ! آاسینیکو خوب اخپله دکه توی اوکړوکند رخوکی دلننی سیج کیدے -

او پولیرساه و که و مه اکتوخفد ذصیر و کورد اود تو او پولیرساه و که و مه اکتوخفد ذصیر و کورد اود تو او په مری با بنی تول دُونلی دا پریوس مندها موران که سوران که ستاید و می پرموید به کی پکس ستایلو مندی به کی پکس ستایلو و نورو بنځو به ورس هسی دسما اوهول اوهول کول او درس هسی دسما اوهول اوهول کول و نورو بنځو به ددل کښ کر په اصلی معنوکښ خجنه وه و نومغرد پولیل موراده و مخ کی تکوو - خا در د او درس ایوسی به کی داخستی او په سی به کی اجول عنوس سیند تول خان کی په وهلو تکولو جو بل کړه و سیند تول خان کی په وهلو تکولو جو بل کړه و سیند تول خان کی په وهلو تکولو جو بل کړه و سیند او په سی به کی اخوال دی درس سیند او په سی به کی درس کی درس سیند و به درس کی درس سیند و کی درس کی در

دسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم نوما كلى دى جبر به مود ويوكول او خال تكول دجا حليت د ذسانى دسم درم اد كومى بنعى جربه مرد ويوكوى . هغوئ به د قيامت به درخ د ادرجامى اغوندى - نوتاسوم اوكونى ادخل فى من حبك مه كوف أ

لیکن دخیل آنا دوسرداد د دومان برداه خوک کوی دو که که د حاصلیت نماشهودوده موریاس او درد در خویندی خودانعی درمنددی که معنونی

المراجعة الم

یه سویه! اوس خدد پخلیم غم کوی کند وا بهما اوکوم اولس داند ناست دے ورکل غرب دننه په کوته کنس بیوست ود چرد بنی داخلیم کی کنس بیوست ود چرد بنی داخلیم کی واکر بین و نوجیوان هم شواد غصر هر دخوی داخلیم کی سی موئکد ته ناستی دی مله به د پاسیل د نوم اخلی جبرد بولیل غوشی اوخودی مله به د پاسیل د نوم اخلی جبرد بولیل غوشی اوخودی ان خیاس به ام خابر و د دکام اهم و شوم بره شوم بره شور یو د دخوی د غیر موزیه سود سی سود سی شو به به د داویم و نوم د د بولیل مودی! بی دی دی شوری اوری خراویم و نوم و دویه خدماویم و کد دانی بود داویم و دویه خدماویم و کد دانی او در یمی به بری دادید و و

سرید اما ترخلدری سپودی کوی چه نه دِده خشه نومی خود او در ده خشه نومی مه داد به خود ام در تر او در چه نه در به قام کس به مو پوزه بویکری شی دا بنگی چه کورونو ترتیکه یک لاړی شی نوبه ټول کلی کښه در ایبی ډرک وهی و په در لیکی مودا و قبر ته اوغور کولو - د فودکل ذه ه

لهک دُه مهددانی واوریده نو به من به فهاشو منه نواشو منه نیک بختی به دا ترخدلان دنبای کنه ممافو مغزه به کاف نه در بی دکوم کاف نه مدر و کوم کاف نه مید اکوم کاف نه مید اکوم و

د بنعی په دیویخلی می کی دستود و درغتی غتی او بکی داده الی شوی سر کی دکت په با دو او گوو اد په پیر د به دستر به اودی خداده ایم د عند اکی یوه دسید ده جدده نب و نه په سود دو پئی دادا غلی د ده سریه سریی او خوبه و بیا دسود و نه دا با ندیخی و نه به اوس مو به قام کس ستودید او چی شی د وائی خرج داوس مو به قام کس ستودید او چی شی د وائی خراد به مم مرد شوهم پروشو نورگل سند و له درولید د پائ لادر دست دو بی کی توینه دا دری د

دپښتنوخېلولى دېم سلائى اودهى ـ پهغم ښادئى كښې چوټر د لې بسته دى هغه به ضرور شاملېويى ـ او د مړي ، بهغم ښادئى كښې مري ، اښام له خو د و د پښې و غوړ و د پائ ټول كلى خپل دى . سم د ما ښا مه نوگل كړه د ښځو تې تې په كټو نو كښى استى وى . د د يكونو كويكام و و د د الا چې دى دا شئى داخا تك يوسئى ا يه كه خا نك تش شي دى دا شئى داخا تك يوسئى ا يه كه خا نك تش شي دى دا شئى داخا تك يوسئى ا يه كه خا نك تش شي دى دا شئى داخا تك يوسئى ا يه كه خا نك تش شي دى دا شئى داخا تك يوسئى ا يه كه خا نك تش شي دى دا سى بولسونه ختل ـ تا به دى چه په خوانى موكى نوليل مرم كرم اسو يى اد كاكى ـ د ټولو ښځو په لاسو نو كښ د د تولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى . د د ټولو خولى وار به دا مى جام يايدى يې نه به آواز د ل غ

انسوس با دا موک و که ښادی وه با د مری پلام اوموس خو د خمه د اوموس خو د خمه د کومی نه تبویل و را ته و وخسوکی نی دخه د کومی نه تبویل و را د دا د کیپ ی سپنی دلته دخوشی نه تبویل و را د دا د کیپ ی سپنی دلته دخوشی نه توش خود د دی به نوش کاری داد دهند به به نوش خود و د د و می بودن نی بیس خود و د د و می بودن نی بیس د دارای شوی د دون نی بیس کول د د شاول داول شوی د

نوم كل عامى دو په حساب كتاب نه پوميد و . دوم بته مه دس تر نه ده چر غوم سود و م باند ختلى د عد سيتر صاحب ته فى او و ه چاچا اصل خوشل دو يى د ع حساب ادلكوه چرسود غوموه ختلى د ه ه و مكارسية تو پوه شوچ و نركل ها و پر بی نه د د د د ده نه بنه بيوتوف جوله له شم . خد د ده نه بنه بيوتوف جوله له شم . خد د د و نو كبن يوله . د د د و نوكبن يوله . تو نه په سود و نوكبن يوله .

نبرگل په ددارولاسونوس دبنبودا د به مجا له کیناستو بنبخه کی د دره عمددس د به مزکه ب حق کیناستو بنبخه کی د دره عمددس د به مزکه ب حق دا بویونه - کامن لونه کی په ژواشو - ای کشاور و کالوماشوم خوتی که به چنوشواد په پریکری د به که اود ه

ئب بے بچاچا خموس دانی ولی اوری ، دادا مونو به دود ف دخرنه پخور ، ،

جواب به دی در چا در کود به دنی سترب یکا دی چد منیب فرشته کی لیدا ی و سے و دُ زیه عورت بر پکاس دُوج دصی عبرتناک آداز کی آدس بدا ہے ہے چربی قسمتہ ہے کناہ بچید اِ جا چا د دلطالم قام دُ طالمور واجو نو دُ کبله اُدگی تکی پر ٹیکری اودان دس نه وہ کی

كيا بينتا مربه واكواز والمروسى كاش إإإ

عبلادان فاتحق

جيتيحينجني

د جابه بادکس

نوگرانی نن م دیاس کله کلدچردایا دشی وک په وَل زلغی دیاس په جبین باند برتی دی ترش سنوی کلیما شرد قیامت غنی شکاس بویی زیر زبیخلے قاصد مل مضجود اشنا دی مخت دیلے بختور به خپل کان بولم ستا په یادکس چونداشم اے دخشت داشر درکوه لیونئی کوانی تیویوی

آه د در به نه شی دا پوس نه جادی خولی م فریاد پرتریی عاشقان دی خال کی جریشه چرانادشی په نیم کنج چرس شرکوس ی داندجور شورونسیادشی د کاعن آکوی په لاس کښی لیترخالی چربوباشی هم بخاودی سما په ددکښی قدمونوسروه با دننی در به م ژادی د د یوائی دفقت نه چرازادشی

خوب خوداکم ستا دهجوسیلاب بوروداشراشه جردنفتر بانی دون به دا تلوستا یا ده بسادشی

نصرالله خان نقس دديريكال

ر کتاب چینجی

دعام اصصلاح مطابق دكشاب عبيني صفركس تد وى چرد خال نادى دكتا بولوسيول راجا بايده كري وى ادشيه وبرم است دسوي مرسشنولاكوى. داشپه *او دم طانعد د يوبيار في نيتجدده سيوم* دكت بولوبياسى والى ود دكاكتوالوحيال ده. چردا ناجورتيا د صندجرانيمونه بيل كيدى كوموتر جهردوش خيال خلق ذمه وادي وائي روامُعن جواليم د لابرداسي دمغيد وجواليموس يه جنك كيُوجى كدبه دغركشمكش كنس مفيد جرانيم ماته او کوی نوسویے پدا محام حض کبن مبتلاشی. د د اکتوانو دس که نه حکیمات غرمای مفتادی ی حفوئى دائى جدواموض دَدومل مُلْهِيِّى مُصيل كيوبي اودسيالئ به ذي العرد يونه به بل تكى . دكتاب چينې د سكول او د كالج په حكانو كڼى دیرموند سے شی ، دموض خطوی پداو موسم د دسمارنه تو اخره اپیری دی دلی چردا بواش لرة كومى هم نشى دغيلے . او دُ ابريل په آخواُخركين مرشى

مرمین به پوغوننو پیزیک ننی معنددا چرس به یک تستیدلی دی -سازدی چی پرسیدلی دی - اونو دوتر به کوری که به دائی جودی اوس دخوبه دا پاسید سیل صفا تر به فی زیه نه کیریی - لولو ادکی شپ که

به ن د دى مانى وى . صردښت به منقول منقول كيبى وددى كوائى به زمائه بس به كى مسمايد کتاب ایه دساله یا یو اخباس د غوبه دایوی وی دمض دوّه دم جي دي - ادله كښ د بياد ك اثر لا په حافظه نه دی شوے - باقاعل علاج او کمس برهایز نه بس دُمريض و دغيل و اميل كيديشى - ولى جرفه وښت مريس به دويك دس جل كښى خيى كيددى . بود حندعلاج سا ناممکن گئر کی مثنی عنت غت علامتونه کی دادی . جرکتابولوسین د کری اصله ار کوئی چرد مرتای بولی براد ککی علاوه ددی نم ټوله وسم کم کښوي که د به تسمتني نه خوال خير خواه فى بىياشى اوبهار يُوسى لدى كمى تدودشى دده تولوً تنلكى جدادوين لا به خياو تلولينيما له شى ، اوبيا يه وج ستوخيوداواليي شي . اوكه غواك داواليس نشى . لو دى ومند دمناسب تمييل نەبسى دىپريالۇمناتودىر يوف كىرى دىيرسە غيرجليس في الزمان كتاب :

د پرښوی کا لخم اپورټ نه معلومايښی سپرمهنيان په سکيند و حاسټل کښ د ټولو حاسټلونو نه دبات دو يعنى صرف يو ديم شکسه دی د با دا لا بنر کړی وو په دوی کښی صرف حغه يو ديم شم کس د داکم د پيني يغود عمل اوکړو او د کال په دوم ن کښې کئي سټې پيغود

اود نوکونی به نفس اونما به دُعا جک جودشو.
به دویم نمبو بساد رسیم شاه وارد دو - به هنی کبی هم د با من غله . او خکلی خکلی کمی کیستل کرد عفاتیه عفاتیه حاستهل کبی د کگورو د باجی به میکت اود لید بیس بابا در حالی توجها آد به دجه دا موض د بورخور شوی نه و و مخود دی موض به معتلم دعیل التیوم منول آب هوا دیوه غور بن و د دومولین کمیش د بر دو د دود با ساقی آنایش منول آب هوا دیوه غور بن و شرط دے د دومولین کمیش د بر دو د جود با سے شی آنایش منول آنایش مناط دے د

-: د المسد*ل وطر*يعتر: -

۱: - خوب دا وستونکی کولئی استعالول بکام دی
 ۱: - خدب دا وستونکی کولئی استعالول بکام دی
 ۱: - خدم دینی دوستانو ته بکام دی چه توشومه
 تلاح ودس ماش یا شطریخ کوی -

۲ : . مولین یه و ډ کئ ښد پېموککينې خودی - او ډ برنی اوبر په نمکی -

۵: په ماذگیری لوبو د ښدکان ستړی کوی - ه : په ماذگیری لوبو د ښدکان ستړی کوی - ه وکه په دی خود او که په دی خوخ زیات کیږی کود لاحود او پی دسالی د ه کوری د گله چرعلاج بالمش هم دُدی موض دَپای مغند ثابت شوی دی ۔

-: پرهسایز: ۱: ماسختن د شنه چائی بالکل نداستعل لوی -۲: د اول خو د د إلا دیم که درئی نه اخلی -اوکه چی د بلاس نه و پر پیری اولاجادی ئی وی - لؤ په گهرئی دمال د وخته د الاس چودلانگ ارسگی،

اوماسي ـ

س: د کو د چانو د ک و که و د د م بی د م بی کومی کومی به د پاسیدی کوشش و نه کومی . به حفظ ما تقتیم : ر

د د کتابونه د د المامی به کوټکبی کیکدی . البته د یو آنکویزنی افت به میزکیخود لوکبی شر اک نشته .

۷، به کلاس معید د آولونه دی ستوکه دی . او د تبوس به وخت د خان د نوش شاند به ی . مد د در در شاند به تو ی . مد د در در تمان به وخت د در در التر نه ای میدایک استان د در امتحان د بلا د خلاص کری . بلا د خلاص کری .

كىچرى بە بوس تە د كوشۇ دخېرو يە سە شانسى مىل د كولىشى د دوايى تەرغا ئىسىنىدى .

عبك لوُعِف دَ نونبار

دعا

خلایه ای حاکم ته انصاف مالدار ترسخاوت سخی تر دولت بشوم شدد خواشی مرایی میلا تر حلوا اود ادینه دَشبی مین خواش مکاراود اوم درای به بالو ترمایه مکاراود اوم درای به بالو ترمایه مکاراو داوم درای به ان تمان از ترمایه مکاراد داوم درای تمان تر دوی او او حلقوت تنک دولاد علیا شخص سادات ترد دی تعلیم او تر بوی و سلمان محمد و سلمان و

محبّت صغرلونها يسترغادى دى ديد دُحبنت ويى اير - خساساده اسويلي كستاسو به بخوتهودن دننوس د باغ دمكونونه و بختور د يام حوركي

> محتت لدادچتو آسانونونه يوه د نوم چينه ده . چىرا بھىدى ، اوكو تو او ساسبىل كىن كچى يېدى سى خىر او حا عنم وى . ادم خانفى فى أب حيات دى .

> > مخيت سمنك دمهاب دكى چركيس بنك دوب بتى يۇھلەڭ دنىكى ئىشى ،

داصغداب ميات دى عيرمعبنون برى تواوسه ژوننکی دی . داصغرطانت دی چر د نرهادلم لاس فى غين ندخيوى كول .

محبت يوخوردهد دى جرد بنيادم زوه نرموى عتت يوه خوبه ناجورتياده عيانتها كالبونتوب

بنه نه لويي الوحديه لارشم .

جراته لوی ددی دنیانه لوی میرسلترم نرفوك ملكوى دى او ناعفينوس مناكل دى او مركلوار

بيج به بيج خيالات او دغمولوانساس .

رُنُكُ يردُنك وم يَحُو إ او بنكى من توبيروني . حُد چەدىماتەكودم - ئۆمانەھىم ۋىرا مەخى - دغىولو باس م سیکهودی .

آی د امیں کِشتی دِ کی مه خوش - ټالد کی مه وهد و د به شرچردده م به يوځل په آدامشي د اى مان د يوى سلكئى مه وحه . مرة شه چر داجنجال خلاص شي

أكوم فتك ددويم كال

-: ہے ادامی : ۔

چفيل ونكوموغو والوذكى رستاسودا چغاس راباني بنه مدلوی رستاسوسندری ما دغدخوی ی حُثى مامه تنكوئ مادخيلوخيالاتويه نشركني پرىودنى -

ماشوما وكلولوخاخيري كولوان لومرى مهاراني عرص ستاسو بيشان مسافريم روجين سيل ته نه يم داغله د د ولول دنيا نر مخ س تعبتو ترواوت

شاعته

داستاولی ایے شاعل لدی خلقو نه زیرہ تویم د ہے۔ انجمن کبس ناسته نرکزی تنہائی یه دلس با دہ

ت د فکر به تال فرایمی پردت برگنج کومی د نیاکس کردخیال غوش دس ته و ایم ناس وا نه ده دواده

کلدناست به مینا نه کس نے ، مغنی ساتی اوجام دے کلدناست دعارف خواکس لدد نیا یہ استخدا دہ

کله ټوله شپه خبری پاس سپوږمی ستوج سم کړیے در که تل دسمندس کبی و کوه ح تقاضا ده

کلهسوس اوم دونرخ ناه برتوبه لوبه لعری کهسے کله ناست دطوئي لانگ شد حوس و مشغولا ده

کد بنی به عنم لولی به تبی جارستی وائے کد دوب یه حقیقت کس دقد مرت حل ثنا ده

کلددنک په تعبون کنی دسرمل ،منصورصفت دید کلدناست کی په خانقاءکس دواعظ غونی تقوا ده

كله كالد دشت كنى بي ترسي و معول چيد چيدا وى كلدناست به كلستان كبن د كبلو شوس عوغها ده

نه پوهیکم کوم دِ ملک کوم دِ مکان کوم دِ مسکندے میددخیال شاھین کوم حائی دی صغرحائی دِنتین ہے

محملاتهن مفتون

دیودی انوام خپل حق کنری بدی افریقه او البنیا عکومت او کواخلاقی البنیا عکومت اوکوی ددی عکومت کولواخلاقی دلیل دا ورکوی جددی ملکولوخلق دنها بیب اود علومویه درج کنس ډیولانلی بولتردی او د سبینو تومونو دافرمن دے چه دے بسما بان اقومونو تله نها بی دے جه دے بسما بان اقومونو وادئ ته دوئی د جنانج دے عظیم الشائی ذمه معلی به دوئی داود تا بیا مینز برون رئیسه تا کالی داود تا بواری به دوموه غفلت کنی بواتردی . بعض اقوام عام طوی به دوموه غفلت کنی بواتردی . جد بیال دیا دامیل فیم نه بنکادی .

ددی بوعکس یوه دمان وه چرداسلام صربوعالم بر په دی خبره نخرکولو . چرد مے بر دستعل ط ، نسیاغوت

ادسطو، افلاطون دغیره دتماموکتا بونو نه دا تعن و اد دی کتابونو او ده دی کتابونو کنن چرکوی مسئلی به و حدوی به بوی بحشونه کول د دغیره دغیره . سائیس اوفلیسف به دُدوی به با بناسی شخون به دوی به بوی بحشونه به دُدوی و به بالاتوکس خفران نرایستو به مذهبی شغلونو به خیالاتوکس خفران نرایستو اوعاموخلقو به دُددی عفرت لا نوم معم ددی علمونو به وجه ذیات کود .

دمنّال به طوس چرمونو دمولنا کی شم علیه الزهشه دمشنوی مطالعه اوکړو - به دی کښ مونو دمفصله ذیل احم مستُلو بابت ذکروینو -

را كشش تقل دنجا ذب جسام. تجاذب ذوات، (۲) مسئله ارتقاء رس تجدد امشال

دے مسئلوکس او لئی دده صغر ذبر دستی مسئلی
دی چه په کومو بائی نن ویری دعلم دیاضی او دَ
علوم نباتات اوجبوانات تام بنیا دونه مضبوط
دی ـ دکشش تقل قانون صغه قانون دے چه
دُدنیا تام خلق پری په دی شغق دی ـ چه دَ
نیوتن ایجاد دے ـ یکن اسو ته به دا جیببخبره
بنکادی چه واؤدئی چرم دا نظر پرمولنادو ارم
په خپلی مشنوی کنی په دی الفاظو بیان کړی ده
په خپلی مشنوی کنی په دی الفاظو بیان کړی ده
ر په اولسم م مفحدادگودئی)

جملداجزا نے مبال زان حکم پیش جغت جغت وعاشقا ن جغت خواپش مست برجزد سے بعالم بغنت مؤاہ رامت بہجوں کہربا و برگپ کا ہ

> ریره اسمان گویدزمین را مرحب

باترام بهن آب و آسن اربا د کائنات په خلاکښ مذکه څرونک قایمه ده د هی م مشال داودن ، ر

گفت سأل پون بما نداین خاکدان درمیان این نحیط آسمان به پوفندسیلی معلق در سوا

ازجهات شش بماند اندر موا

چون زمقناطیس قبہ رکینتہ درمیاں ماند آھنے آوکینتہ

یعنی په مؤکی دهم طرف نرکشش د اجرام فلکی ککیا دے . په دی دعبر داد کاکنات په خلاکس داسی آویزان ده . لک چر د اوسپنی په يوی آکمی د حرطوف نه دمقناطيسو نوکشش دی . لؤ دا کهره بر د دی کششونو به وجر په حواکس وی . یاتی دی .

دم أسئلهارتقا . وكائنات تام موجودات يه

خلورقدمونوكنى تقسيم دى .جآدات يعنى بدساه اشياء . نبآتات يعنى برتى وغيره جوانات يعنى المشياء . ددى خلورواقسة خناود او انسان يعنى بنيادم . ددى خلورواقسة بابت كنى دعلى أو اختلال د عد يعمنى والى جردا حرف الله تعالى د ازل نهم ماسى بيرا كرى دى ادبعنى علماء وائى جردا مرخد د اون د منا خولق المشان د لوئ تنى نه به جل جُل جُل عمر لؤكنى جلانو

یعنی دول جادات دوبیا نباتات شوربیا حیوانات دا در خوکس انسان توی د در تقایه وجرجود شو . دا در دسته مسئله در در ایجا دده دون و در می ک دعلوم نباتات دوجیوانات بنیاد در نریسی قایم دی نیکن مولنا دوم مم ددی بابت پرمشنوی کس فرمائی: .

أتده اول براتليم ماد

وزجسادی درنباتی او فسنشا و سالها اندرنباتی عرکرد

وز جا دی یا د ناورد از نبرد در نباتی بچرس برمبوان اونتاً منارن تا ترسیم

نارش عال نباتی ، بیم یاد اور مال نباتی ، بیم یاد اور موتی ان اور موتی این این میلاد کار دارد موتی این میلاد کار

خامسه در وقت بهار صیمران بیموسلی کودکان با ما دران

مترميل خود نداند در لبان

که د ابنوس او کے چر پردلینمی رومال اومدی نونحان تککیاه وغیره واکاوی :-سره ددی مقصل مقناطیس او اوسینه ده : م

مرجنين اقليم تا اقليم رفت

تاشداکنون ماقل دوانا ورفت دم میمسلد د تجدی داشال ده . ددی مقعدا دا در میمسلد د تجدی د امثال ده . ددی مقعدا دا در میمسلد د تجدی در می د ماص شفناکیوی اود وجود ند حل کیویی ، دو نده و نوع کی کیویی د انسان وجود تقریب افزه کالد کهن د اؤی سی ند انسان وجود تقریب افزه کالد کهن د اوی سی ند و د ندا و د تون ن سلسلد مدام دوان ده داوکود فی جرحض ت مولئادوم صاحب په کومو الفاظوکس داخیال ظاهر کردے دے د

بس ترا برلحظ مرگ و رجعتے است

معیطغ فردد دنیاسا بحق است برنغس نومی شود دنسیا ومسا می خبر از نومش دن اندر بقا

يېچونونے لولو سے رکسد

مستمرسے مصرنساید ووجب د آن زنیزی مستمر *شکل امدہ اس*ت

چون کشرد کمی تیز مبنیانی به دست مشاخ آتش را مبنب نی بس ز

درنظراتش نمایدلس دراز مطلب دا دی چدد تمام دنیا اجسام کن حروبنت فنا اوژو نل جادی دے رجونکد دفنا ندهخکس او دفنا نه وروستو دواړه حالتونه مونو به یوان کښ دینو . په دی وجه مونو ته په فنا اولهاکش دوّت نه معلو بایدی . ته چه یوماشوم د اور یو

دکے تاؤوجی ۔ نومونونا او داور لوکویئے بنکادی ۔ آگوچیر اورصی فی ددی کویلئہ ہے ہیں ودکویت حصہ کیس موجود دی ۔ لیکن دائسان تخیس تر ہوہ جا سلسلہ بنکادی ۔

عنی رویزسیاه پیرکنعان را تهاشاگن سمد نور دیده اش روشن کمندهنیم زلیغارا

> كاخلاص ككونر داعة ودولت دياع بس در

دُ أَمَل بِهِ نِيمد غُرَ جُهِد كُوم كَسَ دُ دُ صَعَى سوى بِحُان دُولِ بَكِادده عَلَى سوى بِحُان دُولِ بَكِادده عِرْ بِحُدُد فَى آمدن اوْمُ جُولُسُ دے

ته كەنن مىم ھەنىئە چەكۇم بىرى ن دىمى دوانغاندماتە سىتا صبامعلوم شە مىلىتى

توقه تقاله

والى چريوجولا يوملاسخرخرامات اينى دو. خرمگ بېښى ده ترمن شو فوملاصاحب بېسى جاعت ته لايد مولمناصلحب بېسى جاعت ته لايد مولمناصلحب شاكووالونترسبتى خودلو اوس به ئى خوددلو ده وس ته يوساعت انتظاد اوكړو. آخو يوس تو نه شوه ، دلويكي چرملاصاحب شكورت لار فير بحاني نه شوه ، دلويكي چرملاصاحب شكورت لار فير بحاني دلاوي . ستا تورا تلوس سان پكائى خرس خو بخوس سي م

طرحيظم

په مرزوکنی دخال شنه خیردلدایش کردبل فع درمند خوادی دل فکارش درباب به دود شرس به صنی کوکار شه خان به نور کوشیو بنکلے سابه دارمشم مسادی دنبایسترکلو در کے لوائش لا به خوا دَصرورت دَ بل پکاس شر لد اوله د ب و سومد دی می س شر جمان واده به ساف او دین عوشیاس شر تکید لے به ستک به خوخو واس شر بیا به دیک دیکلاب کلوکن سر داس شد تول جهان به دتا پارشی دخان پاش دین دَمینی ختی وائی دوه دُخه دی نور خوشمال کوه بخبل مان سختی کو تیره مسافر چدد به سودی آدام اوجی مکر تخم دکل خاور دکبنی مان دوست کو د حاجت روائی تل به بدل کیوری که به وخت دخی دت دستکاری خوادی کره ساتنه دخان غل مه وایربل ته لکر تیک که به جبین دانگیی خوادی به سرو وینو محان لوساسین حوادی

د اخلامی کشش داکادی خلی خان تر د مخلصو حمنشینوطلبه سیسیاس شد

لەقلمىر دىمىدىكىسىغىكاكاخىل دىخلودىم كال

دزی درج

كه پوه وسے نودخو لے نه به دِغو نه وفقا چرخپاو دمظلوم شهین پشان ته ئی وجل نومابر دُماشوم چی پشان وس ته دُه له ستامخ ته م په دوم وه لیونتوب سوه کشیا نادانه فلسفىر د نحبّت اودوى دى ب ئەۋادى دىردو دلاسە وىلے حُما دلى ب كەبۋە وى چەكوكنى ادبنكى تىربەم كوتول لىمان م دى چەددادە ستردىنتى كاب نوش شاید داسبودمی نهده تراسان ترخ ختلے يه خيلو وينوس كن داشميد د له لنبيل اسوں دخیلے پاکی مینی ماجو کد کاند لے

زه اوکورم سپودنمئی دخوادلسمی ترکه تا تنه 🐪 یہ پرخے عسل و لے ودکوئے محل لا له له ہ خطاشوم جرمعسوم دي مماضل البالر ادام كو

چستا نهاد انره کړی په چا عبد الولاقه نادانہ نؤ د زی ددم دہ سیاغہ برے ولے



دى يغردى يغريريه تازه شيل نه دے چەشىلى شوم سالەتا زەجىدانە دى دغلام يشان بهستا زه خدمت كارشم كه باه وروستو دى قبيب غه نياما نه وسے م تيبالوبه يه لادكس نه دا دلسم الے دلیرہ کہ یہ تا زہ فیدا ناہ وسے سيوبه ولے يه كوڅوكښ غپ غياجوړكره ک بیه دس کبنی بِ و لاډ خواس کر نه وسے ليونے به ووحبيب لکہ مجنون کلہ کلہ د جانات کہ خند انه وسے

دجيب لوجان سواتى د اول كال

THE KHYBER

Prom.: Ha!! What is it? Look Momus, how great is the crowd, how grand is the building, how beautiful it is all. Why do you still hesitate to admire

ful it is all. Why do you still hesitate to admire Man, whose civilization has wrought such wonders

that even the gods will envy him?

Momus: Shouldn't we find out what is all this about? Come let us go inside the house.

(They go in and find a room full of police and lawyers and servants. A man is lying on a bed (with two boys to his sides). They learn that the man first shot the boys and then himself. Prometheus is again crest-fallen. Momus is, of course, highly delighted; for Prometheus' invention has once again let him down. Prometheus turns towards a footman.)

Prom.: Killed himself and his children, you say? What

terrible misfortune had befallen him?

Footman: None that I know of.

Prom. : He had squandered all his money, perhaps, or was

universally despised for something, or disappointed in love or had lost his place at the court?

Footman: Not at all: as wealthy as you please, and very well

thought of; love was nothing to him, and he stood

high at the court.

Prom.: Then what made him do such a desperate thing

as this?

Footman: He was bored—tired of life, according to a letter

he left behind.

Prom.: And he had no friend or relation to whose care he

would have bequeathed these unhappy children,

instead of slaughtering them?

Footman: O yes, he had. In fact, to the person who was

most nearly related to him he did bequeath his dog.

Prom.: Dog and not sons! O Heaven! Heaven! Would

that I were a mortal and could drown this shame

for ever in death !

(Curtain falls)

ABDUR RAUF.

A Same of a second

SCENE TWO.

A forest in the Andes, South America.

(The Chieftain of a savage tribe of aborigines is silting outside his hut, surrounded by faithful, obedient followers. He is eating something. Enter Prometheus and Momus, disguised as savages.)

Prometheus: What are you doing? Great Chief!

Chieftain: Eating, as you may see.

Prom.: You have something good to cat ?

Chief.: Passable: a trifle of meat.

Prom.: Butcher's meat, or game?

Chief.: You might call it butcher's meat: a domestic ani-

mal, anyway; my son, in fact.

Prom: What, was your son a calf ?

Chief.: Calf ? No, a son like any other man's son.

Prom.: You don't mean that ? Are you eating your own

flesh ?

Chief.: My own flesh ? No, I am eating my son's flesh. It

was just for this I got him, and brought him up.

Prom.: In order to eat him?

Chief.: What's surprising in that ? And his mother too,

as she must be past child-bearing by now, I expect

I shall be eating her soon.

(Prometheus' face falls and he turns away from the Cannibal)

Monus: Now see the fate of Man, in whose defence you

have incurred the wrath of gods upon you.

Prom.: He was a savage, anyway. How could be know

what a son means to his father. Let us go to London, where Man has raised himself above gods

even in power.

-Excent Prom. and Momus.

(Curtain falls) SCENE THREE.

DOMANIA LILIGIAIA

London. Opposite a palatial house.

(A surging crowd in front of the mansion. Enter Prometheus and Momus, dressed as Englishmen.)

And kill his kind—a venomous sting In Nature's body is your glorious Man.

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Prometheus: Presiding god of Heavens all! Thy words on me do flatly fall. I know my Man. This moth on earth Will rival gods who flout his birth, Will oust from earth their jeering band, And rule o'er air and sea and land.

Zeus:

Thy woe hath so much blinded thee Thou threaten now my gods and me, Yet know, from pale of gods can I So strike thee off, nor low nor high. Thy name would ring. As cursed as Man, Thou suffer most the elemal ban.

Momus:

O great Zeus 1 O King Divine 1 O just and good and e'er kind! Withhold thy curse, and change thy mind, For who would plead the cause of Man If not Prometheus can. Though great he thinks of human moth, He does not know the sinful froth, In the hearts of men, that rule their minds. So hard the love of Man him binds. That threat will not prevail. Do show him earth to see and wail For bloody deeds of cruel Man.

Zeus:

Be ever Momus just and wise ! For, justice crowns thy good advice. Prometheus, thou shouldst go to earth, And see how dark is human firth, In which the sinful waters run. Good Momus would be your escort To show you sins that men do court.

All gods (with one voice): O Zeus, O most mighty Zeus, Right is thy divine decree. We, one and all, to this agree.

Man, the Masterpiece?

(With apologies to Prof. Abererombie)

tThe Muses had offered prizes in heaven for the most useful inventions. Every god, from Zeus to Prometheus, coveting for the prize, had invented one thing or the other, that now we see on earth. The prizes had gone to Bacchus for ware, to Minerva for oil, and to Vulcan for, brass-saucepan. Many gods were not satisfied with the judgment of the Muses, but most of all, Prometheus felt incensed against them. He had invented Man, for whom were made wine, oil and the sausepan. Worse still, Man was not even noticed by the Muses.l

SCENE ONE.

Heaven. The Panthcon—the gathering place of gods.

(Prometheus, ablaze with anger, enters the Pantheon, where all gods are assembled, Zeus presiding. The heavenly ushers welcome him.)

"Hail Prometheus! God of Freedom, God of Man.

(Prometheus amidst cheers takes his seat among the gods.)

Zeus:

Welcome, Prometheus! We admire thee, Thou hath suffered endlessly To show how zest for freedom can Bear all the brunts of circumstance, Of heavenly wrath and cruel chance,

But, why so look you flushed with rage ?

Prometheus: 'O my Lord, you bonour thy page With sweetest words and undue praise. But wee for me! My darkest phase Of life has come—My pride, my glory

My wondrous Man,

Has gone too low in the Muses' eyes, And failed to win a heavenly prize.

Zeus:

A miracle wrought, indeed, is Man, But turn thy thought to how he can And would, destroy each useful thing, the future is the sign of unhealthy mind and leads only to misfortune.

Thinking of the latter type deadens one's mental equipment and is inimical to health and happiness. A man whose mind has become the abode of sad thoughts and unhappy recollections is never able to taste or enjoy the good things of life. Society, entertainment, pleasure—all lose their meaning in his eye, and he becomes an embodiment of sorrow and misfortune.

The human mind is so constituted that once it becomes familiar with grief and pain for a sufficiently long time it can never be without them. It follows that if they are left to flourish in the mind the door for all pleasures and happiness will be jammed for ever. Where grief exists pleasure can never venture to step in, for a soldier of grief can defeat an army of happiness and a whole army of happiness cannot beat down a single soldier of sorrow.

Morbid thinking ends only in killing a man. Such an untimely death as this is the tragedy of human life and must be guarded against at all cost.

SAFDAR ALI GILANI.

Hope

From the depths of the blue sea a voice shricked, "Tis hope that keeps the surges beating along the shores."

From the heavens above a star shed a tear and wailed, "Tis hope that holdeth me steadfast, twinkling, twinkling, twinkling for ever."

The old dame earth, heaved a mournful sigh, "Tis hope," she said, "that makes me bear the burden of the east and the west."

From the green pastures of the world a melody arose, "Tis hope," it said, "that keeps the human heart, young, young for ever.

M. AHSAN.

and the rest laugh. And so it is that the school children anxiously wait for his turn, in expectation of a gratuitous entertairment.

He is religious-minded. I have often heard him say that he is one with God. Must be, no doubt, otherwise how could he give such wonderful performances? During the night, he says, he meditates. But whether he sleeps or meditates, nobody can say. He claims to be a Sanskrit scholar, and the proof is that in the class room, in the dining hall and in the tennis court (where he goes for innocent perambulation and not for snobbish play), in short, always and everywhere, he repeats: "Sita Ram", "Sita Ram". Before taking a meal he always closes his eyes for a second or two and then opening them with alarming suddenness, at once cries for a hot dish of vegetables. He is a strict vegetarian, too, and, on his own admission, never allows his bellygod to interrupt him in saying his "Grace before meat". In this respect, he is in no way inferior to Charles Lamb.

To know what he actually is, is a problem for Psycho-analyists to solve. School children innocently call him a "Laiq Ustad".

J. N. KALLA.

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On Thinking

Thinking without any purpose has always been the cause of many a mental disease and physical ailment. Some people are in the habit of thinking for hours and hours for nothing. They lose both bodily vigour and mental alertness. A thinker will always show preference for secluded life: but separated from society, his thoughts will run in a narrow groove and his vision will be distorted.

Thinking over political problems, social drawbacks, economic issues and on matters connected with health and population, science and arts is both desirable and necessary. To brood over worries of the present, miseries of the past and uncertainties of

ed nalaiq ustad by the school children. Poor Dobbin! Whenever he was found outside his room, a large number of school children would gather round him, all crying nalaiq ustad, nalaiq ustad. In order to get rid of this uncomplimentary designation he hit upon a novel plan to win over children by distributing sweets among them. In this way he hoped to bribe them off and make his own life comfortable. But instead of keeping them away he only attracted them still more because of the sweets. They had only to continue shouting their slogan and he went on buying sweets.

The 1942 model is still more interesting. He is a tall thin man with a head no bigger than a walnut. It would require a discoverer to find out if he has any checks, but the deficiency in this respect is made good in another way; he is gifted with a pair of eyes which are a little too big for his head. They say, he is a married bachelor and consequently mad. But his own explanation is that he is suffering from the after-effects of a recent sunstroke. Whatever the reason, he is

"Idiotically sane, With lucid intervals of lunacy."

He can weep and laugh, dance and meditate, read and write all at the same time—something which is more wonderful than the fabalous rope trick of the Indian juggler. His special subject is Mathematics and, of course, he has a special knowledge of the subject. If he has to give a lesson in geometry to the V or VI class, he equips himself fully with all sorts of geometrical instruments—no matter whether they are relevant to the lesson or not. One after another, like the juggler, he brings out these instruments from his magic-box and arouses the curiosity of the class.

But that is not all. While doing algebra in the same class, he puts questions which can set all the mathematicians of the world ahinking, and then come to the conclusion that mathematics needs immediate revision at the hands of our learned juggler. One of his questions, for instance, is: "What is the negative of $(a+b)^2$?" (He means to ask the students what $(a-b)^2$ is equal to). That is his characteristic way of trying to make students think. As it happens, his questions being too learned for them, one of the boys stands up and beats his breast, another weeps

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We must reduce the number of our starved and useless cattle and feed well those we decide to keen,

Cottage industries give employment to a large number of people, and if they are allowed to decay, many people wil! be thrown out of employment. The holding of an average Japanese cultivator is far smaller than that of an Indian but still the former is economically much better off than the latter. The reason is that during his lessure hours, he is engaged in a cottage industry, like sericulture, and supplements his income in this way.

We should wear our Swadeshi cloth, and should not look down upon our weavers. In this way we shall be able to consume most of our raw cotton and will become an important industrial country too. "Do this, and we transform the face of India and make it smile." Once again our country will be a paradise of plenty.

The question is who should do all this? "We". We, the sons and daughters of India, the hopes of Morrow, alone can fit together the odd pieces of the puzzle with which this essay started. We alone can make a lovely picture out of them. After all this is our country. Though not yet, but it shall be ours in the near future. If not we, then who else will do it for us?

Therefore all of us should get up today and do, even at the cost of personal inconvenience, what our poor country needs. It is our birth-right to be free and we should leave no stone unturned to achieve our goal—the goal of freedom from political bondage and economic shackles—alike.

KIFAYAT ULLAH QURESHI,
H Year.

Strange Personalities

Each year, we are told, a strange personality is found among the B.T. students. Last year there was a student, a square built man with a large head and even larger moustaches, who was call-

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India is an agricultural country, seventy out of every hundred of her people live on land. This is the main cause of their poverty. In England only ten out of hundred do so.

Now let us summarise the main causes that are responsible for her poverty.

- 1. Cultivators. Starved illiterate, ignorant and unemployed for a third of the year.
 - 2. Cattle. Even more starved, ill-fed, and ill-used.
- 3. Land is cut up into silly little strips, tilled with the same primitive implements, almost starved of manure and thus drained of its precious salts.
- 4. Cow-dung is used as fuel. This is an uneconomic use of dung cakes.
- 5. Much dependence on Monsoons. Indian agriculture is a gamble in the Monsoons. It is irregular, unreliable and full of tricks.
- 6. Far too many people depend on agriculture, which even under the best conditions means a lower standard of living.

Now we should think of likely measures which can remove this terrible poverty from our dear country.

First of all compulsory primary education must be enforced. Illiteracy is the curse of village life. All reforms are obstructed due to ignorance of the village folk.

Secondly land should be divided over again into big enough farms by consolidating the present tiny and scattered holdings.

More canals and wells should be constructed, so that we may be less dependant on Monsoons and the vast areas now lying uncultivated for want of water may be brought under plough.

We should look after our existing forests and plant new ones wherever possible so that we can get wood out of them for use as fuel, and thus save cow-dung for manuring our fields.

Our peasants should be taught to use improved varieties of seeds and modern implements.

We Indians are like a landlord with a big estate, but we have to ask ourselves where and how it is situated.

India is a country which has all the possible raw materials for making all the things its people can possibly want. The wealth of India was proverbial in times long past "At a time when the West of Europe, the birth-place of the modern industrial system, was inhabitated by uncivilised tribes, India was famous for the wealth of her rulers and for the high artistic skill of her craftsmen." This was the cause that fired the imagination of distant peoples and made them covet the riches of India.

Let us now make a little catalogue of our country's riches.

- 1. Huge population. Ruskin said, "Happy, healthy people are the most valuable things a country can possess." Think what tremendous strength and energy to make and to move things, what great man-power India has.
- 2. Animals. She has all kinds of animals from the elephant down to the snake and the mosquito. Her cattle are the most serviceable and we have a third of the whole world's stock.
- 3. Minerals. Nature has bestowed upon India varied mineral resources, which can enable her to build a number of industries.
- 4. The Himalayas. They are a determining factor in the prosperity of India. They shelter us from attack by other people and from the hot, dry winds of Asia which would dry up our vegetation and reduce Northern India to a desert.

In spite of the riches mentioned above the great bulk of our people are poor, terribly poor. They live huddled together in dismal dark and smelly slums, sleeping in a dark, smoky room, eating of the barest, their children denied education. The lot of our common people is dreadful. Such are the starvation and the filth and the wretched homes in which they are born that little babies die like flies. Infant mortality is four times larger in India than in Sweden. An average Indian collapses before he is thirty while a Newzealander lives upto seventy.

And so India presents a paradox. Poverty in the land of plenty. It is a puzzle, but every puzzle has a key or clue to solve it.

gold. The glow of the rising sun was reflected in the face of the river-side beauty and her charms appeared to have multiplied a thousand fold.

An artist passed by and thought, "She would make a marvelious model for a painting." A poet set his face towards the river and on seeing her said, "Her beauty can inspire immortal lyrics." A young lover happened to pass that way. The moment his eyes fell on her he gave away his heart and said to himself, "Although love is like a thorn which grows beside a rose, yet I cannot help loving her. Beauty inspires love and love enhances beauty. Love for her is my only solace. It is like an oasis in the dreary desert of life, an anchor for the storm-tossed ship of life."

A little later, a physician chanced to cross that way and an idea occurred to him, "She would bring forth a wonderful progeny of strong and healthy children."

Just then a child appeared on the scene and on seeing her cried out, "Mother, mother." Finally, a Sadhu came for his usual prayers at the river-side and said, "It is nothing but Maya, all Maya."

CHAMAN BASSEEN.

The Glory that can be Ind

India has the largest population in the world next to China. One in every five is an Indian. The geographical position of the country has given it a position of advantage so far as communication with other parts of the world is concerned. It makes us keen on taking our proper share in the ordering and settling of the world's affairs. But size or bigness alone matters very little. It is what one makes of bigness and size that is of importance.

dangling in the air. The stick meanwhile lay in the chair smiling at the great mathematician's forgetfulness.

Chapli Kabab appears to be going out of favour with our students in the same proportion as dati-nakhud is rising in their estimation. Bad days, no doubt, for Kababis in Arban Sahib's "Commercial Buildings" outside the College. But this is not due to any perversion of taste among the students, who still cherish the memory of the Chapli Kabab of the days gove by. The real cause of this change is said to be a tendency on the part of the 'Kabab manufacturers' to mlx an undue proportion of an ersatz product instead of beef—and perhaps of wood dust in place of maize flour. But the kababis need not lose heart; they can win back their custom by advertising "Chapli Kabab for Health."

"ARSH GUFTA."

Maya

The day was dawning and the queen of the night was gathering her flowing robes for exit. Trees growing on the river-bank were just becoming visible in the dim light of the dawn. A gentle breeze created ripples on the surface of the water and a stir in the leaves. The silence of nature was broken only by the presence of a human figure.

Day light was increasing every moment; the human figure became more and more discernable. Lo! It was a young woman whose charms surpassed imagination and chaste beauty of whose whose charms surpassed imagination and the chaste beauty of whose body and form was entirely unstained by any human devices for concealment. She was singing a love song and her melody appeared to have cast a spell on mature herself.

More time passed. The sun suddenly shot up in the east and transformed the lofty tops of pine-trees into a mass of molten

'You understand it'

'So' 'Now'

'So on and so forth'

"Isn't it so?"

"Well, gentlemen you see" (with breast creeting and a thumping on the table)

"You shee,"

'Comma' ... 'full stop' ... 'Comma' ... 'Colon' ... 'S' Capital.

Students should not absent themselves from their classes, without valid reasons. If they cannot help it, they must make friends with those who can hip the evil of fives in the bud.

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Our Accountant's chaprasi is a popular figure. He is so friendly with everybody, so prompt at greeting you on the way. But I don't like him, for whenever he meets me he drowns me under a flood of questions regarding the whereabouts of this student or that. I like his name instead. In fact, I love it, pay for it, and cot it with great relish. He is called Makhau—butter, which has become the classic alternative to guns--something decidely less pleasant.

The most remarkable thing about Dr. Hadi Hassan is ais overflowing wit and genial humour. Once he went to deliver a lecture somewhere. The chairman introduced him (as did our Principal the other day) as a versatile genius, an eminent scholar, a great scie tist, a second Bernard Shaw, another H. G. Wells, etc., etc. The introduction over, upsprang our witty scholar and rumbled in high-pitched voice, "Gentlemen, I am zero, zero, zero, raised to the power infinity."

You might have heard of the philosopher who went to draw money from the bank but could not sign the cheque as he failed to recall his own name, until he had run back home and ascertained it from his wife. Here is one about a great mathematician. Every evening he came home, he used to rest awhile in an easy chair. One evening his mind was so much preoccupied that he utterly forgot who was the stick and who the mathematician. He mistook himself for the stick, caught hold of a peg and stood we may seek to make our schools communities," continues Ross, "where individuality is not damped down, but fostered through social contacts and opportunities of service; where the distinctive contribution of each and every member is welcomed and encouraged."

RAJ NATH BHAN.

Crumbs from the Dining Table

Early this session the Darul-Ulum had become the Great African Desert. Lesser brains among you may not understand what I have said. Let me help them.

Sand in stomach because sand in bread, Sand in bread because sand in grain, Sand in grain because sand in air, Sand in air is seen nowhere, But in the African sandy plain, So our College was a desert land.

* * * *

Dictators are these days as common as frogs in the rainy season. In our college these Autocrats of the dining hall (I mean the food-monitors) are no less than dictators in their bearing (or should I say, amidst their 'bearers'). The rumour goes that these belly dictators gather quite a respectable following of gastronomists around them during the hey-days of their power—on the analogy of Hitler and Goering, perhaps.

May I recall to the students their class rooms where day after day they hear the following phrases and words accompanied with characteristic jerks, a hundred and one times.

'Well' 'Now a word about it'
(accompanied with much cleansing of nose with handkerchief)

Herbert Spencer defined education as a preparation for complete living and he includes the duties of citizenship among its major elements. The aim of education may thus be described as a preparation for citizenship.

Perfection of nature, i.e. making the best use of all the gifts that God has given us and improving them to the best of our ability, has been frequently emphasised as the true aim of education. It includes the harm mions cultivation of a man's physical, intellectual, aesthetic and moral qualities.

Now let us come to the ultimate aim of education. "Education is an activity which as concerned both with the individual and the society, rather the unlividual-in-society." We cannot conceive of an individual fiving and developing in isolation from society. Education has a two-fold object, the perfection of the individual and the good of the society. "Education is essentially a human process," says K. G. Saidayn, "a contact of a mind with a mind, of a spirit with a spirit. And again it is certainly a conversation with the world. The teacher is not concerned primarily with instructing children in a certain number of school subjects; I is primary concern is with the enrichment of their life experiences in such a way that they will realize their own powers and use them in the service of their social heritage." The school, according to Devey, can be a preparation for social life only in so far as the school is itself a society. The theory of education must take account of both society and the individual and of the two we should take the individual first.

T. Percy Nums says: "Nothing good enters the human world except in and through the free activities of individual men and women. Education must secure for everyone the condition under which individuality is most completely developed." But as Ross puts it, "Individuality is of no value, and personality is a meaningless term apart from the social environment in which they are developed and made manifest." The late Sir John Adams used the expression 'self-realization' as the ultimate aim of education. But self-realization can only be achieved through social service. Jesus also taught that the way of personal salvation is the way of sacrifice and self-abuegation. "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." "If we believe in this

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pect when viewed from another stand-point. The different views do not necessarily contradict but complement one another. "For our immediate purpose we may say that being educated means going to school." T. Reymont continues: "S. Brown sent Tom to school for, he will turn out a brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman and a gentleman and a Christian'." In the wider and less definite sense, "education means that process of development in which consists the passage of a human being from infancy to maturity." And again quoting Reymont, "the aim of education is to make the children fit to live and fit to live with."

The aim of education is essentially practical, not in the bread-and-butter sense but in a large sense. K. G. Saidayn says: "Knowledge that cannot be turned to use in some department of practice is worse than worthless. There is perhaps no knowledge which in its nature is of no utility.... In my opinion a system of education which does not equip the people with the desire and capacity to earn their living and to pull their weight in society, stands atterly condemned." But he is equally forceful in condemning the narrow materialistic aim of education when he says: "Living relationship between education and national culture and religion has ceased to function and therefore the general feeling is that education is merely means for the improvement of one's material and eco omic position. modern attitude of 'externalism', the desire to seek happiness in the possession of external things like money, titles and cheap popularity, makes us helplessly dependent on material objects, and in course of time dries up the rich and invaluable sources of joy that are embedded in our own selves."

Against the bread-and-butter aim of education there is the cultural aim. "Education should be the means of conserving the gains of civilized life and introducing the young to the achievements of the past."

According to Herbert Spencer, "the one and the whole aim of education may be summed up in the concept—morality." This view emphasises that the teacher's ultimate concern is to cultivate "not wealth of muscle, nor fulness of knowledge, nor refinement of feeling but strength and purity of character." The ethical aim is supreme here.

ed us of the glory of the great Mughals. On the way back we visited Hazrat Bal, famous for the hair of the Prophet (May peace be upon him).

Next day we went to Tungmarg in a bus. From Tungmarg we rode on ponies to Gulmarg (alt. 8,000 ft.) which is one of the most beautiful places in Kashmir. We went to Khilanmarg (alt. 11,000 ft.) where we saw a natural spring which is known for its cold and sweet water. We had our lunch there and returned to Srinagar in the evening. We spent the next day in shopping at Srioagar.

Afzal and Baloach started for their homes via Pindi, the rest of the party having decided to go to Abbottabad. We started for Abbottabad on the 11th of July and reached there at 5 p.m. Our return journey was also interesting and we enjoyed good sights on the way. At Abbottabad the party dispersed to leave for their respective homes.

KH. ABDUR RASHID.

The Aim of Education

Education has as many aims as there are people concerned with education. Each man's aim in education is a reflection of his philosophy of life, his ideals and outlook on life. The definition which will suit all the temperaments is still to be discovered. We may console ourselves with the old saying that "search for truth is better than the possession of truth" and that "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive."

Education is for life and life has different phases and aspects. According to Dewey, the aim of education may be compared to the summit of a hill from where we get a clear view of the landscape. The same landscape presents a different pros-

took an oath not to follow Ashraf again. The rest of the party, along with ponies and coolies, following the right path, did not find any difficulty and reached the valley below half an hour artier. When we looked up at the mountains which we had crossed, we were filled with pride to have triumphed over such giants of nature. But our difficulties were not yet over.

We were told by the native gajars that Surakhro, our destination, was about 2 miles ahead. So we all decided to continue our march and thus we entered the beautiful Sind Valley with its multi-coloured flowers spreading on earth like a beautiful carpet. The read was in the worst condition and the going was very difficult. We had to cross five unbridged nullahs. One of the ponies dropped his luggage and consequently we lost a whole tim of kerosine oil. We asked every Kashmiri we met, about the distance ahead, and the only 'reply was two—two—two miles. These only two miles multiplied into so many miles that we could hardly find a grassy plot of land at the approach of night, and Surakhro was still two miles away.

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We were all exhausted by a long and stremous journey of 26 miles, walking all day long. To our surprise we found Bairam ever-ready with his halva, puluo and chickens. We were thoroughly tired by now but all were satisfied that the labours of the day were amply rewarded by the wonderful sights we had seen during the day.

Next day we took rest, and enjoyed the day to our hearts' content. We played eards and photographed the whole party in fancy dresses.

The following morning we started for Kangan 9 miles ahead. We halted there for a night. Kangan is a beautiful place situated on the bank of the Indus.

On the 7th of July we started on our return journey, and dispensed will our ponies at Wuyle where there is a hanging bridge spanning the river. From Wuyle we returned to Srinagar in a bus.

On the 8th of July we rowed in the Dal lake in a donga, singing a chorus song all the time. We were forturate to have a good singer in Mr. Adil Khan and a good tabalchi in Sulaiman. We visited Shahi Chashma, Shalamar and Nishat which remind-

selling milk. Their headman told us that the route which we intended to follow was very dangerous as it was covered with snow and glaciers. He showed us a warning from an English man which said, "The way is fatal as my wife and I could cross the glacier only with the help of 25 coolies." So we changed our plans. Bairam was kept busy the whole night in order to prepare meals for the next day as there were very meagre chances of getting fuel on the way.

On July 2, our party of young and strong men in high spirits marched on. We hired six coolies from Sikwas. The march was very difficult, interesting and adventurous, as the whole day long there was fear of death at every step. Starting from 11,000 feet we climbed up the Sommas peak (15,638 ft.). We had to walk on soft snow for about 3 miles. It was a very strenuous walk. Maulana and I took the lead and were the first to reach the summit. Between Sommas and Sikwas the country is known as Jagimarg. On the way there was a little lake surrounded by multi-coloured, beautiful wild flowers filling the whole atmosphere with sweet fragrance.

Maulana persuaded me again to take the lead without the help of the guide. From 15,638 ft. we had to descend to 9,000 ft. It was a very steep descent. Maulana and I crossed two glaciers by slipping and luckily twice we escaped death. Ashraf was close at our heels. While trying to cross the glacier he went rolling over the stones. Our foot prints, unhappily left on snow, tempted Chuni, Sulaiman and Mr. Adil Khan to cross the very glacier which had almost knocked us out. Mr. Adil Khan attempted crossing after Chuni and Sulaiman, but due to his unwieldy weight he could not keep the balance and went rolling down the glacier and over the stones in its rocky bed. Luckily Sulaiman and Chuni caught hold of him and saved him from the jaws of death. After this unpleasant incident I heard everybody saying, "If this is paradise, may God not send us here."

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There was another steep descent ahead of us. Ashraf took the lead; Afazal and I followed. After a few yards we found the descent unmanageable. Caught in a difficult situation, we crept very cautiously fearing death every moment. Imagine steep rocks with water flowing over them and we three crawling along. So nerve-shattering was the descent that Afzal and I

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a pleasant picnic. Some of us took snapshots. From Baisarn a few of us led by Chuni and Maulana went to see the Tulian lake. Ashraf, Suleman, Yusuf, and myself came back as we were not prepared for hard walking. The other party was late and we became auxious about them. So we went back to Baisarn to ascertain their whereabouts. At 6 p.m. the whole party came back. Afzal told us of the perilous journey which they had taken to the Tulian lake. They had to cross three glaciers, he said. We, who were left behind, were very sorry for not visiting the Tulian lake. That night we passed in the tents.

Next morning we left Pahlgam for Liddarwart with packed ponies. The Liddar Valley through which our road lay is one of the most beautiful Himalayan valleys. We reached Aru (7 miles from Pahlgam) at about 9-30 a.m. Here we stayed for three hours and had lunch. Lofty mountains covered with pine trees, arranged in beautiful rows, provided very enchanting scenery. At 1 p.m. we resumed our journey towards Liddarwart (alt. 10,000 ft.) at a distance of 7 miles from Aru. was easy and the journey pleasant. There were buts of gujars on the way. For the first time some of us saw a glacier. We ate snow and photographed the whole party on the glacier. With Maulana and Chuni as our guides we reached Inddarwart at 4 p.m. There was a Dak Bungalow on a little green plain, which we occupied. Bairam prepared tea which we gulped down eagerly to remove fatigue. Here at Liddarwart on either side and in front of us loomed high mountains well above the snowline. A stream nearby foamed and roared. We had a pleasant night with Suleman singing.

On the 3rd of June, we left Liddarwart for Sikwas (alt. 11,000 ft.) 10 miles ahead. The road was very bad and slippery. We had a bit of hard hiking, together with our ponics packed with provisions and tents. The snow on the way was lying in heaps and mounds and my lively companions ate it with great delight. One of the pony-walas dropped our cooked meals somewhere. As a result he and Ghani, our guide, received a good beating at the hands of Suleman.

We reached Sikwas at 1 p.m., crossed Sikwas Nullah and camped on velvety ground. On either side of us arose barren mountains covered with snow. Here some gujars came to us for

A Trip to Kashmir

Our party of thirteen, left Peshawar by the night train for 'Pindi on the 27th of June, 1942. Next_morning it was raining when we started for Murree in a bus. The ascent is not very steep and the road goes winding like a serpent. We reached Murree (alt. 7,000 ft.) at 10 a.m., and resumed our journey after a refreshing rest in the cool, fragrant atmosphere of Murree. From Murree onwards the road descends. At Kohala we crossed into Kashmir State territory. We reached Domel at 2 p.m. where we had lunch at a road-side hotel and paid the toll. From Domel the road runs along the river Jhelum upto Baramula-a distance of 75 miles. On either side of the road are high mountains barren to begin with but covered with thick pines as one proceeds further. From Baramula onwards the scene is very charming. The road is here like an avenue flanked on each side by stately poplars. The rice fields stretched far into horizon and had a very soothing effect on our eyes which were habituated to the barren hills of the Khyber. The whole day long we sang songs in chorus and no one felt fatigued.

We reached Srinagar at 8 p.m. and stayed at the Punjab Muslim Hotel. Early in the morning the whole party left for Shankar Acharya (alt. 6,000 ft.), which is situated at a distance of 1½ miles to the east of Srinagar, with an ancient small temple at the top. From it one can have a clear panoramic view of Srinagar, the Dal, the Maharaja's palace, and the Mughal gardens lying on its skirts.

The stay in the Hotel was inconvenient as well as expensive. So we shifted to a house-boat where we could get a good deal of swimming in the Jhelum.

On the 30th of June we started for Pahlgam (alt. 7,000 ft.), 60 miles from Srinagar. On the way we visited Achabal garden which is more beautiful and lovelier than the Shalamar and the Nasim Bagh. Pahlgam is a nice place with its extensive meadowy plateaus, and air laden with pine-fragrance. We camped on a grassy patch of land on the bank of the Ladar for two days. Here we enjoyed pony rides. Next we went to Baisarn and had

come from the East; and it ill behoves us to inherit only their books, without translating their precepts into action:—

"Let thy life be gentle so that if thou shouldst slip,

The angels might rush to sustain thee with their prayers.

Therefore, I venture to think that if these three principles were actually enforced in our educational institutions then the result would be a marvellous synthesis of Reason and Religion, of Gnosis and Knowledge, and of the mens sana in corpore sano. And then the imperative call for the creative, the productive, the constructive intellect will have been answered.

Truly, gentlemen, you are the architects of your homelands of tomorrow, and ore aspect as it were of your architectural skill is this new Cunningham Khyber Union Hall, which is associated with the name of your illustrious Governor, my esteemed friend, His Excellency Sir George Cunningham. This friend of the friendless, this man of vision and imagination, this true patron of learning, this sincere supporter of your College, has, by his administrative skill maintained harmony in the Province, and by his deep regard for scholarship lent his sympathy and his name to this magnificent Hall which it is now my proud privilege to open.

The East has always believed that an unknown hand will arise to work miracles. Behold how that miracle has been wrought, and how our dreams have been realised.

And now, gentlemen, I tender you once more my grateful thanks, and I assure you I shall always cherish the honour of having been called upon to open the CUNNINGHAM KHYBER UNION HALL.

I wish the Islamia College the best fortune and every prosperity.

and habits, and even the aims and ideals of a nation, for all these are the immediate derivatives of education; and even as education is the soul of a nation, so should this soul be sublimated in the cleansing fire of religious instruction. The world was created a paradise, but man has made it a desert. In a remarkable passage, the poet Nizami says:—

"Traverse His path without feet; behold His lustre without eyes,

Hearken unto Him without ears, and drink to Him without lips."

And how have we interpreted this lofty concept? Alas, by becoming all feet, all eyes, all ears and all lips. The distortion has been total, and the inevitable consequence followed. Islam, which at first had neither the strength of numbers nor of materials, but even so spread from Spain to India, is now parcelled out into a congeries of separate units lacking cohesion or cooperation. Therefore, it is a matter of faith with me that religious instruction should constitute the basis of all our educational experiments; and nothing has given me greater pleasure than to see that in this great College of yours, you see eye to eye with me in your absolute insistence on religious training and instruction.

The second cardinal principle of our education should be the imparting of physical training and culture. Weak and fragile bedies cannot endure the storm and stress of Life's competition. He who strives secures the prize; and striving demands physical energy. Man should be masculine. And it is a source of great satisfaction to me to see all these happy, healthy faces of the young men of your College who have answered the call of games, sports and athletics.

The third and final educational principle is the inculcation of ethical culture and of the faculty of thinking. Man is man by virtue of his mind and intellect. Good breeding is one thing; mere book knowledge is another. And material progress is different from culture and manners. The two of the world's greatest authorities on Ethics, Nasiruddin and Jalaluddin, both

.We now request Your Highness to open the CUNNING-HAM KHYBER UNION HALL.

We beg to remain, Your Highness's obedient servants. Members of the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulum-i-Islamia-e-Sarhad.

The 2nd December, 1942.

Ideals of Education

(Being His Highness The Nawab of Bohpal's Reply to the Address Presented at the Islamia College, Peshawar, on 2nd December 1942.)

Let me first express my grateful thanks for your kind hospitality. I am positive that love and affection, though aesthetic emotions, are subservient to the physical law of action and reaction; wherefore even as your love for me hath no measure, my love for you is equally extremely great. God willing, these ties of cordiality will emerge all the stronger when submitted to the inexorable test of time.

"Perishable is every edifice that you see, Save the edifice of love which is imperishable."

And to the best of my ability it shall always be my endeavour to be of some service to you; and I am deeply grateful to Providence seeing how your affairs have thrived and how the calyx of your endeavour has now blossomed into the flower of Beauty.

Gentlemen, Education is a comprehensive word which embraces not only educational institutions and text-books, but ranges also over the wide field of training and culture, discipline

prizes, medals, trophics and championships. A number of Societies have been established to assist in developing social and intellectual life amongst the students. Of these the most important is the Khyber Union, the students' Debating Society which is an excellent training ground for promising young-men in the art of public-speaking and which aims at fostering a sense of healthy citizenship among its members with a view to raising the standard of public speaking. The Union invites public-men of eminence to address the students on important problems, and holds two debates every year, one open to all Secondary Schools of the Province and the other to all Universities and Colleges of India. Several of the Union speakers have won prizes and trophies in speaking competitions held in various educational centres of the country like Aligarh and Lahore. The enthusiasm felt by the members for the Union and the keen interest taken by them in its welfare have found expression in the shape of this magnificient Hall, the entire cost of which is to be met by the members themselves. It is only in the fitness of things that the Hall of such an important and popular Society should be named after a sympathetic and popular Patron of the Dar-ul-Ulum like His Excellency Sir George Cunningham and be opened by a great benefactor of Education like Your Highness, who is not only Pro-Chancellor of the biggest centre of Muslim education in India but the son of a talented lady (May her soul rest in peace) who had the distinction of being the first and the only lady-Chancellor of a University.

Before requesting Your Highness, however, to open this Hall, we should like to offer you our most grateful and sincere thanks for your munificent docation of Rs. 50,000; to the Darul-Ulum funds and permanent grant of Rs. 3,000; per annum towards the expenses of raising the College to the status of a University. Although we are not yet a University, we are actually providing instruction in more Faculties of Learning than some of the existing Indian Universities. We have every hope, however, that the unanimous demand of the people of this Province for the establishment of a University, as expressed in the Provincial Legislative Assembly and as endorsed by the Central Assembly, will be met as soon as the present financial difficulties disappear.

The site selected for the institution has a halo of historical romance around it. The College stands on the site of an ancient Buddhist monastery and at the mouth of the world-famous Khyber Pass which has played such an important part in the shaping of India's destiny through the centuries and which doubtless saw Your Highness's great amestors riding past on their way to India. The humble seed sown about twenty-nine years ago has, we are thankful to say, grown into a mighty tree and has borne fruit. The Dar-ul-Ulum now has the Arts, Science, Oriental, Agriculture and Education Faculties and prepares candidates for M.A., B.T., B.A. (Hons.), B.A., B.Sc., and B.Sc. (Agr.) degrees. There are 600 students on the rolls of the College and 450 in the Collegate School. This number includes not only Muslim students but Hindus, Sikhs and Christians as well; hailing not only from all parts of the "Settled Districts" of the Province but also from the tribal territories from across the border and from other Provinces and States of India like the Punjab, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kalat. The Dar-ul-Ulum is a residential institution and the Staff and most of the students live on the premises—a system which as Your Highness is well aware. provides valuable opportunities of personal contact between the teacher and the taught. There are seven hostels for the College and two for the School, the largest of all being the Osmania Hostel named after II.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. The College Staff consists of over fifty professors, Assistant Professors. Lecturers and Demonstrators, of whom a large number are old students of Aligarh and some contemporaries and classfellows of Your Highness. A well-stocked Library, the Oriental Section of which contains a large number of precious and rare manuscripts and a Reading-room serve to increase the general knowledge of the students and broaden their outlook on life. Not only is special care taken of the intellectual side of education, but its physical and spiritual aspects also receive proper attention. A Department of Theology looks after the welfare of the students and imparts instruction in Tafsir, Hadis and Sirat. Qualified Physical Instructors are in-charge of physical education and a University Training Corps is in the course of formation under the care of fully-trained Officers. Extensive lawns and playgrounds have been provided for the plating of all major games like Foot-ball, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Volleyball and Basket-ball, and our teams have given a good account of themselves in various competitions and tournaments and won

Address of Welcome

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His Highness Sikandar-Saulat Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Lt.-Colonel
NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN BAHADUR
G.G.S.I., G.G.I.E., G.V.O., B.A., LL D.,

RULER OF BHOPAL.

May it please Your Highness.

We, the members of the Council of Management of the Darul-Ulum-i-Islamia-e-Sarhad, beg to offer Your Highness our most cordial and sincere welcome on your first visit to this institution.

Ever since 1939 when Your Highness was pleased to receive a deputation from this Dar-ul-Ulum and overwhelmed its members with the proverbial Bhopal kindness, hospitality and generosity, we have been eagerly looking forward to the pleasure of having you in our midst. Last winter when a rumour went round that Your Highness was contemplating a visit to this ancient homeland of your illustrious ancestors, every heart here was thrilled with the anticipated joy of meeting a worthy successor of those great warriors and statesmen of the Afghan land. But the fates decreed otherwise and important state affairs intervened to postpone the long-awaited happy hour.

Today when we have the good fortune of having in this "Home of Learning," a great patron of Learning of Your Highness's eminence, we take this opportunity of making a brief reference to our humble efforts in the cause of Education—a cause which we know is so near to your heart.

This Dar-ul-Ulum owes its existence to the realization on the part of the people of this Province of the imperative need of modern education on scientific lines with a strong background of sound religious instruction. It was founded in 1913 by the late Nawab Sahib Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum with the active cooperation and liberal support of the late Sir George Roos-Keppel.

Athletics

Khawaja Rasheed, a University blue, captains the team. The departure of players like Bashir, our ex-captain, has left gaps in the team, but there are still some 'old warriors' in whom we have great faith. Some of the new entrants also hold great promise. The team is practising fairly regularly and there is every hope of our retaining the trophics won last year. We are sending up a team to participate in the University sports.

Busket ball

This game was introduced only last year, but already many enthusiasts have gathered round its field. We have in Ghaus a very active captain. He is straining every nerve to train hiscomrades. The team will participate in the University tournament. We have great hopes in Ghaus and his team.

Tennis

Chuni, the wizard, is no more amongst us. We are deprived of Anwar, too. Without these two veterans, tenuis would have deteriorated greatly had not Fazli Mahmud, the captain, and Zafar turned up. They are both trying their utmost to preserve the College prestige by retaining the Col. Keen Cup. Our best wishes are with them.

RAHEEM.

ed so abruptly that we could not even form our teams until the last moment. Time was short and the University matches loomed over our heads. In a hurry teams were formed, a little practice given and we entered an arena where each one of our opponents was fully prepared for the battle. But we are not dismayed. Success in the University tournament is not our only ideal. As days roll on we are putting on more and more of strength, and we are certain that in the provincial tournaments our teams will wipe off the defeats and return with flying colours.

Hockey

We won the first match of the University tournament against the Edwardes College. Our second match, against Gordon College, Rawalpindi, ended in a draw on the first day. Our captain Qazi Ghulam Mohd, was disabled by a fall in the first ten minutes of play and the team was handicapped by his absence. On the second day our defence line, put up a brilliant show. But as misfortune would have it, a ball slipped into our striking area in the last 4 minutes and was netted. We pressed hard but could not equalize. We were definitely a better side than our opponents but were handicapped by the absence of our captain. Qazi Ghulam Mohd, and Nabi have been selected to represent the Punjab University. Our congratulations to them.

Football.

The session began very late. Right up to the day of the University match we had not formed our team. We were helped by Aman Ullah—a University blue, Waheed—another University player, Aziz Ullah—last year's skipper, and Abdur Rehman Awan. It would be unjust if we did not mention our little left out, the 'Chinaman'. We had the pick of men but lacked well-disciplined team work, and so could not put up a good show. Let us hope the team makes amends for that in the local tournaments. Aman Ullah has again been selected to play in the Punjab University team. We congratulate him.

Cricket

It was with the efforts of Hamid a d Inayat that our teamwas sent up for the University tournament. We are sorry that the team received a rebuff in their very first match. Our boys, however, put up a commendable show in which Zaffar played a notable part.

The Dramatic Club

We welcome Dr. E. A. Pires and Mr. Bashiruddin as its President and Treasurer, respectively. They have set to work enthusiastically and have invited names of students interested in dramatic activities. We hope they will give us at least one play in addition to the one which is usually staged on the Founders' Day.

Nothing has been heard of the activities of the following Societies:--

- 1. The Frontier Scientific Society.
- 2. The Sarhad Agricultural Society, and
- 3. The Day-Scholars' Association.

If these societies are in fact as active as their secretaries in sending us reports of their activities (or inactivities), the sooner they are winded up the better.

ASLAM.

Round the play grounds

Years drift down one after another like so many yellow leaves in winter. The throbbing, pulsating life of a college shifts from one year to another. Many gaps occur in its ranks, but year after year they are filled up by new comers. Superintendants and captains of the various games put in all their energies to train these freshers. After a few weeks' labour old heroes are forgotten and new entrants step into their shoes. A team is built up, laurels are won, victories are reaped and the college once more swells with pride and throbs with activities. Year after year this process goes on.

To a casual onlooker it would seem that our current sports session is a failure. In the University Tournament our teams suffered serious defeats. But a little analysis will prove that we have reasons for this slackness. A certain amount of training is essential for good team work. Practice makes the team perfect. Due to some unhappy circumstances our session start-

The Majlis-i-Islamiyat

The College Dean has infused so much enthusiasm for the Majlis-i-Islamiyat in the students that the election of the Secretary of the Majlis this year was contested no less enthusiastically than the Union elections. Ali Husain has been elected Secretary while the Dean and Prof. Mohd. Aslam continue as President and Treasurer respectively. We have so far had only one lecture, delivered under the auspices of Majlis-i-Islamiyat, by Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan.

The Khyber Athenaeum

The Athenaeum, which is in fact an intellectual society, has frequently been the stage of frivolous activities. We are really pleased to know that Mr. M. M. Kaleem, its new president, is determined to make the Athenaeum, worthy of its name. Already a highbrow lecture on "the Sublime in Art" has been delivered by Professor Timur, and Mr. Bashir-ud-Din has read an interesting paper on "Intellectual Friendship". The Secretary informs us that the Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Advocate-same when he was a student in the College. The following are the other office-bearers:—

The Oriental Society

Mr. Nafisuddin is the new President of the Oriental Society this year. Previous to this he has been Vice-President of the same when he was a student in the other College. The following are the office-bearers:—

Vice-President —Mukamal Shah IV Year. Secretary—Saced Ahmad III Year. Assist. Secretary—Malik Tahsin-ullah II Year.

So far only one meeting has been held, according to the Secretary's own statement. This Society appears to be bent upon maintaining its previously record of in activity, unless there is some truth in that announcement about the Mushaira and the alleged invitation to Dr. Hadi Hassan to deliver a lecture "in the near future".

The Sarhad Mathematical Society

The number of mathematics students in the College has increased rapidly, due to the activities of the Sarhad Mathematical Society. No meeting has been held so far this year, and hence there is nothing to report about it except that Qazi Mohd. Afzal VI Year has been selected its Secretary for the session.

College Societies

In spite of our repeated requests we have received no reports regarding the activities of the numerous College Societies. It shows either their Secretaries have nothing to write about or they do not know how to write. The following reports are based on our personal knowledge in most cases.

The Khyber Union

This session the Union elections were delayed owing to some unforeseen circumstances. Qazi Ahmad Saeed, B.A. (Hons.) was elected President in the by-election and the remaining offices of the Union were secured by the following students:—

Vice-President -- Ghaus Mohd. IV Year.

Secretary-Abdur Rahim IV Year.

Assist. Secretary - Waliullah II Year.

, Librarian - Aurangzeb

Standing Committee-Jalal-ud-Din, Jamil Akbar, M. Omer and Ram Rakha.

These office-holders were installed on November 28 in the Roose-keppel Hall.

This session has been rendered unforgettable by the opening of the Cun ingham Khyber Union Hall by H.H. The Nawab of Bhopal. The first lecture in the Union Hall was delivered by Dr. Hadi Hassan, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon), B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), Head of the Persian Department, Aligarh Muslim University. We hope that we shall have many more occasions to hear such eminent persons in future.

The budget session of the Union which is usually a very stormy meeting was a rather tame affair this time. Not a single item of the expenditure was opposed, and the entire budget was passed without dissent. So far only one debate has been held, on December 13, in which students as well as eminent debators from the outside took part. The proposition was that "Hindu-Muslim disunity is due more to wrong leadership than to fundamental differences."

the following new-comers: Prof. Adrian-Vallance (who joined the English department in the middle of October and will probably leave again in a short while), Mr. Jalalud-Din, an old boy, who makes a welcome addition to the hard-pressed English department, Mr. Anisud-Din Ansari who comes from Aligarh to take Dr. Mohammed Jan's place in the Education department, Mr. Mohammed Sadiq who joins the same department as lecturer in Geography, Mr. Nafis-ud-Din, another old boy, who steps into the shoes of Mr. Habib, and Hafiz Mohammed Idris who fills the gap caused by Maulana Haji Abdur Rahim's retirement from the Arabic department. Our venerable Lala Abdur Rahim Niazi, after having taught philosophy for a quarter century, goes over to Persian as Head of the department in the vacancy caused by the sad demise of Syed Yusaf Ali Shah.

Of the outgoing members, the name of Maulana Haji Abdur Rahim naturally comes first to one's mind. He has been associated with the Darul-Ulum for so long that it is difficult to think of the one without the other. It is a consolation to know that although he has retired from the teaching staff, he continues to hold charge of the Oriental Library.

Mr. Habib has left us after eight years' service in the Persian department. Dr. Imdad Hussain who was on the College staff for a comparatively short time, has gone to Chittagong. We bid farewell to both these gentlemen and wish them the best of good luck in their new jobs.

A. A. F.

Obituary

During the last year the cruel hands of death deprived us of three persons who had a long and happy association with the Darul-Ulum. Mr. Tipping, who died in England, was the first Principal of this College. Syed Yusuf Ali Shah, our late head of the Persian department, had served the College and the School for nearly a quarter century. Mrs. Abdur Rahim Niazi passed away in December last. Our heart-felt sympathies are with the bereaved families in their grief.

session. This time the installation of monitors took place on the 26th November and that of the Khyber Union cabinet two days later.

In his presidential address Qazi Ahmad Saced expressed his determination to make the Union something more than a mere debating club. He regarded it as an instrument for the promotion of culture and for arousing the dormant talents of the students by giving them a taste for political problems and other vital issues facing the country. Let us hope his pious wishes are translated into action and he is able to impart some of his own zeal to the students of the Darul-Ulum.

* * * *

After a long struggle we have at last been able to obtain permission to start a company of the University Training Corps at the Darul-Ulum. Four members of the staff have obtained the necessary training and are serving as Commissioned officers, with Prof. S. A. Muttalib as the Commandant. A large number of boys have volunteered as cadets and their training has started in right earnest under Captain Cook, the adjutant. The rifle range will be ready for practice shortly. We have every hope that with the training so obtained by our boys, more and more of them will get into the fighting forces as Commissioned officers, and further improve the already glorious record of their alma mater in war services.

* * * *

This year our academic session started in the middle of the holy month of Ramzan. The 'Idul-Fitr was celebrated by most of the students by going to their village homes, as usual. The majority of the staff, however, stayed in the College. The Idul-Azha came off in December when the fear of the approaching 'test' examination (which started on the 28th December) had confined most of the boys to their rooms. It was the staff's turn now to go home to celebrate the 'Id.

* * * *

This year, too, like its predecessor, has seen many changes in the College staff. Such changes are not always to be regretted. They are both inevitable in a large and growing institution like ours, and desirable in asmuchas they infuse new and energetic blood in the college life. We extend a hearty welcome to

function which gives us an opportunity to meet prominent public men of the Province, or the arrival of an eminent visitor from outside with its attendant spate of parties and dinners—is all the more welcome, according to the well-known psychological experience that pleasure is doubly appreciated when it follows pain.

This session we may be said to have made a good start with a visit from an eminent son of India—Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir Feroze addressed the College on the 9th October, 1942 in Urdu—a refreshing departure from the normal practice on such occasions. The most striking feature of Sir Feroze's speech was its emphasis on truth, courage and willingness to abide by the Ijma-e-Ummat as guiding principles for the Muslim youth.

On the 2nd December we had the privilege of receiving His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, the ruler of the second Muslim State in India. His Highness was accorded a rousing reception.

In an address of welcome (printed elsewhere) presented to His Highness by our Honorary Secretary, K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, on behalf of the Council of Management, a glowing tribute was paid to the traditional association of the House of Bhopal with the promotion of Muslim education. The address referred to the activities of the Darul-Ulum in the various academic fields and thanked His Highness for the munificent donation he had made on a previous occasion.

His Highness' reply (which we are publishing elsewhere) was most illuminating and thought-provoking. It expressed His Highness' delight at the happy mixture of the physical, mental and moral ideals of education found at the Darul-Ulum.

His Highness then proceeded to perform the opening ceremony of the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall and later on attended a tea-party in the Cricket lawn at which over 500 distinguished guests, prominent public men, high officials and others were present.

His Highness has been pleased to make another princely donation of Rs. twenty thousand to the College, for which we sincerely thank him.

The installation of proctorial and hostel monitors and of the Khyber Union cabinet are two of the important College functions which are celebrated with due ceremony in the beginning of each contact, cajoling and notices all fail to attract articles from the students of the Darul-Ulum, and the poor editors are ultimately driven to write out the magazine instead of editing it. with this situation we begin to suspect that either the minds of our students have gone sterile, or else their attention is constantly occupied with other attractions of the college life. But it is utterly beyond our comprehension that when even the busiest of men can find time to write articles and even books, why should the students of Darul-Ulum find it difficult to write an article once a term. Perhaps, they fear the W.P.B. or think of editors as bug-bears or look upon the whole magazine as some unearthly affair in which they are sure they cannot find any place. We assure them that we welcome contributions and try our best to find a place for them in the magazine. students come forward; perhaps there may be many among them who are fighting shy now, but whom a glorious literary future awaits:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of the ocean bear."

We cannot help adding a word about the secretaries of the various sports and college societies. These worthies never care to send in their reports for publication in the Khyber punctually. How amazing it is that those who are quick as lightning in playfields, in holding teas and in arranging debates should be found so slow and reluctant in scribbling even a few words about their activities. How long they would persist in their obstinacy and how long we would fret and fume against them! Let them shake hands with us and be so good as not to give us another occasion to complain.

RAUF.

College Notes

Life in a residential institution like ours which happens to be situated at a considerable distance from the town tends to smack of dismal monotony. But it is precisely for this reason that a break in the normal routine—whether it be in the form of an exciting sports duel between the old rivals, or a grand College if it continues to be an anglicised model of the anachronistic Indian maktabs which teach medicine, astronomy and logic to Indian students in the language of Arabia.

A. A. F.

EDITORIAL

The year 1942 slid past, while we were fighting against our arch-enemy—the phantom of examination. It has been a year of hopes and serrows, of joys and regrets—a year of sweet memories and sad events. Our mixed feelings towards it are most exquisitely expressed by a poet:

"Orphan hours, the year is dead, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours, smile instead, For the year is but asleep; See it smiles, as it is sleeping, Mocking your untimely weeping."

Let us not look back towards it, and 'forget the dead, the past.' But the future too has few sweet smiles in store for us. For, there again are the examinations and there, too; the lengthening shadows of the war. Both past and future are our fears. So let us forget them, live in the present and sing with Browning:

"God's in His Heaven All's right with the world."

This issue of the Khyber is appearing rather late due to circumstances outside our control. Appointments to the editorial board were delayed till the end of November and by that time the ghost of the examination was already looming large before the students. Articles came in very slowly and but for the persistent efforts of the editorial staff the issue might never have seen the light of day.

Frankly speaking, we are not entirely satisfied with the standard and number of the contributions we receive. Personal

institution is still judged by the number of B.A.'s and M.A.'s passing out of it every year, even if these ahumni are unable to earn an honest evening's meal by their own efforts!

But that is not the only indictment against our universities. An unnecessary and appalling waste of time, money and energy is being incurred in making students learn an alien language which the great majority of them can never hope to master and without which they could have done equally well in acquiring knowledge and culture. I have not been very long in the teaching profession, but I have been long enough in it to realize the sheer absurdity of making students learn an analytical subject through the medium of a difficult, foreign language. Every day I waste three-fourths of my time in making my students familiar with foreign expressions and terminology, and they probably waste nine-tenths of their time in memorizing definitions in a foreign language. I feel I could teach them far more of economics in Urdu in just one half of the time I spend now in fruitless repetitions in English, while they would probably learn it ten times better and feel far more interested in it, if the bogey of writing answers in a foreign language were removed.

Some three years back the teachers of economics in the Punjab University unanimously passed a resolution asking the University to allow the teaching of economics in Urdu. But a University which had until only the other day thought that Indian students could understand Arabic and Persian and Urdu and Pushtu through the medium of English much better than through Urdu, was evidently in no hurry to see reason. The result is that Indian students wishing to learn economics have to learn English first before they can hope to pass an examination in economics. And thus it happens that the dual task of the teacher of economics (as of other subjects) to teach both English and economics, rather more English than economics, continues. He fumbles and fumes in his place, and the students who have to swallow definition after definition like bitter pills fumble and fume in their place.

Not that there is any lack of precedents. The case of Osmania University and the more recent decision of Lucknow University both point to the maxim that where there is a will there is a way. But a University which expects Frontier students to have first-hand knowledge of the Punjab agriculture, instead of the agriculture of their own Province, can hardly be blamed

graces and lacking the aptitude for culture. It was denied higher education, representative institutions, and even the regular, ordinary law of the land, because it was considered unworthy of them. Within the Province itself, local fends, suspicion of the ferangi and dare-devil adventures were regarded as more important than schooling. Caught between these two mill-stones, the education of the Province remained neglected for another decade.

Then came a few visionaries on the scene. They realised how grossly erroneous both these views were, and yet they were fully conscious of their respective strength. They felt that sooner or later even this backwater of civilisation had to fall into line with the rest of British India, and that a policy of 'do-nothing' in respect of education was undesirable even from the narrow official and administrative view-point. But, at the same time, like true realists, they could not shut their eyes to the glaring fact of an hostile public opinion to a scholastic type of western education. The founding of the Darul-Ulum-e-Islamia-i-Sarhad thirty years ago under the collaboration of the late Sir Abdul Qayum and the late Sir George Roose-Keppel was a compromise between the two conflicting views, and it remains so to this day.

Meanwhile, public opinion, here as elsewhere, has undergone a tremendous change. The old distrust of ferangi education has largely vanished, the maktabs attached to mosques are putting up their shutters, and there is a pronounced opposition to purely vernacular schools. But that is not all. There is a widespread clamour against the very fundaments of the existing system of education, a clamour which rose to its highest pitch during the 'thirties when educated unemployment had assumed very serious proportions and was becoming a menace to the entire social order.

The war has ended unemployment for the time being. Consequently, critics of the educational system are also silenced temporarily. But this state of affairs is not likely to last ad infinitum. As soon as normal conditions return, we shall find a vast floating mass of demobilised educated youngmenn who cannot be absorbed in suitable employments on account of their faulty education. In the meantime, our Colleges and Universities continue to turn out baboos on mass production lines, unrealistically adamant in their unwillingness to take heed of the menace of ultimate unemployment, and its attendant political and social dangers, ahead. What is worse, the success of an



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Education-A Retrospect and A Vision

When the twentieth century dawned, amidst the clash of the rival civilizations of the East and the West, India was experiencing the throes of a rebirth. The new India with her modern industry, large smoky cities, universities, baboo loags and representative institutions was yet to be born. The triumph of modernity over medievalism remained to be seen, and charkha and the bullock-cart still held the field. Muslim India was only slowly recovering from the rude shock it had received in 1857, and in spite of the strenuous efforts and persuasions of men like the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had not entirely reconciled itself to the new order. The consciousness of the change and the inevitable necessity for submitting to it had caught the imagination of but a few, and the universal prejudice against the 'un-Godly western education' was slow to die.

The present North-West Frontier Province was carved out of the Punjab at this period of twilight. For a long time the new Province was regarded as little better than the roving ground of a ferocious, barbarous race of men unaccustomed to social

MESSAGE

You are part of a social system, a factor necessary to complete the sum; therefore your every action should help to complete the social life. An action of yours which does not tend, directly or remotely, to this social end, dislocates life and infringes its unity.

Marcus Aurelius, the Roman Emperor.

Coming to live out here after being in Peshawar, one is struck by the way in which the College seems a small city of its own, standing in the open country, a little independent world. It is, in its way, a world of its own: it is a community which depends for its life and vigour upon the harmonious co-operation of its members, and in this way it is both a miniature of, and a training for, the larger communities outside.

The aim of a University education should be not only book-learning or a degree, important as these are, but instruction in the virtues which go to make up a happy life for the individual, and a vigorous system of democratic government for the society in which he lives. These virtues, such as honesty and integrity of mind, toleration and a sense of fairplay, justice and kindliness, are fundamentally the same in all ages and all countries. They are neither easy to learn nor to live, and I should like the Islamia College to develop and foster them, so that as each generation of students leaves the College they may take away with them something which they cannot lose or forget, since it has become an integral part of their life.

•

Our New Principal

We offer a hearty welcome to the new Principal and Mrs. Scott. With their arrival, a new freshness and sanshine appears to have come over the Principal's bungalow. After having remained the abode of confirmed bachelors for years, it has just assumed the air of a 'home', and is resounding with the laughter and frolic of little children. This is a good augury, and we hope that the new regime will be marked by a predominantly buman element.

Mr. I. D. Scott is the youngest Principal we have had. He was born at Inverness (Scotland) on March 6, 1909, and obtained his degree from Oxford at the age of 21. After spending a year at the London School of Economics, he took the I.C.S. examination in 1931, and came out to India in the following year. He was first posted to Sind and worked as Assistant Collector in Karachi and Sukkur for three years. He was taken into the Political Department in 1935 and has since then been in the N.-W.F.P. As Superintendent of the N.-W.F.P. Census of 1941, he made a careful study of the physical, social and economic conditions of all districts, agencies and states of the Province. For a year and a half immediately before coming to the College, he was an Asstt. Director in the Intelligence Bureau, Peshawar.

He comes to us with a reputation for scholarship, firmness and sympathy and with a wide knowledge of our people. We assure him of our whole-hearted co-operation in the noble, though arduous, task he has just undertaken—that of raising the status and tone of this great "Home of Learning". We have every hope that, with an experienced 'oarsman' like Mr. Scott at the helm, the ship of the 'Darul-Ulum' will have smooth sailing and will steer clear of the rocks and shoals that often lie hidden under the calm surface of apparently staguant waters.

He has, at our request, given us the following message for the students of the Darul-Ulum, and with it we revive the series of "Messages to the Frontier Youth" which was started two years ago.

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عرضال

الخير كاسالنا مدآب سے سائنے ہے۔ بوجودہ علائے رفیک کا دج سے سندر ستائی معافت کوجن شکات کا سامت ہورہا ہے۔ دہ کسی سے پوٹ یدہ کاسا من اجودہا ہے۔ دہ کسی سے پوٹ یدہ نہیں ۔ '' خبر ''کوان مشکلات سے مجمی طرح دہ حبار ہونا بڑا ہے۔ کا عند کی گرا تی ملکہ نایابی کے باعث ہمیں با دل ناخواستدا ہے اراد وں میں ترمیم کرنی بڑی ہے '' خبر''کا ایک پر جرمیش کیا جا جا ہے موجدہ نہیں کیا خارت بیں اضافہ کرکے اسے سالن مدی موردہ نہیں جا دہ ہے۔

دائے کے موج دو بعیدالات بیش نفر کو بہر کہا جا سکت کہ اشدہ پر بعکب اور س شعل میں شائع موگا ۔ لیکن ہم قارمین کرام کو بقین ملاسکتے ہیں کہ تعطیلات کر ماسے پہلے ایک اور پرچہ نا الفے کی مرام کانی کوشش کی جائے ۔

بهاسه باس ونومعنا من بری تعداد می گئے میں ا ور مفہون کارحفرات کی تمنا بلکرتھا ضابیہ کہ انگے مضامین بلاکسی قطع و بربد کے من وعن شائع کر یئے حائیں لیکین ہمیں امنوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کرومو شدہ مضامین کامعیار عام طور پروصلدا فراونہیں - اور سم مجرد می کرمون الہنیں مصنا مین کود فیر کے صفحات

بیں ملک دیں ہے ''خبیر' کے معیار برلورے اتریں ماور دوسرے مضامین کو ما تومعیار برلانے کے لئے اپنے 'حقوق ایڈیٹری'' کا استعمال کریں ۔ یا انہیں والڈ کا قب نسیاں کردس ہے

قری اوب اورقری زندگی کا چرکی وامن کاساتھ

ہے۔ اوب کی صح ترتی قری ارتقاء کیئے ماستہ صاف کردی

ہے۔ اور قرم کاحقیقی عروج اوب کوزیرہ کرتا ہے۔ ذمانہ

گارفقار کے ساتھ ساتھ ہماری معاشرتی ذندگی میں ایک سی سیسائی اوقتادی انقلاب کے طاوہ ایک ذہری انقلاب کے آثاد

اقتقادی انقلاب کے طاوہ ایک ذہری انقلاب کے آثاد

میں ٹایاں میں۔ اس ذہری انقلاب کا ہمارے اوب پر
اورادب پہلے کی نبیت ہماری زندگی کی حقیقتوں کے زیادہ قریب آلا ہے۔ اور حیات قرمی کے موجودہ اہم مسامل سے
اورادب پہلے کی نبیت ہماری زندگی کی حقیقتوں کے زیادہ قرمی ایک میں میں ایک انتہ کی میں میں ایک انتہ کی میں میں ایک انتہ کی ایک میں میں ایک انتہ کی ایک میں میں میں ایک انتہ کی ایک میں میں میں ایک انتہ کی ایک میں میں میں ایک انتہ کی ایک میں میں میں میں میں ایک انتہ کی ایک میں میں میں میں میں میں ایک میاتہ ہیں میں ایک ایک میں میں ایک ایک میں میں ایک ایک میں میں ایک میں ایک میں ایک میں میں ایک میں ایک میں میں ایک میں ایک میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں ایک میں میں ایک میں میں میں میں میں ایک میں میں میں میں میں می

الرامج تك فزل وسي كوشاعرى كى معراج اودا منا زليي كو نظر تكارى كاملتها ك كمال خيال كرت بي -

ان محد مضامین میں فرسودگی اور فیالات میں کہنگی بائی جاتی ہے مفرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ مم مالات گردو میش کا تجزیہ کرنے محساتھ ساتھ اپنے اوب کا مجنی کا و توزیع مُلالد کریں شاکہ ہماری ملکومات میں وسعت اور ذہبن میں کشاوگی پیدا ہو اور فیالات اوسیا خرر ہیں۔ ہماری تحریرین بنی زندگی کا پیغیام دیں ۔اور ہمار اشعار در ذشند و ستقبل کی طرف دہشائی کریں۔

دارانعلوم اسلامیدمر مرکوشمالی سندوستان میں ایک متاز تعلی اواد سے حیث سے بہت بری اہمیت ماصل ہے۔ یہاں افغان قوم کے منبور وجود توجان تلیم بی سیا سیا برا خطان قوم اینی سیا بریا خصان میں کے لئے مشہور سے کا دناھے ڈیان دوخلات ہیں۔ کی مدان علم میں ہی ایسکے تعلیم خوام براوں یا ورضون تطیقہ میں جی وہ متاز ماد جو مرطا ہراوں یا ورضون تطیقہ میں جی وہ متاز مدید ماصل کرے دیوفق تکس قدر دوخواش ہے کہ تعلیم میں کی اسکے معتبر میں اور اسینے اور می طرف بھی بہت کم آوج اپنی ملی ذبان اور اسینے اوب کی طرف بھی بہت کم آوج وی جاتی ہے۔

اردور بان کی بنیا دین حالات میں بڑی اوراک میں منازل سے گذرنا بڑا و او بینیا موصله افراء بنہیں تھے۔
ایکن ان گوناگوں مشکلات کے باوجو دارد دادب نے
ایس قدر بڑی کرئی ہے کراب اس کامٹن محال ہے اب الله
نفارسی اور عربی کی دست بگرہے ۔ اور منا مہدی اُسے
نفصان بینچ اسکتی ہے لیکن بلام الفید نوجوان ا دیوں
کی قوجری فتاج طردرہے ۔ اور قوم کے افراد میں او بی وق

کیمی بی اوب اور زبان کو نفقهان پہنچاسکتی ہے۔ اگر اپنی زبان ۔ اوب اور تہذیب کی ترقی کی فوائش ہے۔ قرتگ خیالی اور فرقد دارانہ جذبات سے بالاظرہ کر اپنے اوب اورائی زبان کی خدرت کیفیٹے ۔

وادا العلوم كاندود ممل كسند مخرفيد في شف شرقى ادب كى خدمت كابر التحايا بهد يجله ونوس اس ك اداكين كى كوششوس سعدد يوم اقبال المن ياكيا - ج به مدكامياب رما -

اسسال اس کے مناظروں اور مشاعروں کا معیار میں کا فی او بنیا رہا ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ یہ عبر بن بہت ہوت کا تقریروں اور نظموں کے لئے ہرسال کئی انعامات دیتی ہے۔ اوراس کا ایک رکن سلم اینیورٹی علی گڑھ جیسے افرار دو اسے اور دولفز روں سے مقابلے میں انعام حاصل کرالیا ہے۔ ہمیں اُمیدہے کر محلس ابنی مشاعی جبیا کو جاری رکھے گی۔

المستقب

ودم سيمتني مي كار يجر دخا سب كيدنا معفوستي بربيلي مازج مُنساعى فريادكا بيلو لي مونى على مثايد كلال شان گذری تی کیونکست

لبننواز في في حكايث مي من من وزغدان بالشكايت ميكن مجدائسي لوگل على كائم عدم مصيده وظهو ريا تهاي فراق يارس مجرار موك رائب ياركايه عالم الندالتكس فلا حرت افراد مقاء مام واحقين فرمان وشادان يكراني الت كباب سيخ اس فدر وارفظى كاصله بديلاك انفنل وين فلوق قراريايا منداكو يبؤاك القد خلقنا الانسان في احن تعويم مرونيا كماسام اب عنى كراد يارباكل جاتى رسى مونيا والول کی اتھ کھیلیاں کچہ الی جاگئیں کہ ایک لوسے لئے مجى أن كونظر سعاده بل نديديا جلسم سامرى فالسا فنون برماك المحس بجراكش الأشوس مضلومي عكرا ميك في عمر خده ارس مي روالت فيرجوني وإحراس ا مونيك يمرائ اس موديثيان كالبيان بونا فلسم ووا بالفعل محال نغزايا

كشى كنامسطائك في فاطر منتف ذر التي كالش ك ائی فات کو فراموش کردیا گوس آمدارکو خاک میں بابی اضا جنامجہ دوسروں کا دست تگر سولے کی مضانی کیشتی ڈالواں دُول مورى على مبرگفرى يەخط**رولات ساك**اب دُولى. امدادِ غائبان كسف مرمو منبيان نكاه دورًا في بكرمبيور يوا مركونكس كابنس يشتى مبنورس مبتلا بوكر كيف كملك کی تباہی کے آثارہ ویدا تھے۔ اجار تن تبقدیر بدیست ا

بوكرير ربا ميال ماكدامي تحت الثري مي منج ماذكار يكن شائد كم مدن والى عقد - والقن هنب سفرا ألى اے کوئ بودن ایں بودستد كارو باب دائس بودت معنى تقتدريم فبسيده

نے لحدی رانے خدارا دیدہ

مردمین با خدا داردسنیاز بالوما سازيم و تو با ما بساز

بنين كرك أخاجوو وبدنظري وكرمت باندى وفدا فداكر كاشق صنور سنكل أيمرت اس كيية من شول بوكيا معرت واستجاب كي ولي مدان دہی جب صمح وسالم کنادے مالگا۔اس محداصاس محوا

اذمن مرون نميست منزل كرمن یقین میم وقل مهم کامتراه دیکه کردنیا کی سرشے حقير ملوم بوني كى -

معلوم بُواكم على معالى الرزاد آخت ب قوتشهُ وتناصى يهى ب ـ بعلى ذنكى يفينا مردمون كعدف موزول نبس كيونكرسه

عل سدندگانت ب جنت مي منمي يه فاكى ابني فطرت مي مذاوري مذاري

هنظر انکلیند کائل سی بردهی بردی کی افل سی بردهی بردی کی مخرب کافل میں بردهی بردی کی مخرب کافل میں برده اور موائی جهانده کے افغیر کا در محدال اور موائی جهانده کی مخترب میں مشخول ہیں۔ اگران کی فحرب میں مشخول ہیں۔ اگران کی فحرب میں مشخول ہیں۔ اگران کی فحرب سے خد و خصال اور مجمی دحشت ناک شکل اضیار کر لیتے ۔

اُن سے فردیک انسانی دندگی کے مقابلہ میں ہوئے ہے
جوٹے بھر ہے کامیا بی زیادہ المہیت رکھتی ہے۔ وہ بخریب
موہد تے ہیں کہ بخریہ کاہ کے دروازہ بردستک ہوتی ہے۔
لیکن ان کو طرفہیں ہوئی۔ درستگ دو بارہ ہوتی ہے۔
لیکن اسی دوران میں ان کے بخربہ کا کامیب اب
اختام ہوتا ہے۔ اوروہ مار سے خرشی کے انجیل رہے
ہوتے ہیں۔ تیسری بار دستنگ ہونے پر
میں ان توضی سرنہیں ہوئی۔ آخی بار ذور سے
کی ان توضی ہونے سے بعد طازم اغراجی آئی

سموری - ہاں حنکی بات ہے ۔ حند مسنر میلدُن (بردفلیسر کوری کی بہن ہے جی کا فاونداور اکار تا ترکگزشتہ جنگ عظیم میں کام آ چکے ہیں ۔ اوروہ آج جمائی کی طاقات سے مطاآ کی مہوئی ہے) جو تھی میں کیا آپ جائے بیٹے نیچ آ ٹینگے یا جائے او برہی لے آئیں -کورمی - اجاؤہ بہنی جکی میں ؟

ہوگیا بئوں۔ وہ بہت ہی خش ہونگی۔ فی دممہ حضور وہ تو بہت غملین سی معلوم ہوتی میں۔ اُن کے اکلوتے لاکے کی الوائی میں مارے جانے کی یا دائن کو مروقت ستاتی رہتی ہے۔

خاوم. جي إن وه آب محد يخشين بر

كورى مراخال والنش برما فالاتحاء

كافى انتفاركم في رمي يمكن وب آب أن كوليف كيلة

فيكن بخرب ك معد فيت مي يا دسى ندرها - اجما توجات

اوري الماور اوران سع كهوكي البي بروري الما

يذ بينچے۔ توووونود مي بيهاں منج گُليل۔

کورکی مینون بین توآج بهت می فری فی کورم بهت می فوشی فی کورم به بور به به کورم با تول به به کار با تول میلان کے بیٹے کا نام کی کوت کا خیال دل سے کالدینا میلان کے بیٹے کا نام کی کووت کا خیال دل سے کالدینا میا بیٹے ۔ زندوں کو بهروفت مرووں کو با د نہیں کرتے دہنا جا ہے ۔ دوم بیری کامیا بی پروش ہو جا میگی ۔

شادهمه میراتونیال به که وُه زیادهٔ مُلین مو جائمیگی نیادمه چاشے لانے کو جلی جاتی ہے۔

بی کی وقف سے بدر مربیلڈن جوکد ایک چہل سالافور چرسیا ولباس میں لمبوس بھر ہوگا و میں داخل ہوتی ہے۔ اسکے چہرے سے بنیدگی اور انتہائی عمر کے آثار جیاں ہیں۔ کوری اُس سے سٹیشن پر نہنجنے کی معذرت کرتا ہے اور کہنا ہے کہ میں ایک بھر کر نے میں کا تھا جس میں کہ کامیاب ہو گیا ہوں۔ اور اب میں ایک عمہور ومعروب سائنسلان گیا ہوں۔ اور اب میں ایک عمہور ومعروب سائنسلان شماركيا جائل كارا درد داست واعزا زهجه پرتخيا درك عافظ. مسترميل فرن اسكن محد وكون ملم بني كه آب كس بخرب مي كاميا ب بوشي س. كوركي - بان مي اليي باتي كسي كونهيتا يكراً ليكن آج مين تم كو كيه تباسكتا مون ريوم مي ميرس بخربي ماسيت موقت تكسي كمعلوم ند موكى رحب تك كوفي كو معد انعام واكرام سے والا مال شكر دے۔

منظرم بلان يسي عكومت كا آبيك تربيطيا كون سانعلق بوسكتاب -

گورى كيون بني - يبلة قي مكومت بطايد كواس سنة گاه كرونكا كيكن اگر مجيكى الجيم صليكاوه در مار توجيكى اورمكومت كيساتحد بات جيت كرون كار جب دُه ميرى المجادد ن كاما لُهنيك قولتى سنة بيدين مينيك كمونكم بير جنگ مي انكه ك بهن كارة مدنا بت بوكى .

مسترمبالدن - دحران سے) توکیاآب ی کیا ا جنگ کا فاقد کردیگی داسکو جنگ کے نام سے می نفرت ہے۔ کیو نکہ جنگ لاکھوں نوجوانوں کی موت کا باعضای ہے۔ ہزاروں فور توں کو بے سہا دا بنادیتی ہے ۔ بے شماد فاندانوں کو بربا دکر دیتی ہے ۔ ادر سنیکر دن شہرد کے شیئے نابود کر دیتی ہے اُس کوہرائس جیز سے جو جنگ میں مُد ثابت ہو نفر ت ہے ، جنگ نوجوانوں کا منظم قتل عام ہے۔ ثابت ہو نفر ت ہے ، جنگ نوجوانوں کا منظم قتل عام ہے۔ "میں جنگ میں ا بنا اکلوتا لا کا کھوچکی ہوں میرا فاد ند اُس کے فر میں مرحکیا ہے۔ اور اب میں اکبلی و نیا کے فقا

سمورنمی رئومتها دا لاها جنگ میں مادا جا بچاہی لیکن تم دُنیا میں اکمیلی تونہیں رہ گئیں رئتہا دا بھائی تو مدہ در

مسترميل الله الكين تم بعاني بور بيني كى مگر نبيل يديكتار

کورکی اجہاسوئی تم کوابنی ایجادی کیفیت سُنا تا ہُوں عم کو وُورکرد ۔ باس قرموجو دہ جگ رجمیا جگ عظم سے مراد ہے ، جار بانج سال تک جا ری رہی عالا کہ اس کوجاد بابخ مختہ سے زائد بندین جا ہے تھا بیتی تھ میں کوا بیے اسلح اسلتمال کرنے چاہیں جو بہلے ہی ہادیں خالف کو تباہ کر دیں تاکداس میں جواب کی طاقت ہی نہ دہے مطلب یہ ہے کر حبگ کے ہتھیا رہوت ذیا دہ تباہی ہونے جامیس۔

مسترمیلی رتوکیاایسا بوسکت ہے۔ کوری ماں سمیر بنیں بوسکت ابھی توجگ میں بہت کم خطرناک جمیار استعال میں لائے گئے ہیں۔ مسترمیلیڈن سوا بنا بٹیا یا دا جاتا ہے۔اور

دُه" ایڈی" دوایڈی" بکارتی ہے عفردالم سے آثاراتیکے چہرے پر موسیا ہوتے ہیں۔ اوروہ بہت پر بیان نظراتی ہے۔ سکوری مبن تم کوجا ہے کر دینا کوسیاست اف کی طرح وسیع فعظ نظرے دیکھیو۔

سلساد کام کوجاری رکھتے ہوئے ۔ بھائی سے بچراسکی ایجاد سے شعلن سوال کرتی ہے۔

کوری درجا بوتاکم میداس وقت بتانے کوئی اس وقت بتانے کوئی اس نیان بات یہ ہے کو جنگ میں میں میں شد کے لئے نہیں بت سکتی ۔ لہذااس کواس قدر فو فناک بنا یا جائے کہ یا توبائل ہو نہیں اوراگر بوقد حب دختم ہوجائے ۔ اس نے خوری ہے کہ مجانے اور کا وہ خطر ناک ہوں ۔ نیس ایک خطر ناک بم ایک خطر ناک بم ایک میں کا میاب ہو گئی ہوں میں سے سرزادوں جانیں ۔ بلکہ ایک بڑا شہر کا شہر بناہ کیا جا اسکیکا ۔ مسنر میلڈن اپنے ہی سے سرزادوں جانیں ۔ بلکہ ایک بڑا شہر کا شہر بناہ کیا جانی کا میں میں کا میں کا میں میں کیا ہوں کیا ہوں کی فوج ال میں نے ہوئے ۔ سرزادوں جانیں تیاہ کیا جانی کیا ہوگئے ۔ جو النی تیاہ ۔ ایڈی کی طرح کئی فوج ال میں نے دو تیک ہونے ہوگئے ۔

بگناه بی شهری نگ ادر حورتی سب مرنگی کیونکراکر بهاری قوم اور مکونت کوانی طاقت و عزت قائم دکھتی ہے قواس کو آئیده جنگ جو کہ میں جیسی سال کے حرصہ میں بہونیوا لیہ کے نیار دہنا جائے۔ اس وقت میرا فواج ایک جا دوں کے فررید سے فنمن ساری مخالف قوم کو نمیت و نا جو دکیا جا سکیگا ۔ کیونکیال ماری مخالف قوم کو نمیت و نا جو دکیا جا سکیگا ۔ کیونکیال بمری میں جو ایک ایسی ہے دنگ و گویس کا کرا طراف برس جی ایک ایسی ہے دنگ و گویس کا کرا طراف میں جو بہر ذی رُوح کو ابدی نمیند مشلل میں جو بہر ذی رُوح کو ابدی نمیند مشلل و گی میرا اندازہ ہے کہ کا نمیش جو گا۔

مسٹرمبلڈن ۔اس سے تو بیجے بوڑھے مور عورتیں سب ماری جائیگی ۔

کوری مان وید کوئی بری بات بنیس آجل جنگ بی شهری اورسیایی میں کوئی فرق بنیس عرات اله مردسب جنگ میں حقیتہ لیتے بین ایک لڑی ج شہرے کار فافوں میں باروو تیاد کرتی ہے ۔ اور ایک سیابی جو اسکو استعال کرتا ہے ۔ ان دو فوں میں کیا فرق ہے ۔ وُنیا میں نمیں ہی ایے زبردست بم کا موجد مواموں ۔ مسٹر مسلم شرف ہی ہی اور عالی میں تم جیے

مسٹرمبلبٹرن بہ تو کیا اور عالات میں تم جیسے سائینسدان نہیں ۔اور کیا وُہ الی ہی جیزیں معلوم کرنے میں تکے ہوئے نہیں

گوری میونگ دیکن مجدیقین نہیں کرکوئی می الی جیزدریا دن کرسکا ہو۔اوراگرئیں یہ بھال وہ شارکرلیتا ہے اب ک کوئی جرمن باقی ندرو گیا ہوتا ۔ مسٹر مبلگران میراخال ہے کد دہ می تمہیا بعدددانسان ہوگا ۔ حس نے وُ مع بنایا ہوگا جس سے

ميرابيامراه كيابي مبيب بات بي كرمان وكتن جالاك اورمجدا ولبعت كااشان بالعديس بتهاري ببن الكيام ولا مورت بول - كرجس كي زند كي من سواف المنظريز بیے اور شوہری مبت اور یا و کے اور کھے سے ہی نہیں اور حب مين تم كويد كي تستنى مون كدا بينع وزيد بيني كي توت برسياست والوصبيي وسيع تنارذانون تزممبتي بوريرك يم بعوة ف ناابل بيص ورجز بالعن والسائيت مصمترا إنسان مبوء . . بنيس إ - بلكه معيوان مبو ال حب تم بھوش ہونے کے لئے کتے ہو کرم نے ایک مجاد كرل بصاوروه ايك السائم ہے - جوسارے كمسار شهروشهروي مميت فاكستركرو هد تومين تم كوياكل بهنبي بكنشيطان مبتى موس كورى تم ايدى كواس نعط نطر دىكىيو-مبياكىئىن دىمىتى ئىس مىسياكەكونى الابنىپ كولفوليت سع جوان ہونے كك وكميتى ہے ۔ اوروش موتى ہے اورمیراس مذہب سے دمکیو کردب وہی ماں ا بنے نوجان بنين كومين عالم جانى مين خطرناك اوت ك بعد یاد کرتی ہے۔ رمجروہ اپنی شادی سے وقت سے بکر الدى كى بديكش اوربرے مونے كك كے حالات برق ہے) ایڈی افر بھرتی ہور گھر سے دانس کے دہمن سے مقابل موجا تا ب مجراك وفرحيثي بركرو اس آناب-محودانس ارافي وجأناب يسكن ميرا والمطمئن موتاب مير مدول مي أس كي موت كالكان يك معي بني آمار نکین ایک ہی مفتہ بعدوہ مار اجا آ ہے۔ اورمبرمی ب ادرأميدي اورخابشات وكرأسكي عرسه ساتد ساتد يجت ربی تغیس _ اُسی سے ساتھ ہی فنا ہو جا تی میں ۔ اور مجر مى تم م م يك جرول و دسين نقط نظر سه ديست و كيت

-5%

موری تم بہت الگین ہو لیکن ایڈی فانے مک کی خاطر جان دی ہے۔ اُس فیکٹی جرمنوں کو مارا ہوگا۔

میر کوری گئی سے تو مجھ کو اگید بنیں رہی کہ میر کام کی داود سے و البتہ مجھے امید ہے کہ میرے ہم وارد البتہ مجھے امید ہے کہ میری قدد کرینگے اور اگران میں کچھ میں مقد میری قدد کرینگے اور میرے ہم کی شہرت کی وجہ سے میرانام ملک سے ہرانان کی ذبان بر بھی اور لوگ طرح اب کھی ہم کو یا دکر القدر رقم میں مکومت سے اپنے ہم سے بدل میں ایک کر انقدر رقم لؤکا بہن سے آج مجت ہے ما جھا مجھ کیا ما گئا جا جھے اگرتم میری مگر مو تیں ۔ توکیا ما نگنیں ۔

مُسُمْمُ بُلُنُّلُ مِنْ الدُّى مَا بِنَا بَيَ الْمُنَّ مَ الْمُنَا الْمُنَّ الْمُنَا الْمُنْ أُلِلْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْمُ لِلْمُنْ الْمُ

مسترمليدن - بان وعها داخوفاك مرايد بي عورون در نوجان كاخون كريكا - لانتداديشهر

میم می سے جہی زیادہ آدی کم عرصدیں ماریا ہے۔ اور ڈھین میں سے جہی زیادہ آدی کم عرصدیں ماریجا - وُہ آ ٹیالی جگ جینے میں کا مسیت اب ہو جا سے گا۔ اور میرا مم السی جیک جینے میں بیٹینا کار آ مراابت ہوگا - اور کوئ مجدد ارافسیان اس سے و لکا رئیس کرسکتا کر قیں نے ایسا جہنا کر ملک اور قوم کی گئی جوی خدمت و نجام دی

مسترمبلیران د توکیا متهارت سواکسی ا و رکونتهار بم سک اجزادی حقیقت معلوم نهیں ...

مدری میزیت کپراانخان جات به اوس کوکیلیج بارساجا و نفرای به ما تعرکوری اس کوفیووں کا بار وکمانا به ریواج است جنگ کی یادگار برایلی که نام سیرانا به -

مسترسلیدن بچاقد باتندین سے اس سے نود آئی ہے ۔ اور پیر آئس سے کہتی ہے کہ اگرام اپنی ایجا و کو تباہ کرنے کا ارادہ کر لیتے ۔ تو متہاری ندر بیکووں سے بار

سے کئی درجہ بہترابت ہوئی ۔ محورہی مددعفتے من

رعبت مادری - اور نوج ان بینی کی موت اس کو داند نباوتی ہے ۔ بعض نوگ سر کہیں کے بہیں بنیں بینی دیا اس کے کی موت فال بینی کی موت فال اس کے دوہ ایک حتاس دل ریکھنے دالی اسانیت کا مورد ایک مورد کی مورت ہے ۔ اور وہ ان نوگوں سے ان خطرناک مورد ایک موجد دل سے نوا ہ وہ اس کے بھائی ہی کیوں نہ ہوں انتقام لینے پر نیار ہو جاتی ہے ۔ جوال ان فی ریس نیار ہو جاتی ہے ۔ جوال ان فی ریس نیار ہو جاتی ہے ۔ جوال ان فی مورث یہ میں اس کو اپنے بینے کی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی مورث یہ میں اس کو اپنے بینے کی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ہوئی کی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہے ۔ جوال فی ہی موت بر فی فی تا ہو تیاں کی دیاں کی دورت بر فی فی تا ہو تیاں کی دورت بر فی فی تا ہو تا ہی ۔ جوال فی خوال کی دورت بر فی کی دورت بر فی فی موت بر فی موت بر فی فی موت بر فی فی موت بر فی فی موت بر فی موت بر فی موت بر فی فی موت بر

معنی البترا کرافندا بوجاتا ہے بیفولوں کا بار اس کے باقدیں ہوتا ہے ساور و و معالی کی اس کا دیم مورقتي -

درجه، مخارشریف سندهمی وکی کر چخ دی ہوتی ہے۔ الجسی -المری - سیارے المری - کس

معتما

" میری بی بون ورت کی خطرت ایک از بدای میا ب را ب اس کونس میرستی را ب ورت کو فری کا اور و حوک بازکه کراس کی تلامل کرد به بین " به فقے وہ افغاظ جشا ہو ایک میں میرے کر و میں مجدسے کہ درسی متی -

مورت کے خلاف تقریر کے پہلا انعام لوص لکرلیا ہے۔ لیکن اس سے یہ لازم نہیں آتا کر آپ کے خالات دُرست کی موں بہرمال جو کچہ می ہو یتی بجرمی بہی ہو گی۔ کرمورت ایک معاہے۔ آسے ممنا آسان ہے۔ مفند سے دل سے فور کیجے۔ اجہا تواب شام ہونے کو ہے۔ مجھ اجانت دیج نے خوا مافظ ک

د فراما فلا المسكرت ملكاكر فود فرال الم لكا د معار بول كيا فرب معال شامره اليف الت كو د مرت سال من لرحتي عنى اور من بي الت ك بهلم مال من ميري بات جيت شامره سے بعل مجي بنين موتى عنى رير كفكو كا بيلا موقد فقار دد ما و بعد كر ليمن

(م) گرمینی کرمیراکی فاص کام توتسانهیں وقتا فرقتاً فلسند بانعنسیات کی کوئی کتاب افتحاکر پڑھو ہیں مخاسک روز پرنہی مطابعہ میں شنول تھا کے دواسمے نے سپرر مگلے ایک ان فرادیا ۔ طرز توریز ناآشناسی ملام ہوئی کتی ۔ ہیں نے جلدی تصاف او جاک کیا ۔ تکھا تھا یہ جار سے شاہر ب

میری اورآپ کی ایک بی طاقات بی فی سے۔ ایکن اسی روز سے تیں سیفیس ایک نا قاب فیم خامنس عموس کررسی تجوں میرے والدین کا تنفقہ فیصلا ہے کو کیس ملسل نقلیم منقطع کروگوں موسکے قو کمبی مجھے خداکم مددیا کیے ہے ''

فقط آبلی شاهره دوشاهده مید معظ خیرار ادی معدر بریری زبان بر آگیا ۱ ور نفا فرمیرے بات سعی بر برگر برا میری آگیا ۱ ور نفا فرمیرے بات سعی بر برگر برا میری آگسین محلی می محل دو تها رے کالج کی میں ترین کے متعلق سوچ ناکا ۔ وہ با رے کالج کی میلم ترقعا ۔ وُہ رای متی اسک والدین کے تعلق مجھ کی میلم ترقعا ۔ وُہ حدین میں اور بے ورشوخ و شریب برر دورکسی کی کے

مهد في مجا في الركاو" المق" بنانا كوياس كاماة من داخل تعلدا ورضرارتي سي كرتي تواسي الوكمي كد جي جا بناكدا كيار و منهدس تو منفقهي رمي شاهره كارنگ روپ و قدو قامت مب الجواب في محيشه بهواكد و مشايد محيصي ابني شرارتون كانخيش بنانا جام تي به جي ابني عي ايت جواب مد دين كا خطري من عد كرويا دا يك مهن كي بعد اس كا دومرا خطريا د

د پیارےشاہد!

جواب ئى ننظرا - آب كى شاہدو ؟ كسى نامعلوم خيال يا حذب كے ماعتصاب نے اسے يوج اب معما ۔

مهميري شامده!

کیف کو توش کو گیا ہوں میری شاہدہ سین ا نہیں آناکہ واقعی تم میری ہو انہاری شوخی سے افت ا ہونے کے با دجو دمجے تہارے خط سے افعاص کو الماری کا ایک ہو سیفے کے اغد طلی ا دل کو دل سے راہ ہے ۔ اگ اگ می ہم سیفے کے اغد طلی ا ہوئی ۔ اگر اس کا نام محبت ہے ۔ توجھے جی تم ہے مبت ہوئی ۔ اگر اس کا نام محبت ہے ۔ توجھے جی تم ہے مبت ہوئی ۔ ایکن حورت ذات کے متعلق میر انظر ہو ابنی نہیں ا مبدلا ۔ میری خواہش اور دُ حاہے ۔ کہ تم دیکر حورتوں مبدلا ۔ میری خواہش اور دُ حاہے ۔ کہ تم دیکر حورتوں مبدلا ۔ میری خواہش اور دُ حاہے ۔ کہ تم دیکر حورتوں موال سامیری عمرت میں ہے ۔ میں اشاہی اخلاص حالت میں جی تم کو خراموش نہیں کرسکتا تھی ہی جھاہوتا حالت میں جی تم کو خراموش نہیں کرسکتا تھی ہی جھاہوتا حالت میں جی تم کو خراموش نہیں کرسکتا تھی ہی جھاہوتا

كرةم لتسليم جارى ركوسكتين-المجرد مبت : منها داشا مديك اس كه بعدشا مده كرى خطوه كمفاه و يجيها باقا عده بسيتا ربا بيركالي كفلا كه دن المكفر دوري بيكه بى و است كه بيلسال من كامياب بو بجا تفاس ف متسر عسال من وائل بحريد بان مي معرون بوكيا و

مبنددد بین آخبای اه گذری ادر ماساته اورمات این مین تقریباً دواه با قی رو گئے .اید دن دوبر کو بی دب کا کی سات کا کی سے دائیں در ایک خطاح ابایا ۔

والدصاحب نے کھا تھا۔ گر فرب دل لگا کر بڑھوا ور انتھان میں کا میابی ماصل کرو۔ گرمیوں میں تہادی استان میں کا میابی ماصل کرو۔ گرمیوں میں تہادی شاوی کا بندواب کیا جا را ہے ۔ مثلنی ہوم کی ہے تیں گئی شاوی کا بندواب کی اور فری کہا کرتا تھا ۔ تیکن اب قریب خود و قابا زاور ہے و فاتاب ہور ما تھا ۔ تیکن اب و من خود و قابا زاور ہے و فاتاب مور ما تھا۔ تام و دالد کرخط لکھا۔ دوسری میری میری میں میں نے دالد کرخط لکھا۔

" والدبزرگوارم -

کیا میں اور الدین کی خافدان اور والدین کی بابت کچر استفسار کرسکتا ہوں۔ ہخرشادی قومیری ہونے والدی کی است کچر استفال ہے تھا ہے کہ اور کی کان ہے کہ از کم منگنی کرنے سے مبیئر آپ مجد سے دائے قود لیا کر لینے۔ کر لینے۔

فرا نروادرشا بر^ی دوروزبدهی کیسخوالا سمیرعشا بد

میری تنگنی بوجکی ہے۔ مبلدی میری شادی می ہو جانگی بنگلنی ہو بیکئے سے بعد کسی فیرکو خط لکھٹا ڈرمست نہیں - لہذاا سے میراآخری خط سجئے۔

شاوره"

میرے ولی دیمرک تیزموکئی مجھے فی بی ہوئی اور رخ بھی خوش اس اللے کہ بس و دن کو مکا رحج بنا تھا اور رخ اسلے کہ بیس و دن کو مکا رحج بنا تھا اور رخ اسلے کہ بیس خوا اور رخ اسلے کہ بیس شام اللہ میں صوبہ کو معوم بھی اور بیج او جیٹ افوش سے دنج نیا دہ مقا ۔ بیس پر بیٹان تھا کہ کہا کروں اور کیا انہوں مقالہ کہا کہ دائد مقارد وائی برددویش برجان دروایش "۔ بین دوز بعد مجھ والد کا خوا ہا انہوں نے کہ ما تھا کہ "مہیں رکی اور اسکے مالی میں نہیں کوئی اور اسکے میں نہیں مہیں اگر میں نہیں ایک میں نہیں کہ بال اور عالم اللہ کے لئے کر دہا اور عالم کی تعمیل کروہ کہ میں نہیں کہ باری جالائی کے لئے کر دہا ہوں ۔ جھے اُمید ہے گئے ایک فرمانبروار بیٹے کی طرح میں نہیں کروہ کی میں نہیں کہ بیا دی جھی اُمید ہے گئے ایک فرمانبروار بیٹے کی طرح میں نہیں کروہ کی کروہ کی میں نہیں کروہ کی کروہ کی میں نہیں کروہ کی کروہ کروہ کی کروہ کی کروہ کی کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کی کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کروہ کرو

ید بر مدر کو با میرے مبردسکون بر مجانگریزی بنیاتا کاد کیب طوفان تفاجو آمند آمند کر مجھے زندگی سے مایوس کرسا تفائیس جران تفاکہ فرما نبرداری کا نبوت دعی باحبت میں نامت قدمی کارئیس رات دن جین رہنے گلگیا کئی باریم جی سوجا کہ شاہرہ کو خطا لکھ کریا ددلا دُوں کہ فی الواق خورت مکار ہوئی ہے بھیر ہو جاجیب اس کی منگنی ہوجی ہے ۔ اور وُ منگنی کے بعد کسی فیرودکو خطاکھ منا دُرست بہیں جعتی تو آخر میری می قومنگنی ہو جل ہے ۔ تیں کسی فیر خورت کو خطاکھ ناکیوں جا نزخیال کروں ۔ ہوتے ہو ہے امتحان سرریہ بہنجا۔ اور میں

امتمان دے کرگھر کوروار بڑوگیا۔ (مم)

كمو كري أواس سادين لكا . شرك العرمي جى لكنا تفا. نەسىرولىغىزىج مىل. آخر كارئى<u>س. ك</u>ەوالىر صاحب سے ایک ما و شملہ میں گذار نے کی اجا نص مال كى اود كاشى مىسوارىم كيا-انبالسنين كى ليث فاتا برميرت بوئدا مانك اكب سكندكاس محذنانده عمة عمرية ب بوت ايك شوثكس سعفوكلى . متي الرقة المرتيم كيا ينوث كس برو بعودت الغاظ مين كبها عقاء "شا مرور يه نام بريعتي الشامره" كالغظ برساختميرى زبان سيكل كيا خنا فاقب كى كفركى مين يصفي التي مكاراورد موكه بازاكشام ى صورت نظراتى جس فى ميرى الميدون كوجلكم راكد كردياتها شابده فعدى سيجرو برقيس جُبِالِيا يَمِي اُسَ سَرَجِي كَهِنا بِي جَامِنَا مَنَاكَ الْكِينَ ضِ يركبهر مجيع جونكا ويا- " وراعليمده دست سامان المعاقات غالباً وُه خابره كا وْكرتا مِين أ مس محاوش مت رفيق حيات كي شكل نفر أكث بمقواري دير بعد شامره مي دْب سے نیج اُرى اور نوكر يم وائين سے ابرلكاكى . لمي كيراسوج رباتها كرمكني كا توكفها تفاءاب الم مجى ريكي بوكى راس كاسكرا مث سيع يعديه علوم بوتا . تقا كداس كاشرك حيات المعداحت وأدام س ركتابوكا يافرادام عددكتا بيكيون بن شامر مي توسى لا كھوں سي اكيب

ونبتا الجن نيسين بجائى اورس البيكري مي داخل بوكرليث مها ميرت الفضل كالكري منافركوني حقيقت ودكمت تقريس البيسانة وكيرواليا تقل أس

مرف ایک بی تعویکینی تی اور و دسی ایک ورخت کیباه فی حبت کی جس پرائی طائر سلوم حالت میں بھیا مواقعا ، نصور کینی کرئیں نے اس کے بنچ نکد دیا پیشنہائی ؟ احربها رائیج می کا آیا - دور ئیں اتخان دیکا میاب موکیا ۔ والد سے حکم کے مطابق ان کو نیچ کی بزراجہ المالمال دی ما ورود سرے بی روز گوروان میوکیا ۔ دی ما ورود سرے بی روز گوروان میوکیا ۔ (ه)

میری خادی کی تیاریاں شرُوع برگئیں لیکن ی ا منروه سار ہے لگا ۔ میں دل میں میصلد کرچکا تفائلہ والدین کی فرا نبرواری کا ثبوت طرور وُ وَلگا ۔ چاہے اُس میں میں زندگی مہیشہ کے گئے تم می کیوں نہ جوجا ئے۔ شادی کا ون آیا اور زم اوا مجگئی ۔

(4)

كرة حردى نعد تورنبا بوا تعا- سرطرن فرنبوبى خوشوبى خوشوبى المقد من فرط ياس وحسرت كى وجرس اينا سرط تقو من ويكاني ايك سرط تقو س من المن ويك و لكاني ايك كوف من بين على مرفئ على و تقريباً آده كلف شدي حالت ي و قريب آئى كا فذير كي الكف المعامل و ما المعامل و كا فذير كي المعامل و كافذير مي المعامل المعامل و كي المراكب كي برفدمت في المعامل و المحامل و ال

اد افسدر فدا میری شریب جات کوئی ہے۔ والدصاحب قد کھتے تیں تہیں آگ یں دو حکیاؤلگا۔ تیں جوکرونگا بہاری ہوری کے اف کرونگا۔ کیا اسی میں میری مجانی ہے ۔ . . . کہت تھے انزی تیلم یا فرت ہے ؟ میری مجانی اندہ وہ اول نہیں کتی ۔ اُسے جو کہنا ہوگا۔

رق کو کھار تبائی ۔ اور ہ جی بہنا ہوگا۔ دفر کا کھاری قب بر شاید ہری قب بر شاید ہری قب نہاؤں گا۔ مگر نہیں ۔ یہ کوئی آو ہے ، بر شاید ہری قب نہاؤں گا۔ مگر نہیں ۔ یہ کوئی آو ہے ، بر شاید ہری قب نہیں گئے۔ گا۔ اور فقت ہری آواڈ میں کہنے لگا۔ او فقت میں کھڑا ہوگیا۔ اور فقت ہری یا اندھی تو نہیں '' اُس نے مفار و فرد ہے من جورت فقت مملا۔ فری ۔ دصور کہ باز ہوتی ہے۔ میری شادی میری مرفی میں ایک لڑی شاہدہ سے مقب کرتا ہوں ۔ یہ میری شاہدہ سے مقب کرتا مورت فات ہے میری شاہدہ بی گئے۔ ایک فرت ہے اور ایک مرب بیٹر ایک مرب شریف ذاویوں کی طرح ہیں ابنا کام مرانجام دیتے رہا کرنا۔ آگر می کمی شاہدہ بی گئی۔ است و دوں گاکہ یا در کھی گئی۔

" ایسی وسے دیجے " ایک ملی سی اواز شنائی دی۔ غضہ میں توئیں تعاہی ۔ تیں نے سجعاک واہن کی کئی سہبلی با ہرسے جواب دے دہی ہے ۔ تیں نے آگ بگولا ہو کر کہا ۔ "کون ہے سائے آجاؤ" اور لیتول نکال کرکھڑا ہوگیا۔ اور کہا تھر مداخلت کروگی ۔ تو گولی سے اڑا دولگا"

"پارس شاہد یوملاس کام او چورت ایم متنا ہے۔ شونہا دکہ گیا ہے۔ اس کے تعلق مائے قائم کرنے میں جلدی سے کام نہ او ؛ یہ کیا یہ آ وار توشاہد و کی ہی۔ میں نے مرکر دکیھا تو دہبن کے بہرے کو سامنے دکھ کرششد روگیا۔ میں نے بے ساختہ کہا۔ "بیاری شاہد و تم اکیا میری آنکھیں مجھ و حوکہ تو نہیں دے رہیں۔ وافتی وت ایک معاہے۔ میں ہارگیا۔ لیکن اس ہارمی میری یہ سے بہیں تو پالیا "

قاضى النجش سال جبارم

ناكام ارزو

نيجد شاقع بوارسعيدانثرس كحامتمان يراقل درج مي پاس موكيا- اس كيونيب والدين كي وني ك انتها ندرمى - نااميدى كى تاريكي مين أميدكى ايك بكى سى جعلك بمنو دار شوتى رسعيدكى ابني خوابش اور دوستو سكاصارك وجهت سيدك والدنيا سياعلى تعليم سع يفهم بباسنطو كربيا كالج اوركابس محافزات كاكس طرح انتفام كياكيا يسعيداس عددا مامنا يكروب وه كالج مي دافل مؤلف كم الم يشا ورروان موف لكا. تواس كى والده في يدخروركها وبنياسميد خرب مى لكاكر برصناء اور دوسروس معات كود كيدكراني عونيرى كو والده كى المنتش دكرنا "اورسيدف إلى والده كى نعيعت كمثلان عل كرنها وحده كيارا وردوا ذموكبار كالج كمية ومرول فزكول كي إميرانه فحال -أفريك اور تغرباً مغربي دمني قطع كو ديكي كرسعيد بعلاكب كالمبرار مين اكيدا ونطي كى طرح زندگى مبركرتا ـ باب كوتاكيدي ط لكعدوالمدندوم يتحرش سيحرث سيستوث بنواحبيث سأتيل بعدى ونشن بنافريدها -

کالح والون کوسنیامنی - تاش دیدلو اوگیس الکے
سے کب فرصت ملتی ہے کہ بھتے کے بعے وقت نکال سکیں ۔
اورسید بھی کالجیٹ ہونے کی حیثیت عداب انہی فو ہور کا
مال ہوگیا تفا سعید کو کالج میں داخل بکوئے ووسال کا
عرصہ ہوگیا - اور العین اے کاسالاند اجتمان مربر پھکیا
سعید احتمان کے لئے تیار تو نہتا کر مبٹیے گیا ۔
سعید احتمان کے لئے تیار تو نہتا کر مبٹیے گیا ۔
سعید احتمان کے افتار اور است است مربک کی فیان کی دور استار میں مربوبا

فتجد تكا يسعيد باس وموكيا يكرانطوس كاطرح وربع

اول میں نہیں۔ بلکہ تمیرے درج میں۔ والد فی اساف او اللہ اسلام سے لے انتہا سے اسلام دل ہورج میں۔ والد فی ساتھ دل ہوا کا جو اکا جو لکا جو لکے اسلام کی تو کے ساتھ کے اکر تا اس کے دا فد تا حرک انتقال ہوگیا۔
کے بند ہو جانے کی وجہ سے اُس کے دا فد کا انتقال ہوگیا۔
تا د فجرہ کر سعید کی آنکھ دل میں اندھیرا چھا گیا۔ گر مرتا کیا نظر دو اند ہوگیا۔
تنکر تا گھرد واند ہوگیا۔

سعبد کے والد تنگری کے باوج واپنا با تفریکالکا کرتے تنے ۔ اس ہے اُ سے اپنے والد کے کمن وفن کے سلسلہ میں جی والدہ کی نہلی فروخت کرتی بڑی ۔ چندونوں تک توگھر میں صعف ماتم بجی رہی ۔ کھانا پینا حرام رہا ۔ ویناآلٹ گئی جو ۔ گروقت آئے پر بیٹ کو مجوک مرور وسکول جی ہے۔ اور سعید کو اپنی ماں کا ایک اور زیور مبی مجوک کی نہ کرونیا بڑا۔

سید اچا خاصه جران الین - اسے پاس رہائے اس کے کماں کو کماکر کھاتا - اس کو ڈھارس دیتا ہاتھ پر ہافقد حرسے کا دبنا گھرس بیٹھا رہا۔ گر آخر کم ہنگ اس طرح بیٹھا رہتا - اس نے ایک لگا و فلط انڈا تا ہی ت تاریب ستعتبل پرڈ الی - اور وکری ڈھونڈٹا اتنا ہی آسان اسد نظر آئی۔ گر شکان کی فوکری ڈھونڈٹا اتنا ہی آسان ہے۔ جن کیچر کو آگ لگانا ۔ یا ربیت کے ایک انہا رہیں نے سے فدات ٹائی کھر کو آگ لگانا ۔ یا ربیت کے ایک انہا رہیں نے

سعیدآج معمل سه قدمه بیتر مالاکیر مبدك نامند معمل سه قدمه می تا مرتان ماری می الله می الله می الله می الله می ا

د نهیلال اسعید نداه مجرر جاب دیا- مال میسیدی - درجی - مال ایسیدی - درجی - درجی

وكيفى كاب اس ميں ريمنى و و ليے بيب وك محراً مُواكم مينيكي .

فيسرم ون فياات كيدوم ببتاروا سعيد ديوكم سعيل كمسترائه ا- داست مي دفيد اورنا مرل سية ي دونون مكول يميدك كاس مله سے ۔ ان بیش ہے ایک ہی سات میٹوک ہاس بسس كي مت ـ مريد دوان دنيا اديرواني ك تطسيرس النان سطة رحمينك دولت مستدون ك بين بو ندى وج س الجي الجعم مدل برطانم ہو میک تھے۔ اوھرا و حرای مجد باتی کرنے کے بعد ود چلے عقد میں مکدد فترسے انہیں دیر موری علی - اور سعيد الياسيد بحس سعيد بسهاداسفيداور بكارسعيدا بيضواخ بس خيالات كي دُنيابسا تاتهت مستدا محرا سف لكا و وسعد را مقال مميون ایک ساتدمیرک پاس کیا اور تیس نے ایف دا سے مبی ربیا یگروه انسان بس سکول کی نغیاسے قدم ، بامرد صرتے ہی ده اپنے بیروں پر اپ کھڑے ہوگئے ۔ وَه محدسة ومن مذمته ميري مماني معتبمي أن سيامي مختى۔ و درد فی کھار ہے ہیں۔ اورکیں دانے دانے کوئمناج مُوں - كُرنتلي قالميت كي اس دنيا ميں كول ميت نہيں۔ وكريان آج كل نيلام بوتى من عده ابنى خيالات ين فرق مايسى كمة الكيوس مبتكثارها- آؤمنبوك اورثكان كشا كشال أسع كمريع كئ-

جرتے دن سیدممول سے ذراسویر سے پی جاگا۔ آج آسے نا انہیدی اور الیسی کی تاریک گشا ہیں میں اُمیدا وراس کا ایک جی شاب ستارہ مجکتا ہوا مفر آر بالنما سیونک کل اُس نے لائبرری میں ایک مقامی اخرار میں فیرط مقاکدایک کامفانے میں جند مزدوروں کی مزدوت ہے ؟ شہری تنگ و تاریک کلیں سے تکل کرسید ایک جائی موک پر ہولیا۔ قو ساسے کی طرح خاموش جار ہا تھا۔ اور و کیسے و الوں کے لیوں پر ہتھتے۔ آ نکھوں میں چک۔ اورچہرے پر جال کی کیفین د فقال تنس۔ سعید کارخانہ ہوا۔ وفترگیا عمیر نے ہوجا ایک

سعيدكارفانهنيا وفركيا مينون بوجيا كيا كام به ٢

' او کل آب کا اختبار اخبار میں نظامتنا بیں اس کے ا جاب میں حاصر ہوا ہو ہو ا

و المب تور مع فكد معلوم بوتے بي- اور مبي بوجه الفا نے كف منظ فردوروں كى ضرورت سے ؟

" لیکن میں مزدوری کرنے آیا ہوں؟ " آب بوجمنہیں ، تعاسکینگے انشریف مے جائے۔

منبر نے معدد کن اجرس کہا۔

اورسعیدنے ایک بھی سے جرجری لی اور مکراتا بڑوا دیل ع با تقوں سے کرنے دیوا رکا سہادا لیکر بابرنیل گیا اس کر ور دانسان کی اندج اپنے شدند ورج بیت کے مقابلے میں آخر کارشکست سیام کرنے پر مجرور ہوجا کہ ۔ وہ ایک مٹرک پر ہولیا ۔ اُس کا دماغ مختلف خیالا کا آماجگاہ بنا ہوا تھا۔ اُو وسوج رہا تھا کہ ' مز دوری کیلئے علم نہیں کھا قت جائے ۔ گرمیرا دماغ خزاد علم سے جور علم نہیں کھا قت جائے ۔ گرمیرا دماغ خزاد علم سے جور ہے ۔ مگر باہوں میں بوجد اُٹھا نے کے لئے میرے بازدہ ک ہی توقی نہیں ۔ اس بوجد اُٹھا نے کے لئے میرے بازدہ ک موجُدد کسلیں ابنی صحت ۔ بنی تدری اور نیا تھا کہ اُڈ اور کا دُوسانچہ ۔ برسین شرح ہادتی میں کیا اسی دن کے سطے ۔ اہمیں ۔ برسین شرح ہادتی میں کیا اسی دن کے سطے ۔ اہمیں ۔ سات اید روز کی مزدوری میں نہیں الی ۔ نا قوال حبم ۔۔

برون چرس منیک کی مقام دهندلی کا جمعیں۔ كانينة بوث إند شك تفك سياؤر ولم الكسابي چزكوبارباريادكرنيك وجرعدسوج كىمساميد مارى دادركس وكن عدمانى بيدين موجمه والمالية كے نمائج مجد سے قودہ مجرب بعرب باندن اور بائدے يكلسينون والمان فرهرى الجهد جنهيس مرايدوارز باده عدنياده اوجها فحافى منت دكيرك مزدوري الكلية يس سف بني فرع ستره سال تقليم كى دايرى برعفياور كروية - باپكواسى داوى كى عبيد در باديار حىك ائنى سارى يوخى مجى اسى ديى كى نذركردى خرف ديد مستقبل كودس كرف ك لئ عي تعليم كالمروى عدام عودى پېنچاچا ښانغا ماگرېزى حساب: اين عبرايد سائيلونور سبكوسيكويا وسكما تومون وفي كما فيكام اودث برفكارات ونيا وماينها مصب فيرسعيد خيالات كمدهاس مين بهنا مواآبادي سعببت الخي على كيا تعاديبال بينيكم اس كا وطاخ اجاك و لككيا _ اورا سعب شهرس كانى دور تكل آن كاحساس بنوا ـ تو د ماغ سوج سوي كر اور ما مگیں جل مل کر تھک سمجی تقیں۔ و بیں مرکب سے

دائیں شہری طرف میل دیا۔ مشہری مرف ہی اور جونی درجہ تھے: بلدار میں و ب دون میں بچلو فوں کی میدوں میں جاتھ و الے سیا تھیڈوکو جاتے ہے کے دولت مندوں کے فوج ان بیٹے برائے بڑے تاجر دوٹروں کی سرزگ کا دسٹوں بہتے ہیں گئے اور م ادھرجا رہے منے اور اُن کے در بیان بے کا دسمیسید تامید تا میست قدم اُٹھاتے ہوئے جواد ہا تھا۔

كناس عقورى ورستانى كوسك بيركيا والدميرة

جانے كيباركى اس كے ول ميں كيا ميال آيا كى اكوكر

سعیگرینجار اس نے کما ناسائے لاکردکھا۔ وُہ کی نے کو کھار اِ تھا۔ گرشڈ تِ عُمْ سے نوا ہے ہی کھل سعی بنجے نہیں اُٹر سکتے تھے۔ مصیب زدہ اُس دن مجر کی مرگزشت سننے کے بنے بتیا ب متی ۔ اُس نے لِہِ جِعا۔ "کیوں بنیا اِ آج مبی نالی باضور نے ہا'

" إلى ال إ" سعيد في الدلكة مو شكما مُوعَ كياد" مَي بدلفيب جول برستى ميوساته نهي جودتى سيخى سائى طع ساقة كل تى به في كرى نهيل على اور وكرى توكيا مزدودى بهى نهاى مزدودى كرف كي جوي فاقت نهيل اور توكرى ___و قوت كن به جسك خريد في سك اله مير مال رويينهي -

ا ماں آئے ہرمگر بنیوں سے کھیل کھیلے جارہے ہیں۔ مسبحیال کی میارو اواری خیرات خانے۔ دفتر اور معالمتیں جہاں دیکھیو پیسے کی حکومت ہے ''

م مراتب اوربتر دواز مرکیا اور مال مائیس کے اختاہ سندرمین ڈرب گئی -

باننج می دن سعید مبه می گفرت نکلا اورسیدها مهر شال گیار و بار عصایک نازه اخبار فریدا -اورایی ودت گفروت آیا- مال اس کی فرری والبی برهیان می مهرکتی -اور توجها-

وکیوں بٹیا ہے جاری ہی اوٹ آئے'' '' ہاں۔اخباروں میں الازموں کی عزودت کے ٹاہا ہوتے ہیں۔ آج انہیں سے جاب میں در فواتیں ہی کرخمت ''ونانا 'موں'''

ماں کہا ہوگئی اور سعید کا فذقلم کیکر بیٹے کید اور مراکٹ معرورت "کے جواب میں ایک درخا ست مجمعیدی۔ اب سعید کاروز اخباروں میں عنورت سے کالو

تطابة في المتهادوس ميج اب مي ودفاستين لكمناه مول ميكي تعاد اس في مبيد و دفاستين للمعناه مول ميك الورواب كي انتفاد مي روز اند دا الخانه جاتا - اوراسك جانت كورون ان دا الخانه جاتا - اوراسك جانت كورون ان دفائي ما كلف مين مقرون المواتي والمناه المقد المروق المناه المروف المناه المناه

المنظمة المياج " * و نوكرى كا حكم أكيا " " كهاس ملى "-د "كنته على كالى"

سعیدمان کے اِن سلسل سوالات کوسنتا ۔ گرد آہتہ فاموش دہتا ۔ اور معراب خالی ہاتھ ماں کے سا ہے ہیا کر کہتا " نہیں اماں بھی در فراست کا بھی جاب نہیں آیا ؟ اور ماں جس کو عاجزی ۔ اور آمید سے مانگی بجوئی و عاقس کی بنا پریفنین ہوتا تھا ہے ہم آج منرور جواب آجا سیکا۔ بیرجاب شن کر گھنٹوں بنے و ماغ میں جان می میرس کرتی ۔ نا آمیدی۔ مایوسی اور ناکامی کی حلن ۔

وقت سے گھڑیال کی سوئی بھراس تاریخ ہے مہد بہاگئی جس تاریخ پرسید بہلی مرتبہ ابنی حسمت کا درواز ہ کھٹا کھٹا نے نکلا تھا۔ ایک ماہ گذرگیا تھا۔ سکن افلاس۔ فریت اور میکاری کے جوبا دل ایس کی کا نمات پر بہلے جا بہوئے تھے اب بھی منڈلار ہے تھے۔ وہ بیلے بھی دوسوں کادست گرتھا۔ اوراب بھی دوسوں کے ہی مہارے کا ممتاع تھا۔۔۔ند پرست مہدورہ ان کی اس مرزمین میں ہرطرون شخصیت برستی کی جہلک وبامیمیلی ہوتی ہے۔ بے جارے سعید کے نفے کوئی جگر منتق مدیں بے کا ری ستی اوروی افلاس ۔ وہی مستقبل کی ہو ان کیاں تقییں اور وہی تفکرات رایس امعلوم ہوتا بھا ۔ کہ یا قدہ اس و نیا کے لئے مدتقا۔ یا یہ وُنیا اس کے لئے نرمتی ۔

مستقبل سياسان برائميد كيجوشار سعيدكو مچکے اور ملک اے نفرآ یار نے تھے۔ وُہ ایک می کرے مم بوكئة راب أس كو ابنامستعبل بادوباران والى مات گ طرح سیاه نظر آ تا مختا کیمبی مجبی ابنی ذالت اور کمشری کاا^{سی} اس معدل میں اتنی شدت سے بیدا ہوجا کا کر و و معنوں منة وصائك كرد وياكرتا - اورسوجياكهاس بيكاري اوتوهما سے معری دندگی سے آوم جانا ہی بہتر ہے۔ اور معین تو ساور سخيتوں كي آئبي پنج سے سنات عاصل كرنے كا واحد ذراع موت ہے۔ میرفیال آناکہ اس کے مرنے کے بعداس کی ماں كا آخري سبها رامجي جا تا رب كا ـ اوريور فودسي البيد آب عصك مكنا يرود مين زنره بوت مو في ميكس كام ا كي في زندگي مين اسي فائد و بي كيام بنيايا هيد يحد مبر ي سے اُسے کھر نعقمان ہوگا ۔ ونیاوشی افد کامرانی کےساتھ جینے کی جگہ ہے ۔ اور مترت اور کامیابی میری فتمت میں ہے نہیں ۔ قواس ویامیں دندہ رہے کا مجھ کیامی ہے موت كاجام جربرس وناكس كوابك مذابك ون نوش كرناهير كبول مراج بى بى كور -ادراميد وبيم سع جرمراب يكاجد

دیگرے آھے ہیں۔ اُن سے کیوں دھی کارا مامل کرلاں؟

یہ خیالات آتے ہی وہ اُٹھا۔ اور باہر جالے لگا۔
ماں نے باہر جانے کی دج اُج جی ۔ قد کھے لگا۔ " امبی آیا۔
اماں " اور مجرا کی ای سے کے لئے مقہر گیا۔ گویا وہ ماں کوجی
عور کرد کھے لینا چاہتا تھا۔ اور دل ہی دل میں کہدر ہاتھا۔
"ماں بتری منعیفی میری موت کے صدے کویر واشت
مذکر سکے گی۔ پراپنے بُرول اور بہتمت بیٹے کو معاص کرنا۔
ساود اع ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ الود اع ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ اور اعلی کے سے اس کی کھر سے ہاہر

بیزتیزفدم اُ تعاقی بو کے دیل کی بیٹری کی طرف جار ہاتھا۔ حیب نزدیک بہنچا۔ توشام کی دُمندلی می دفخی مق ادر سکنل گاڑی کے لئے پہلے ہی سرگوں ہو چکا تھا۔ اور ففنا میں موت کی می فا مونٹی جھائی ہوئی متی۔ وُرہ بیٹری کے قریب آکر کھڑا ہو گیا۔ حیب ایجن سعید سے قریب آیا۔ تواس نے اپنے علوم ومعادف سے محدد سرکو پٹری پر دکھ دیا۔ ایک دل دوز چنج ملبند ہوئی ۔ اور خود پرستی اور زر پرستی کے دیو نے ایک فلک شکاف فتوت ماکیا۔

نصيرالدين حيثي

(مقبه معفره مم) حامل سه اورمیرے نزدیک انبات فردی (ASSERTION) اسلامی انتفاظ اصعد نیادد مفید الا قابل عمل ہے۔

مهخرس بن بيوض كرنامزوري مجته بول كرفط اسلام، الفاحسة والمارية المراد مدارية المراد المارة والمراد المراد ا

میرے اس منون میں برجاد کا رنگ فایاں ہے۔ بلکوی نے دندگی سے بار سے میں اسلامی نفتور کو میٹی کرنئی کوشش کی ہے۔ اور وہ اقبال کے اس شورے اجھی طرح واضح ہوجاتا ہے! کا فرکی یہ بہچان کہ آفاق میں گم ہے۔ ایم سعید مدہ کا مدید کا در کر کم اس میں میں فاق

دبوی مگر

دیوی گرطبقه سنواسی کلینهٔ دا مدهکیت تعالیگر کون موسی جواد ماس بند آبی جا آقرکسی نیسی چیا منرور فائب موجای اقل قدیدی گری تامنشست برخا میں اس کی تنها تی اسے کا شکانے کو دوڑتی ور ندم ہس طارم مو نے سے باحث یا پڑوس کے کسی بڑے تعب سے تجارتی کا ددبار میں مصروت ہوئی وجہ سے اسے وہاں سے طیعہ مونا پڑتا یمام آبادی میں صوت ایک مردمالی کھیشت سے دہاں پنی شبا ندوز زندگی مبرکر تاتھا کیکن ہرود چونکر معالی نہیں موسکتا ۔ اس لئے قعد محتصری کو مرد خواہ بھاڑی جائیں دیکن دیوی نگرسے دور میں۔

فولمبرد المرسان الموسود المسلام المسل

واقت عنیں ۔ تا ہم سی وفاطر میں ندلاتی عقیں ۔ بطاہرگو ان میں سے ہرایک ٹی نفسڈزاد معلق الی سی ۔ لاک جوک سی ایٹ کاجاب بقرسے دیتی تئی ۔ گر مجر بھی کافئی صد کک ایک دوسر سے کی خیرخوا و بھیں سیجی کہی ایک چوٹا سا قطیہ میل کے لیتیں ۔ ایک دوسرے کو فوٹ صلواتل سنا ہم اور دانت بیس بیس کر کھو پریاں گھا تیں ۔ تاکسر روز کی ریسکون ندندگی بالکل بے حسنہ ہو جائے

أن وابس سنين كامرمون منت نقط ان كافيال متى كدام اب الماميات المراف المراب المر

دیوی نگرمی ملاقاتس سے گئے فاص قوانین انج تقے۔ جو نہایت سجدیکی سے مرافو دارد کے گوش گذار کر دیے ما تے تقید۔

۱۱) مختری بآج دات سفر کرنے کے بعد آپ کے مزاج کیبے میں بکل دات آب آدام کریں۔ برسوں آپ طاقات ہوگی۔ برسوں بارہ بجے کے بعد فادغ رہے کیونکہ طاقات کا ودت بارہ بجے سے تین بجے تک ہے۔ دن دُبل محبا نے بعن آج تیسوادن ہے اگمیدہ آب کو بتایا گیا ہوگا ۔ کد کا قات کی اطلاع موصل ہو نے اور اس اطلاع کا جواب و بینے ہیں تین دن سے ذیا وہ عوصد مرکز صرف نہیں ہونا جا ہے ۔ اور ہاں یہ جی یا در ہے ۔ کہ مرکز قات میں پاؤ گھنے سے ذیا وہ وقت مرف نہیں ہونا چاہے مکن ہے ۔ آب کہیں ۔ کیا تیں سلما وقت گھڑی وکھتا رہوں بہلین عوض یہ ہے کہ وقت کی پابندی لائی آب ہوئے کہ اس خالی کو مرکز فراموش نکریں ۔ وکھتا رہوں بہلین عوض یہ ہوتا تھا۔ اس لئے کہی کرونے ہوئے رہی قالون کا جاب فیتے ہوئے رہی اطلاع کا جاب فیتے ہوئے رہی کا خاص خالی کو مرکز فراموش کے لئے جو نے مرحون کو مرکز کا خاص خیال کے مرکز کی اس قالون کا علم ہوتا تھا۔ اس لئے کہی کسی محکور فیتے مرحون کو مرکز کی اس قالون کا علم ہوتا تھا۔ اس لئے کہی کسی محکور کینے مرحون کو کا خاص خیال کہ مرکز کی جانے تھے۔ اور وقت کی بابنی کا خاص خیال دکھا جاتا ہیں۔

ك ياس فكرانون كاهليمه كره عجكيدا ما درطيخ كالغاج سبمو ودمي والاكرنجد فساس شام كودوت كى خدات مرانجام دینے سے افزدیک سے تیم فانے سے ایک لٹک متطافی منی دا درودی می ابسی کدیخر اگر جیب کراس کی اماد للائن قراس سے بازو خوان تمت کو سمبی زینہ بادد الاسكاد . بخداب ممانل ك باس اس طرح ملمثن مَعْى عَى مِحْوِبِا سِيمِعادِم ي ندها كدف اوس كيلته يجيسه كيا كم بمياجار باب - مالكه است بخربي علم تما- اور بها وس كومي ب ملامظا يكدو تام دن ووت كدابتام ميشفول دي اس عام ليكن سلم فريت ورهبتم شرونت جرس غلطى كاشائبة تك ندتها - اورج ان كى سوسائتى كى مبترى سے لئے بہت مقد بوسکتی تحیں سے ایک وواہم شامع مجی بداموت عقد مثلان كاانضباط اوتات رات كوبب سورے اختام بذیر ہوجاتا۔ نو بجے دو اپنے ڈرلیس میں كُفُس جاتين- اورسار مع دس بجي بك تام ديوي گر خواب استراحت میں موتا ۔ دومساریہ کہ دھو توں میں ماکلات ومشردات مياكر فيرب مدكفائت شعادي سعكام ميا جانا امير والين عي ساك وروئي اوركتن وفيروكمان براكنفاكرتي موئي كفايت شعاري كاشوت ديتين وأبك نزدكك كفاست شعارى مبشه جده ادرخره كرام بشرط اورجعن وكعلاوي كيمترادن بوتاء الكورون كالحشابينا ان كيلة مبيشه باعث اسائش وتشكيب قلب تعا معر دوالي كىيدىوت مى بىدل جاننى مادانس بىدل آنى . تو اس وج سے نہیں کربالکیوں پر خرج ہوتا تھا۔ ملک اس مے كيهم نهايت تعليف مدات مبكي مسكى اورموانها يتطاففراء بوتى دنني كپروس كى ملكم جينت زيب تن كرتي. قاسك كدورة اسانى سے وصل مانعوا نے كبروں كوري ويكي ي.

الم متوسط لمبقد التان رحمتي من المراد المواد المراد المرا

اوراسی طرح باتی امور کے متعلق کوئی نیکوئی علیق شل بینید حیّ کردو اس امرسے باکل انجان جوجا تیس کردو تمام کی

تنقيد لكارى

مسلک کا الک ہوتا ہے۔ اور اُس کے نزدیک جو کوئی اس کی اپن تعین شاہراوشا عری سے مبتک انفر آئے شامر کہلائے جانے کا لوکٹ طرح متی نہیں۔

شعری می قدر وقیت کا اندازه لگاف سے نیمن نقادین کی ضرورت ہے جواگر چرفو شاعر نہو یکئ خور کے فتی اور عنوی حن وقع سے تج بی واقعت ہو۔ ایسے نقاقہ کاد ماغ قد تی طور پرشاعری کے کسی نفوص نفریہ سے اثر نہیں ہوتا۔ اس کی قبل سلیم اس کی راہبر ہوتی ہے ابولا وُوم مِن نفر کو اُجِما کہ تی ہے۔ وہی ٹی الحقیقت ، جہاموتا ہے یکی اگر نقاد کا فرض مرت اثنا ہی ہوتا۔ تو ایک شاعر (مثال کے لور پر فرآت گور کھ بوری) اسے بخ بی انجام دے سکت مقا فقا وسے لئے کسی شاعر کو تحدید مشتی بنا نے سے پہلے بہت سی اور باقس کا خیال رکھنا فروری ہے۔ اقال شعر کا مفو سی اور باقس کا خیال رکھنا فروری ہے۔ اقال شعر کا مفو

شاعرف اگرشرس فارجی یا عام انسانی مذبات کا اظہارکیا ہو۔ تونفس مومنورع پرچنداں حت گیری کی گئواکش بہیں رہتی ۔ اور پر کھنے والے کو منی پہلو کی جانب واخب مونا پڑتا ہے ۔ میکن اگرشعروا فلی جذبات اور ذاتی واروات کا حال ہو۔ تو بڑی و توت کا سامن ہوتا ہے ۔ ہمارے ہاں مام

اكي انكريزي شاعرا ورورامه فويس بن جسالن (BEN JONSON) كاخال بدكشام كمكام برمرف شاعربى قلم أضاسك به بين اسكابه باين مسداوت برمنني تطرينسي ١٦١ - سرشاع حيد وضوى مذبات اوراكي فاص سيان كامالك بوتاب يوامك نسبت دیاده مساس بونے کے باعث مذبات کی بیفاس زواس کی زندگی کے برمیلی کود هانب لیتی ہے ینجربیرونا ي كدوه مرت يراس فعنوس مدبى عديك لكاكراك نى كرتا ب مثال كعطور يوشر تنسان داميت سع برويتار برطفون كوالم الكيرنبادينا بيدين فاكير اكب باراس بُرِش بعرما تاہے۔ اس معصرت ویاس کا افہاد ہو نے لگانا ب - إس طرت آفتر شيراني لذرتت مصد بناد فطرآ ما ب. وه ہر تعویر سے اپنی لدّت اور فریٰ کی طاینت مے ان پداکریتا ہے۔ اسی اعجب ایک شاعرسی اورشاعریر تفيدكر فيبيماب يوافي بى نفريرشاعرى اورداتى رجانات كومعيار بناكراش كسكلام كى جانخ كرتكب يتنعيد منعقانمرن اسى عورت ينمكن موسكتى بعدك نقادك ذبن يريط سكفي فاص رتك حادى دبوجام اليتافيد كى شاعر سے توقع مكف بيسود ب كيونكراس كاد ماغ يك فاصبرت كے زير افر كام كرتا بے ۔ و و و دايك فاص

نظرونظ کرنے والے عبت اپنی رائے وسے ویتے ہیں ۔ شعر کا معنوک اگراک کی بند کا نظار توشعر اعجا تھرا۔ ود ش ثرا۔ ایسی ہے لگام رائے زنی سے ہرز مانے میں ہاوب کونقعمان اٹھا نا پڑا ہے۔ تنفید کا ایک ایسا ہے ہمکیل '' انگریزی رومانی شاعروں کے دور میں ہی ہوگڈر اہے ۔ جس نے کیش (HEATS) سے نفر گوشا عربے ہی کیچرٹ آچھا لئے سے گریز یہ کیا۔

کسی نظم کی تنفید سے بہلے نقاد کو چاہئے۔ کاؤل او اس نظم کی فوج تھی۔ "معکوم کرے یعنی یہ دیکھے کہ نظم کی خضوص تافرات یاکس ماحول میں تھی گئی ہے ۔ اور چر انہی تا نزات کو د ماغ میں جگہ دیتے ہوئے۔ او و اس بر اس طرح نظر ڈا لے جس طرح کم دبیش شاعر نے و د ڈالی اسی طرح نظر ڈا لے جس طرح کم دبیش شاعر نے و د ڈالی بہوگی۔ اور اگریٹی کمن نہ ہو۔ تو جو نقاد تنفید کے وقت ہاں خاص فلیسے یا سپرٹ کو ذہیں نشین رکھے جو اس شاعر کے منال کے طور برا تھر نیران کی اور اگر انسام کے کہ دُن نظم کھا گیے ہے۔ مثال کے طور برا تھر نیران کی اور اللہ اس کا کہ دُن نظم کھا ہے۔ مثال کے طور برا تھر نیران کی اور اللہ اس کا معالم وہ بھا کی اس میں کا معالم وہ بھا کی اس میں دنگ میں اندا میں فلب میں نظم بلکہ شاعر کا میں تا ہو ایک کہ مناصر فیرین نظم بلکہ شاعر کا میں تا ہو ایک میں دنگ میں اندا کی میں دنگ میں اندا کی میں دنگ میں دنگ

ایک شہور فرانسیسی نقادسینٹ بورو ۱۹ ع ۱۹ ع ۱۹ ع ۱۹ کا قول ہے۔ کہ نقاد بنا اتنابی ہت طلب ہے۔ متناشا کر بننا۔ و و اس بات برمعرہے۔ کہ تنقید سے پہلے نقادشاعر کی تمام زندگی کا مطابعہ کرے۔ اور ران واقعات برخاص افریکی و خاص برفکا و رکھے جن سے شاعر کے تاثرات اور تیلی برخاص اثر پڑا ہو۔ اس سوسائٹی کامطابعہ کرے جس میں شاعر کو رہزا نعیب ہوا۔ اس کے علاوہ وہ اس شاعر سے ذکا فی سے دما نات کو بھی برگز ند تھو ہے۔ ان سب امور کی دوئی

سي اگروكة قلم تنفيدا مثلث ـ توسيا اور انفها وشاپسند نعا وكهلائشكا-

تنيد كي يه الموك بهايت ما ت اور سلي بوك معلوم موتفيي ميكن نقادحب كاس فطرتأ ومضا فنابند نديد ان بعل برانبس موسكما - في كداس مي واملك شعرا کی نبت مجی من بنی کا ملد زیاده موتا ہے ۔اس کے المقنشراد كمعلاك كبداره ايكفوص الرنك شاوى بندكرنے لگ جا تاہے ۔ اس كا خدا ق جى ايك سائے مي وهل جالب اوروكام اساس سائع محتف نظر آنا ہے۔ اس سے فراج محسین ماصل بنیں مرسکتا۔ ايسابي ايك نقاوتي - ايس الليث (٢٠٥٠ ٤٠١٥) ہے۔ج شیلے (S H E LLEY) کی الہامی شاعری سے نے صرف اس كفي مخطوط نهيس موسكماً يكه وه فودان افرق الفطر احساسات سے باعل عاری ہے۔اس طرح من اوگوں بر المبال كهيروش ادرال أموزكام كامادوموجكاب بنب تنكوركي شاعري ومرسر جسن اورسكوت سيمعور سيشيخر مصيمى فالى نظرة في ب ودد بالكل البي طرح جونعا دشاذيك يامتقدين ك كلام من ابنا دل ألجا بلفت من ان ك لئة جديدشاءى كنت ففرجانات مي كوفى شريني موتى -تنقيدكرني والعامك اورطعلى كالبحى شكاديوجات

تنقیدر نے والے ایک اور اللی کا ہی شکار ہوجائے ہیں ۔ وہ شاعر کو بحثیت بجوی ہر ہوج سے نہیں بر کھتے ۔ بلکہ اُن کی جاری مون اس ہولم تک محدود ہوتی ہے جس سے ونہ س فورد نجی ہو۔ یاجس سے کوئی فاص مطلب دولا ہو ہو ۔ السبی ہی تنقید مہی تیمیکورٹلڈ (MATHEW AR NOLD) کے واصلی ہے تنقید مہی نے ورڈ زور کظالا NO BOS WORD) پر تبعد و کرتے ہوئے اس کے کلام کی فلسفیا ندر فنت کو صرف ایس سے نفر انداز کردیا ۔ کریا تو اسے فود فلیے کا مذاق نہیں

تنقیدکا ایک طریق تو یہ بھے کمی شاعرکا و نیائے شاعری میں مجھ مقام معلوم کرنے کے ہے اس کے کلام کامواز کسی ایسے بھرت کسی ایسے بھی شہرت کسی ایسے بھی شہرت کسی ایسے بھی شہرت مام اعد بھائے وہ اور دُوسرا بیک تشکر کا کلام خود ابٹی جگر پر پر کھا جائے ۔ اُس کی تنقید بالال جاگا اور انگ بو نقاد کے میں نظر شاوی مواز نے کی صورت میں تب مسلک اور ماح ل بو ۔ تنقید مواز نے کی صورت میں تب ہی جائز ہو سکتی ہے ۔ کہ مقابلہ کئے جائے والے مخوام میں ایک اہم مشرک صونت کے مالک ہوں۔ اِس فرع کے مواز نہ اندی و دیر اور اس میں بل سکتی ہے ۔

عبدالروف شكفته

اسلاميه كالج مين عورت كى زندگى

داسانعلوم إسلاميد شرانیا ورسے ميمیل دورد جمر مددد در بر به کال سے کچد فاصلی دده خیر کے دم فیر واقع ہے۔ اس کی شاند ارصار است ۔ سر نفائل معینار فرمیتورت سبزہ زار ۔ با نیان کار کمی رفعت قیل کی یا دولا بہی ۔ یہ درس گاہ ہو کہ شہراور جیا تونی سے دگر ہے نہ اسلٹے بہاں سے مدرسوں ۔ فالبعلموں اور طازمین کی تیام گاہیں مجی اسی شانداد عاست کے اردگرد ۔ باشل کیا کیا ہے۔ کوارٹر اور گھوں کی فنکل میں ہوجو دہیں ۔ تاکہ سب دن بھر کام کر ف سے بعد اپنے سکن میں متحوری دیر سے ہے دیا و

ليكراد فياتك كملية ولببلا في كاسامان وجدي ليكن خداه مدان وادالعلوم كوممي فيتول رمي بدخيال بنبي كرأن واقين كى ولجي كالبى كجدسامان وبياكيا جائ جواتم مے کارکوں کی فاطر بردنس کودنس بنا کے بیٹی ہیں کالج كەنتىلىينىشب دىيەزىساسى - تازى كائرسى بىلى جىرى بغابى سببي مم كالتياس مجان مي معروف د ب ودرمعروف میں۔ مردوں کے منے دلیسی کاسامان میا كرفي مي كوني وتعقد المعانبين وكماكيا بروفيسرون سے نے کاب کلب سے لئے برقم کاسا مان ۔اورایک فاص كر مفوس فينس ك الله و فاص كر أوند و ورير ماوم كياكيا دلجبي كاسامان موجّد ہے بيروفليروں كوجيو دُكر۔ ببرے يہشى مىكام سے فادخ بوكروث بال دفير كميل كرابنادل بهلاسكة مي - غرصنيكدمرد يجود ليدمى آزاداور خود ممآرس وان كے لئے دليسي اور تعزيع كے ندائح اور سامان وفيره مهاكرنا-ادباب نبت وكشاد فعابنا زم ادلین مجدد کماہے۔ یہاں تک کہ ببروں دفیرہ کی هلیم کی کھوں کرمے ان کے لئے بھی ایک ماسٹر مفر کیا گیاہے جوفرا عنت سے وقت ان کی تعلیمی کو پُرراکر ماہے بیکس اس سے عودیں تووریس کا ایج سے پروفسیروں کی عموں کیائے سمج سي قدم كالقلبي استفام موجود نهيس - اوريز ردسال يو^ن كوتعليم مح لط جها وني يا شهرجانا برتاب.

ورورت ہوں گا دور ہے۔ اور میں آند الی سلیں پرورش الی میں اسے۔ جو میں آند الی سلیں پرورش الی میں اسے۔ جو میں آند الی میں اسے۔ جو میں اسے آرام وآسائش کے لئے ہرطرح کی قرمانی کرتی اسکا آرام وآسائش آئی توزیح آئی بڑی کا اسلامیہ کا کیس اسکا آرام وآسائش آئی توزیح آئی بڑی کا اسلامیہ کا کیس کیا انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔ کیا ہی کا فی ہے کہ ان سے شوہراہیں امریمی کھی الگہ الیمی خراک اور اجھالباس ہیا کردیں۔ اور میں کھی الگہ

یاکاریس بھاکر بنہرس بھرالائیں۔ ادروہ بھی مہیزی سے اور وہ بھی مہیزی سے ایک ایک یا دوبار یعض اصحاب بچھینگے۔ اس سے دیادہ محرص ہے کہ موت الجھا کھانا اور اجھا بہناہی حورت کی زندگی کا داحد مقد نہیں جورتیں گھروں کی جار داداری میں رہ دہ کر جہائی اور ذہنی طور پر کرور ہوجاتی ہیں یعجر دہی اصحاب جاس صورت مال کے ذمر دار ہی میانی اور دامی قرت کو سے یکتا خی محات حورت کی میانی اور دامی قرت کو انتہا نے کے ذمر دار بھی مرد ہی ہیں۔

تاریخ کا مطالعکر نے دائے اصحاب پر بیام مُجَابی دوسی ہوں کے دوسی کا کے ورت کو موقع دوسی کا کے ورت کو موقع دیا گیا۔ انہوں نے مایاں کئے۔ ورت بیان کا بیان کے دور آب جیسے قابل مردمی آن بالیا دت ور توں کا شادد پر ناچے رہے۔

ہے ہیرہ در کھ کر۔فلامی کی زنجیروں میں مکڑ کر۔مردوں نے نافقی امقل بنایا ہوگا ۔ برسمی یا در ہے ۔ فُدا بنج انگشت کیساں مذکر د

مرووں نے فائی معاملت کے جلاوہ کسی سیاسی۔
تقری معاشر تی معاطی ہے کہ بھی جورت کی دائے لین گوادا
ہیں کی ۔ مرد جورت سے داھے لین اپنی توہین خیال کرتے
ہیں ۔ حاف کھرورت ہیں اخلاص محبت اور نری سے امرد کو
مشورہ وسے کتی ہے ۔ اس طریعے سے اس کاکوئی بھی دو
اسے مشورہ و بینے سے قاصر رہے گا ۔ قدر تا مرد کا ول جورت
کے مقا بر سی سے سے تاصر رہے گا ۔ قدر تا مرد کا ول جورت
نے اس کے دھیت ہی وولوت کردی ہے ۔ وہ فری کا
سلوک کرنے سے معذور ہے ۔ مرد چ کھ فود کو حاکم اور وارت
ہراس معاطی میں جو اس کی مہبودی کا باعث ہو۔ تجا بل
ہراس معاطی میں جو اس کی مہبودی کا باعث ہو۔ تجا بل
عاد فانہ سے کام لینت ہیں یہ وجہ ہے ۔ وس نے اسلامیہ
عاد فانہ سے کام لینت ہیں یہ وجہ ہے ۔ وس نے اسلامیہ
کا کی میں جورتوں سے دی محمی متم کی بہتری کا سامان

يدانه مونفويا -

میں عدم اللہ کی بنیادر کھی گئی۔ بروفیسروں اور فالمبعلوں کے ساتھ ساتھ کا لیے کے احاط میں حورتوں اور اور بھلے تی۔ احاط میں حورتوں اور بھلے تی۔ اور حورتوں کی بڑھتی ہوئی تعدد و مرود ساتھ کی ہے ، عتنانی کو خشاسکی ۔

واین نے فودائی دقتوں کوھٹوس کرکے ایک دو مرتبہ اپنے ہے ایک علیمہ و کلب قام کرنے کی کوشش کی۔
مرتبہ اپنے ہے ایک علیمہ و کلب قام کرنے کی کوشش کی ۔
مرتبہ اپنے میں کا میابی نہ ہوئی ۔ اب بھر پند فواتین کی کوشش سے منز سکاٹ صاحبہ (مذوج پرنبی صاحب) کی ذیر صدارت ایک لیڈر کلب کی کہنا دو الی گئی ہے خاتون مرکورہ کی تھا۔
ایک لیڈر کلب کی کہنیا دفوالی گئی ہے خاتون مرکورہ کی تھا۔
سے اپنی کے نیکھیں حور توں کو مل بیجے اور بیڈ منٹن ویڈو کی سے اپنی کے نیکھیں حور توں کو مل بیجے اور بیڈ منٹن ویڈو کی سے میلنے کا موقع مل جاتا ہے ۔ اگرید ہے کر یہ کلب کا میا بی صحیح ایک میا بی

مسنراے قریثی

يادنه کردل حزيں___

زماندنهایت تیزی سے گندد ما ہے۔ اب قریق الق ایریس بوں سنیشرشو ڈٹ موں۔ فرسٹ ایواوں کو فول کہنے سے نہیں جبکتا اور فرسٹ ایروں کو فول بنانامیرے باتیں ہاتھ کا کرتب ہے ۔ گردب مجے اپنے فسٹ ایر کا وقت یاد آیا ہے ۔ قرب افلتیار رفت اور دیم صاحب یا د آجاتے بیں۔ میرے دوم میٹ مضربنیں شاید میں می فراموش کو کو

جم گران باش می د باکرتے تھے۔ ہماراکم و کانی بڑا تھا۔ ج نیا برکسی زیانیس ڈیٹنگ ہال یا کامن دوم د با ہو۔ ہماراسا مان بڑی ترتیب سے بڑار مہتا تھا۔ اگر چاد پائیاں کرے سے مین وسط میں رونق افر وز میں تو کرسیاں یمس اور میزی دیوار کے ساتھ ملوہ مگن ۔ ایک کھونی سے ساتھ متہا کو کا تھیلا آ ویز اں۔ دوسری کے ساتھ

ابعفنب تويه تفاكر رحمت صاحب جاشے بينے مے مادی مذیعے - ان کا خال مقا کرمائے فرنی سے إدر ا کیسواک عارصے لاق ہوتے ہیں گرمپنی خرج کرنے میں برا برکے مصد وار تو تھے ہی جعبث دونین لوکوں سے يارا شكانشدليا - اوربلا لحاظ موسم وآب و مواركياصح-كياشام يس دم دكميفكفين تيارب فردسي بي بي كر مجوم رہے ہیں ۔اورد وسروں کو مجی ساقی بن کرونیا و مافنها سے بے خرمنا رہے ہیں گرومنوس مدامنوں يرة ورميري زياده حرصة على قائم فدره سكا جونبي كفت شرت كى شهرت مالكير بولى - لزكون في آب كا مذاق أثذاما شرع مكردياء اوراب كانام شرتي شهور كردياآب بورے ایک سال تک اس لفتب سے سرفرازرہے۔خیر آپ نے شرمت کا قفیہ مچکا دیا ۔ معنی چائے مینی شردع کردی آب كا مرتوما شاء الله سوكزك فاصله سع بوبو مرخى كاتا زه اند المعلوم بوتا تقا مطلب يدكرآب إل نہیں دکھتے تھے۔ بلکہ ہرمغتر سرصفا چٹ کر اتے یکر سرب

اتناتیل نگاتے کہ وہ گردن کک بہنے لگ جاتا ہم ورا دھو کراسے دُودکرتے بچوتیل نگاتے ہم دور کرنے الدوینی دن میں صرف بائخ مرتب بیمان دئیرا تے کیوں نہ چھ پچوال محسر جنبی کا تیل- اس ممول سے اکتا گئے تو ایک ماہ بعد بال دکھوا ہے۔ اور ابنی تمام ترتوجہ بالوں محسوفا دیا کی طرف منعطف کرلی ۔ ون میں کوئی چودہ دھ دیال سنوارنا ان کامشند بن کیا ۔

جائے نماز سے متعلق قواتنا کہددینا کافی ہے مکے مہم ا ایک سفت سے بعد نماز بالکل ہی ترک کردی اور مائے نماز قوبہر سے کو " بخشش " میں دیدی۔

ایک ون سویرے جبیارہ وا۔ تو دیکھا کر دھت
صاحب اُش پانش کر رہے ہیں بجد عجب ہی منظر تھا اُبکت
آ انجاب کے شرخ تھے۔ پانش اُن برسیاہ موری تی
میں گرائو فور دے دی الش اُن برسیاہ موری تی
ہیں گرائو فور دکھا تو یا رہ خو مُداکی با بیں مندا ہی جائے ''
کسی کوکیا کہتے فود اپنی ہی جہودیت کی نیک نامی موتی تی ۔
کسی کوکیا کہتے فود اپنی ہی جہودیت کی نیک نامی موتی تی ۔
کسالک تھے جب بھی آب صدرجائے۔ صرور ایک دو
نی اور یا ت کی شیشاں ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہار امبی سائے
نی ادویا ت کی شیشاں ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہار امبی سائے
نی ادویا ت کی شیشاں ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہار امبی سائے
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نی ادویا ت کی شیشاں ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہار امبی سائے
نی ادویا ت کی شیشاں ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہار امبی بائی نے دور ہم کوئی میکن
بر صفے کہ کوئی دوا کا اشتہا دیل جائے ابدر ہفتی ہمکن
کی فاطر نظامے اور بانچ بجے والی آئے۔ گریم ہمی آب کی
صحت بگری ہی در ہی ۔ آب کی عاد ت ہوگئی تھی ۔ کہ آب کی تند

" دشید صاحب بآب کتنی روٹیاں کھا باکرتے ہیں؟" " جی میں تو صرف ایک ہی روٹی کھا تا ہوں' .

المن الهي بات ب كرميري محت فداب ب كيونك من في هدو في كما تا بول الدوراس سے بعد آپ كم فدى كى عادت والت بحركى اور كود كيفة اوراس سے بوجة . "كو برواحب إآب متى روثياں كما يكر تن بن با كومبرد" وهم صاحب إميرا قيادرو ثيوں برحبى يج روجيس نوگذاره بنيس بوتا "

اوراس مے بعد آپ نیادہ روشیاں کھانے کی کوشش حرتے بگر آپ کی صحت مبسی تھی وسی سی -

بم تینوں ایک بی نفیل ک بٹے تھے ہم نے اسکیٹن اس بھی فائدہ ندا شھائی ۔ حالا کم الکیٹن میں منٹ ایروں کی بھی فائدہ ندا شھائی ہے جی کالائی نتیج سے بڑوا کہ م تینوں تام مین ٹول مینٹر لڑکوں کے مناق کانشان فدر ہے۔ دمعلوم میں ٹول بنانے میں لڑکوں کو کیا مزاآ تا تھا۔ ایک وفعرکا ذکر ہے کہ بیس ڈرائی کا میں بھیاروٹی کھاریا تھا۔ کہ ایک صاحب میں اورٹری نجیدگی سے کہا۔

" فيوم صاحب إباش ميث برآب سي مهان آئ " تو شر بي "

ئیں نے اُسی وقت کھا نامچوڈ دیا سمجھاشا میرے جھائی صاحب آئے ہوں بگر جب میں ہاشل گیٹ پر پہنچا تود ہاں جہان تو مجھ کوئی نظر نہ آئے ۔ البتہ دوگد ہے کھڑے تھے۔ ج غالباً کسی دھوبی کے تھے۔ اب نیں مجھا کرمیرے ساتھ مذاق کیا گیا ہے یہی دائیں ڈائنگ ہال میں پہنچا ۔ توکیا دیکھتا ہوں کہ کھانا غائب ہے۔ اورسب لڑ کے مہس

ایک دخورهم ماحب بیار مرد کشفه رئین اور جستهما

مسپتال کو شیخه بم نے کا بم کا کونا کونا جیان اوا بگرسبیال کا بتہ نہ نگاسکے کوئی تو ہمیں برج ہری شکر معید تیا اور کوئی ٹر منیگ کا بح -آخرا کی شخص نے ایک کا ان سے کا طون اشارہ کر کے کہا کہ یہ کا بی سبتیال ہے بگر ہم وہاں سے بمی وٹ آئے بحیونکہ وہاں قومہان خانہ لکھا جواتھا ۔

حب ایک دوما وگذیگے ۔ قوانہ کو نے مہن تنگ کرنا جوڈ ویا - اب ہمیں کسی چیز کا کھیکا شرا اس کے ہم میں شدید اختا فات روغا ہونے شروع موگئے ۔ نوب یہاں تاک بنجے ۔ کو ہم ایک و وسرے سے خفاہ و گئے ۔ اور کر ایک و وسرے سے خفاہ و گئے ۔ اور کر یہاں تاک بنج ہمارے دوان م قبل لگانے شروع کئے جنا بخہ ہمارے دوان ہے کو تین الے گئے رہتے ۔ گریوا بقیم ہم تین الے گئے رہتے ۔ گریوا بقیم ہم تین الے گئے رہتے ۔ گریوا بقیم ہم تین الے گئے رہتے ۔ گریوا بقیم مین مین کے دوروان و مکول سکتے ۔ بالا فرچندون سے بعنی برا میں بدئی ہیں ۔ اور ہم نے صوف ایک بی قفل پر اپنی بالیسی بدئی ہیں ۔ اور ہم نے صوف ایک بی قفل پر النی بالیسی بدئی ہا ہم بالم برا آ مدے میں ایک گھلے کینے کے ایک گھلے کینے کی رمتی ۔

مُّرِينَ كالحِ إِكْمِرِينِ مَرْتِهُ وَسِكَنَّ الْكُرْكَا فِي كُوْرُو

سے اہر ملا جاتا ۔ اوراکنرکسی دوفت کے اور چرف کر پڑھا۔
ایک دفد کا فکر ہے۔ کرمی ایک شاستوت کے اور سی ایک مرب ہے اور اس سے ساتھ
مزے ہے چہ محد ہا تھا۔ کہ مجھ جیسنگ آئی اور اس سے ساتھ
ہی میں ورفت سے گریڈ افٹی قتم تی سے جھٹے یا بہتہ تی ۔ مجھ چی سی
تومعولی آئیں ۔ گرامی بیاری مینک سے ہا تحد دحونا پڑا۔
اُس دن کے بعد تیں مجھ و دفتوں پر نہیں چڑ ہا۔ اور اب تو
درفت مجھے مہند بر سے لگت ہیں۔ شائد ہی وجہ ہے۔ کرعلم
بنا ات میں گذر ہوں۔

ہاری مشرکرزندگی ہی سب سے دلجیب وافق ہارے مطابعہ کے اوقات تف شام کوروٹی کے بعد رحمت اور جم تو سوجاتے کرمیں بارہ بج تک پرضارت اور اُس کے بعد جانا کرمیو نے سے قبل رحمت معا حب کو دبگادی آپ با تحدیم وحوکر ساڑھے جا رہے تک تھے رہتے -ادر چر جم معا حب کو دبگا کرسوجاتے ۔ وجم معا حب ساڑھے جا رہج سے پڑمنا خرد تا کردیتے ۔اور مبع ساڑھے آ تھ ہج ہم دو اوں کو دیا دیے۔

کاش رجیم صاحب کائے نہ جھوٹ تے دورند اطف مینا۔ گرخیر میری تود کا ہے۔

یرون تم سلامت دیمو مبرا ربرس سربریکی بون ن بچاس بنرار

رحمت صاحب ا ب مبی پڑھتے ہیں ۔ ب آو آبکی دندگ کامعیار مبی بلند ہو گیا ہے۔ آپ نے پہلے مقر بینا خروع کیا۔ گراب گرٹ پنتے ہیں ۔ اگرکوٹی آپ کو مقد بنیں کرے۔ آو آپ یہ کہدکر انکاد کر تے ہیں۔

وه فهر مانى إلكليف مذكرين صاحب اللي فعالمى كرون الصبياب ي

رب رحمت صاحب ما نیٹر بیں کیجی کمجی کا بہر کے بہر کے بہر کا دیتے ہیں۔ اگر جا بیں توکسی کو بھوکا بھی دکھ سکتے ہیں۔ در دا ہے باس دال جا تی کی کیا کی ہے عظم میں میں میٹری کھی میں "کرسیٹیز کی کمی ہے "در حمت" ٹیری گئی میں "کرسیٹیز کی کمی ہے "در حمت" ٹیری گئی میں گرمین تو نہ ما نیٹر بھر اور در کھا نہوں یعنی کہنے ہوں میں ایک جہدہ صرور در کھا نہوں یعنی کھیتی باڑی ہو سائٹی کا معتمد ہُوں۔ اس پر بھی نمیں ہجو کا میٹر سے کم بھوں؟ فارتھا بر ہو سینی ہیں ہی سے کم بھوں؟ فارتھا بر ہو سینی ہیں ہیں سے کم بھوں؟ فارتھا بر ہو سینی ہی کہا ماور سائٹی میں منت ایروں کو فول کہنے سے نہیں جی کا اور سے کا بھی میں منت ایروں کو فول بنا نامیرے بائیں جا تھ کا کرت

عبدالقبوم سال جهارم درامت

جهاو

مادر مهندسے جگر بارو میرسے سندوستان کے ایش ذکر میرسشباب کرتا موں دور ماصی براک نظر ڈالو کے وجمشیدسے سواتھے ہم فوجالا اوطن کے سروارو ملک ولمت کی شان کے ارث آج تم سے خطاب کر تا رہوں عیش وعشرت میں مجئو لنے والو تم کوملوم مجی ہے کیا نتے ہم

فهېررفت کو اینځ یا د کرو نوجو الو ! انځو ډېپ د کرو

فاب غفلت سے موش ایا گھ بھر سے آلبار جوش میں آگ فیر کے پارہ سازیاں دیکھیو اپنی ہماں فوائیاں وکھیو کب تاکہ دنتی اٹھا گئے کہ دولت سے تملاؤ کے کبوں ہو فاہوش ہو جے ہو کیا ہے ہو اگل استی کو گر ما گ بھر سے تمریح ایک ہو جا گھ جہد ہیں گئے میں ہے لو کر دخی صبح و ہائے عہد ہیں کے اس نظام کو بدلو میں ہو جائے کہ دخی صبح و اس نظام کو بدلو میں ہو وائے کہ دخی صبح و اس نظام کو بدلو میں ہو وائے کہ دخی صبح و اس نظام کو بدلو میں ہو وائے کے کہ دورگا رہ جائے کہ دورگا کہ

د **وارکا ناتھررآز** متلم بی ٹی

بربادمتنا

لا كمور أميدول كي تنكست كع بعدايك تمنّا كي فلي ہوتی ہے سعید نے ریت کی مبنیا دوں بیا کی گربنایا۔ نىكىل السي تعمير كاج انجام مُواكرتات وسي مُوا- وموايي عُرى دنيس بها رس وكيه جكامضا - أس كى زندگى كانيسوال سال شروع ہو نے والای تنا کر اچانک باری نے اس کی ماں کواس دنیائے فان سے رخصت کردیا سعید کے والدا عصے فاصے ووات مندا ومی تھے۔ اور دولتمند مونے كے علادہ كجوا تعند ياده معربي مذتص اسكے ستورنماند كمطابق انبع فارة بادى ووبارةكرلى ونى ال فعام سوتلي الأس كي طرح سيدكود قرر في مي كوني وقيظ أنفار ريما - الصطرح طرح كي كليفيرينيان. باب كواس سے نارامن كرا ديا۔ بات بات برا سع بركي كعلواً مِن ون كا آمام ا دردات كي نينداس پروام مِكْتَي _ وه اليف داس سي كاامتوان دي حيكا تحا- اورنتير كا ب صبری سے انتظار کردم تھا۔ اُ سے گھر کاجہم ذار کانے كها ما تعا - اور وه شب وروزاسي نا قابل برواشت دندكى سيخلعى ماصل كرف كامفوب بأندها كرتاتها . كمحرع مسك بعدامتوان كانتجر برآ مدتجوا اورسعيد ا چے مبر نے کریاس موگیا ۔ گھرسے ویلے ہی اس کاول أماث موجكا تفاءاب أس فيكل بعا كف كالتبيد كربياء چنا مخدموقع باكرامك دن و كسي كوبغيرا طلاع ويد ككر سے ملا گیا ۔ اس کا ارادہ تفاکہ جت کرے اپنےاوں بركورا موراور كجيدكما كرس اندازي كرساستاك مفاسىكي

لعنت جس کی وجرسے اس کے دل کی مالکہ عذراک ماب نے اُسے اپنی فرزندی میں قبول کرنے سے الکا اکر رہانوا دُور موجائے۔

سعیدی دانده نے اپنی دندگی میں ہی عدر الی ماں کی بہت منت سماجت کی سخی کرعدراکے والدین کوسیگوارا سعید کے ساتھ ہو جائے ۔ گرعدراکے والدین کوسیگوارا فرمین ان سے کم حیثیت سے گھرا نے میں بیا ہی جائے ۔ اب سعید کی فرن ماں سے ہ جانے کے بعد قواسی میں میں ماں سے ہ جانے کے بعد قواسی اللہ میں موگیا یسھید فواسی کی ماں سے ہم حیثی یسھید فواسی کی ماں سے ہم حصوں نالاں سخا عدر اجسی تقلیم یا فقہ نوکی ماں کے جاں با پ کب شخور کرسکتے سے کو کہ اسی اور سی سے ہی ایک میں میں ہوئے ۔ ایک ہی کمتب میں بڑھے دور مرب سے ما فوس ہوگئے ۔ بور کے ساتھ ساتھ اُن کے ور دور ایک ور مرب کے دور ایک ور مرب کے ایک میں میں میں ہوگئے ۔ بور کے ساتھ ساتھ اُن کے ور دور ایک ور مرب کے ایک میں میں ہوگئے ۔ بور کے ساتھ ساتھ اُن کے ور کے وال و جان سے جا ہنے گئے ہیے ۔

ا واُل قركسب وا فعات سعيد كى اَنكوں كے سامنے بير كئے اور اُس نے مصم اراده كر لياكہ و و اپنى رونى كان كوت كرك كم عيني " رونى كمانے كار ماكانى كوت شرك كم عيني " اور " ليے روز كارى "كے واغ كوانے جرے سے دُودكرد

تلاش روزكاري أسعيميتي جييصنعي مرزكانيال السيف فيصد كرسا يحدوان ماكرايني كردي ي سروتعيرر الحكى وشش كرے جانيم ر بن برس الرقع بي أس ف ايك اخار فريدا. ررت کے کا ہو چیعنا شوع کیا۔ ایک میکہ کھناہی . ت بدايك فروان كي يوكم اديم ميركي ورابل برے کارفانے وفر میں کا م مرفی السي ركفتا جورور ورخ است اصات أبش كي جائع " سىيدىمدل مى ائىيدكى مجلك بنو دارمُوثى مادر دوسید صامحد ابراہی کا تعد ل کے وفتر می گیا۔ ما لک اُنگا رُغا فسعيدوس ياون كالورس دكيما - اوراس كى طرز گفتگو . عام و ا تعیت ا ورستعدی سے متا ترب کراسے الدُمت من في الما وسعدى أميدس برآئي - أسف ابناكام برى محنت ادرجا لغشاني سيكر المروع كردياميني اس کی دیا نبداری اور قاملیت سے معدوش سنے لكا ١٠ ورسيدكي زق مجي بلد ملد مو في ككسكني - اب أسعده برونياى داحت وآسأن مال بدنعاكى الميفلش اس كول من يشيده روكي عجو بارباراً عساتي على. اورس كامدا دا أس كيس سع بالبرتفاء سيدكوتواه سرماه وقت بربل جاياكرتي عتى يكوني اوروجوان موتاقه اپني آمن كو بعدر دى سى بادر يخفرج كردينا يكرسياني آمدنى كا ايك حصة واذمات دندگ يرخرج كرف عبد باقى سبخة محدا براميم مالك كارخان كان أم جع كراد ياكرا صًا بعبلاالسي فيرمه وكل حركت كب تك بوشيده روسكتي مني -سين كويتيدلك كياكه يه وفاشعار يزكا ابني قليل آماني مجى كفير بجاكرميرے نام بربى جمع كراديناہے - ايك ون ابرائيم فيسيدكوان ياس بلكر بدردان لبجين ما فت

کیا بحد دسعید میروپ اپنے ماں باپ سے نام کو جمع بہتے کراتے ؟ سعیدی انجوں میں انٹو جمرا کے اور اس نے درو بھری آ واز بیں جواب دیا بحر میرے ماں باب بہت ابوں یک باب نہیں جواب دیا بحر میرے ماں باب بہت ابوں یک سیٹ ابراہم سے کوئی اولاد نہیں متی ۔ اُس سے ول بیسید میں ابراہم سے کوئی اولاد نہیں متی ۔ اُس سے ول بیسید کی ممنت تا الجدیت ۔ وفا شعا ری کا گرانشن قالم ہو جکا تھا ۔ اُس نے بافتیار سے کوگھ سے لگا ایالا کہا گرائش ہو تر سے مرک مقال میں ہو کے سے لگا ایالا کہا کو اس میں اور کر مقال میں کر اور کر میں میرے بیٹے ہو آسے دکو مدت کے لوکسی کا ایالا کہا کا میں میرے بیٹے ہو آسے دکو مدت کے لوکسی کا ایالا کہا کا میں میرائی یا و تر اُن آئی تن ۔ وفرائی کے مقدال میں کردہ کی کا بیش بہا ترین فوا اند تھے جے وہ میں میں بیا ترین فوا اند تھے جے وہ میں میں بیا ترین فوا اند تھے جے وہ میں بیا ترین فوا اند تھے کے در اند تھے کے در اند تھے کے در انداز تھا ہے در میں بیا ترین فوا انداز کیا ہوں کے در انداز تھا ہے در انداز تھے کے در انداز تھا ہے در انداز تھا ہے در انداز تھا ہے در انداز کا تھا ہے در انداز کیا ہوں کو در انداز کیا کہ کہ بیا ترین فوا انداز کے در انداز کیا ہوں کیا ہوں کہ کا بیا ترین فوا انداز کیا کو در انداز کیا کہ کے در انداز کیا کو در انداز کیا کہ کو در انداز کیا کہ کیا ہوں کیا ہوں

کی وصد کے بعد بُورُ سے بیت اہاہیم نے چا ایک جیے
جوا نے لے بالک بیٹے کی شادی کی فشی دکھ سے بینا کھ
اس نے سید کے لئے ڈ ابن کی ان شروع کردی سید
اب ایک الدارش کا بیٹا تھا۔ اب اُس کے دشتہ کوکئ گ
شفش کم میٹی "کی بنا پر نا منفو رنہیں کرسکا تھا۔ چا نیسید
کا نکا ح سیٹھ ابراہیم سے منصلہ کے مُطابق سیٹھ مذکور کے
ایک پُر ا نے ووست کی لڑکی سے ہوگیا۔ لاکی کا والڈ کسی
میٹولی میٹی اب الدارتھا لیکن اب انقاب و الدکسی
میٹولی میٹی سے احترام کی وج سے دشتہ قبول کر لیا ایکن ایک
کی خواہش کے احترام کی وج سے دشتہ قبول کر لیا ایکن ایک
طل میں مدرہ کر مذراکی یا دعیکی سے میزارسا ہوگیا۔ شادی اس کیلئے بیا مہرک بن کرائی۔
سے میزارسا ہوگیا۔ شادی اس کیلئے بیا مہرک بن کرائی۔

شادى كى رات سعيد ياس و المنطواب كى حالت

این کرسیس کفراتهل د با تعادی نصدرا که ایک ایک خط اور فوقو کو بار بارد کیما ده ره کرمذرا کی یا و ایک خط اور فوقو کو بار بارد کیما ده ره کرمذرا کی یا و اینی اس ناکام ند ندگی کو مبنید کے لئے خرکر دینا جا ہتا تا۔
ابنی اس ناکام ند ندگی کو مبنید کے لئے خرکر دینا جا ہتا تا۔
اس نے تین بار زبر کی بوتل اٹھائی ۔ بچرسوچا اس نے تین بار زبر کی بوتل اٹھائی ۔ بچرسوچا کے دوگورٹ بی لئے۔ اور عدر اکی تصویر پر اکی حسرت مری نگاہ ڈالی ۔ اس کی حاست غیر بونے لگی ۔ اور وا

سرتهام كركرسى برهبي كيا - اتن مين ولهن كرسه مين داخل مُوئ - اس ف البضط اور فو ترسيد ك قدمون مي كبرس مُوتُ و يكي ماوراس كى زبان سے بے ساخة مِيْ نَكُل كُنْ يسعيد ف صدراكو بهجان ليا يمكن وُه صالب مزع ميں تھا - عذر اف اصل حقيقت كو بجانب ليا -اور بقل ميں جرباتى ما مُده زمر مقا ـ و كا بى ليا -

صفرعلى المعلى

ایک ناریخی ورق

ونیا والے جینیکی کے نام سے بکارتے ہیں بیس طالبان می کی مسارم جوں بیراکام و نیا دانوں کو داوماست بر جانا ہے بو شخص میرا طالب ہے ۔ اُسے خدا کا ویدار مال موتاہے ۔ آج کا میری عرز مروسخا میں گذری ہے ۔ آو کے کڑے و متوں میں بھی جانی کو ہا تھ سے نہیں دیا ۔ آج تیرے بائے استقلال کو نفر فن کیوں ہے ۔ آج بیری شی میات میرا طالب مو ۔ و نیا برلات مار اور جان کے کو اور ا

شیر حباب کے دل پراس تقریر کا اس قدرا تر موکا کردو مارے مرم سے ببینے لبسند موکیا محصور می دیر سے بعد و مورت بجراولی "اب میں مجتم سے فوش موں بترے معانی کے تلے برخوطانے سے بھیجا تا ہے ہا گرق تاریخ کا قائل ہے۔ تو تاریخ سے اوراق اُلٹ اور دیکھ کہ ادشاہ سلف کے ساتھ اُن کے مِعالَموں نے کیا سلوک کیا ''

شیرونگ کا حال دکرگون بوگیا۔ گروه خاموش با بری بیلی اب میں بچھ سے فوش تجیں۔ انشدادر میرے باتھ کابرسہ نے " یئر حبک نے آنکھ اُٹھا کرد کمیعا۔ بدی نے اپنا دایاں با تقد لمبند کیا۔ تائ و کرفور کے ساتھ بویستہ تفا۔ بوا میں تکلے دگا، بدی بولی ود و کمید یہ تاج اور فجر آلین ا بویستہ میں۔ اگر تاج ماصل کرنا چا ہتا ہے تو خجر کو ہے۔ " اب اس ضیعت پرونکی نے کی تی۔ پائی بھر کیا بیٹر مزاک نے باتھ بڑا یا اور خجر نے لیا۔ اور بدی غائب جو گئی۔

خير كمبس بحالئ كوموت كمي كماث آلا ني أنحار ول مي خيال آياكه بهطيها في محده فاوار خادم الوركا اللع التع كرنا جا مع راب بالمجدد وكروس كوأسي وونت عكم ديا-كيس وقت افربا برنطے اسے فراً قل كردو- يہلے تو اُن کے دوں نے الیا کروہ کام کرنے سے انکارکرنا چا ہا۔ گرشیرنگ ی مهیت غالب آنی را ورو موراً تیار موکفی شرطك، سدة بستشردل معفي كالمون برحا شيطان اس وقت خِصري آ دُمير كمرُاسب فاشا ويكير ر باتنا ياس سعد بانكيا - فراداز فاش كرفيرتيا د موكيا مكرمدى كاجروعفة سدال موكيا وبالماتشان كوسرادك بمرؤه أمبلتاكه وتابشردل كالنكركي ومنجاك گیا۔اب شیر کی میں دروازے کے مقابل بینم کیا تھا۔ اور کوئی حرکیت نہ تھا۔ مین درواز و کے ساتھ جاكرا فوركوا شاده كيا -كدبا سرائة - الور فكلاسي خفا حكه أسع موت كے فرشتے إلى و لائوم و شے عدم الے كئے۔ خير حكك ول مين بهج مسرورة والكر فكواف

چروے سےمعلم ہوتا ہے کرمیری نمیت کا داگرم ال ہے۔ أثقه . ينجول اود ترازُومِ تير السلط مخفرلا في بُول '' شرحبك ليم كوافعاكردكيا عودت ن بانعاكم بربايا شركاب تيارها كأس كع باقد كابوس في كرماً ول من مجديال إياراوروه أرك كيا عورت منس سركنے لكى يونس فيال كرتى على كرتو واللوت في بار وقي ترازوا ورفيول كامطلب بسي مجماء ومكيد يرتزاد والفعات كاسه ادريقه ل ميش ابدى - الرعيش ابدى جاسه-تورانعاف كر "شيركك نے إتحاظي برايا اورترادو اورمیوں سے مع مورت فائب موكئي يشرطبكى زبان برالفاظ تشكري تقع . كد دروازه بحركفلا . شيرمنك فينمر كودكميا كوشا تدنكي مجرا في ب يحراس وخواس في ايك فالعبودت جراب سال حودت كودكيما بكرتم صع لباس بيب تن کئے۔ دروازے کے باس کھڑی ہے ، اس محد أيس باتدى اكف خزب -اوربائي باقدين اح . كمدرير ىك بىھىين دىدى خاموش كىغرى رىپى - بالآخر كوس كويامونى " شرحبك إدنياوال محديث نام سے يا وكر فيس زابداورتنقي ميراع نام سع كمبرا تحبي عارف محفظة ك معرسه و مكية مير مكري نوج انسان كوامك نفر سدد مکیتی مرس اور آن کی طعن وتشیع سے در انہیں گھراتی۔ یہاں کک کرسب میر سے گرورہ موجاتے ہیں۔ مجرا مسترام مدوش منت بمصاب ادروه ميرك مجعاش بن ما تعيدين دروج ابرأن برنا ركماتى بُون. باده معنت سے سرار کرتی بول اب جا متی بول نيراخل تتنائمي مرسنروشا داب مويكيا توجا نتها ہے كرمياں كى كومت تىرى ما تدة مائ بالرجك" إن ؛ بى " توكيركون إي ارادك مفخوف مورما ب - كيون

آج اس کانجن آبید ہرائی جوننی ایک پاؤں کرے کے
اندر کھا۔ شیردلی فجاعت سائے آگئی۔ اِس کے باؤں
فہ آگے بھر ھنے سے انکار کر دیا۔ ہا تعظم تقرائے۔ ول پر
طوف جھاگی ۔ موس اور حبت ہیں جنگ جو گئی یخت کی جیت
آئے وکیدی خی جائی کی محبت رو کے لیتی تھی۔ وقت ہی بدی
ہونو دار نہوئی ۔ اِس کے وکیعتے ہی جبت فائب ہوگئی سبری
پروش اہج میں ہوئی ۔ تیری کوتا ہ ہی اور نبردلی پرافنوس
بہادر سیاہی محبی تھی۔ تیری کوتا ہ ہی اور نبردلی پرافنوس
بہادر سیاہی محبی تھی۔ تیری کوتا ہ ہی اور نبردلی پرافنوس
اٹنا ہے۔ اس او فی سے کوتا ہوئی اور نبردلی پرافنوس
تویش ہوتی ہو تدم شجاعت کو کے برطا۔ برادرا نہ مجت کو کوئیں
سی جنیک ۔ دیکھ میں تیری تا جوشی کے انتظار میں
کوش ہوں ''

شیر دبگ آئے بڑیا ۔ مگر سر کمپرانے نگا ۔ خبر یا تعسی کر اور جا آ تھا ۔ دل بیٹھا جا آ تھا ۔ بدی یہ حالت دکیے دسکی ۔ اور وُدا کولی ''حس جگر تمت کام نددے ۔ تدبیر کو عمل میں لانا چا آ جشکار خبز ننجاعت سے زیج ٹیکے ۔ اِس کود ام تدبیر میں معینسا کر گرفاد کرنا چاہئے ۔ حرم سے نتھے بیچے کو کیا ۔ کیا تو سمجہ گیا"؟ یہ کہ کر دبی فائب ہوگئی ۔

نظابق الغام ك شوق مي دب باكس كيا داورشير دل كالمواد المعاكرشيرهك كم باس ك آيا يشر مك في في معرال لج ديا دا در بج في فخر مجي لا عاصر كيا واس مصوم كويطم

من تفاد که وه اپنے چیا کے ق بین ایم قال کاکام کردہا ہے۔
اب شیر دباک نور اگر ارکرایا جائے۔
جا دبیر یاں سے شیر دل کے گرد جمع ہوگئے۔ فریب سیر
دل بڑی ادشاہت سے فواب دیکھ دیا تھا۔ فوراً بدیار
ہوگیا۔ چا ہا سب کوموت کے گھاٹ آتا رہے گرامنوں
تعادیم کی تقبیل کرتا ۔ وہ بچارہ وہی تک ادا کر بچاتھا۔
انور کی عدم موجد گی نے سیر دل کو اور بھی تر پادیا ۔اس
انور کی عدم موجد گی نے سیر دل کو اور بھی تر پادیا ۔اس
انور کی عدم موجد گی نے سیر دل کو اور بھی تر پادیا ۔اس

سلطنت كى دامش في بعائى كالموسعند كرديا .
كمال ميں وه مسيس جو قرآن برما تقد كا كو كا فى كى الله معند كو كو الى كى الله معند كو كو الى كى الله معند كا كركا فى كى الله ميں مقاب كا كا م كيا كاش ميں اس سے دا قف موتا كى ادشامت كو دوس سے دا قف موتاكى بادشامت دوس سے دون معج سورے شرحباكى بادشامت

كى ىغرى لېدىبورى تقى ـ

مرز اصلاح الدین آخر فرسٹ ائر

> کوئی نہیں دفیق ۔ عم دل فکار ۔ آ جاں سے تھ تھی گیا نہ تراانتفاد ۔ آ ادمول جا نے والے خراموش کار۔ آ کیا احتباد مہتی ناپا ٹیسہ اد ۔ آ سید عمدالد مشید کیلانی

صبردسکوں نے عشق میں اپنا دیا نساتھ آنگویں کھلی ہیں بعب دفاان تفار میں مجھے کو مبار ہا ہوں قریب مکومل ہے گل ہونہ عبائے دیکھے جراع حیات ۲

اوائےفرض

"ابا يهال ايك شالى لبن آن مُونى به يمي اس ميں مغرتي ہونا چاہتا ہوں ؟ يه اعفاظ مغربي وجينيا كمايك نووان كارثر ورف النابي باب سي كم - يدوة رمانه تقا حب اضلاع مقده امر كميه كي شالى اورهنو في إستو سے درمیان خانجگل مورمی متی یعنو بی ریاستیں رونی كى كاشت سى كف افريقيد سے مبشيوں كو غلام بناسم اليا كرتى تغيس يثمالى دياستيس دسم فكأمى كوثونيا سيمعكم مرنا عاسى تنس به اخلات برعة برعة اكيم لنك جنك كي هنك المتياركر كليا - رياست ورهينا هنوني يالو محسا تدستى محارثر كاباب غلامى كاحامى تعاييكن كاريزاوراس كى مان ثالى رياستون تصيم خيال تقير. إب نے سرانعایا۔ اور تعودی دیر بیٹے کی طرف وكميتارها يعير تعريد ل سعكبا" جاؤكار أيكن اجا فرص مجى مذبحبولنا يتم ابني رياست ورعبينا ينظ اي كردي موركين خير الرزند ورب وفاحك كعبعد اس معاطم محفظت تجث ليس سحد واكر كتباب كرمتها ري

وسے ریخبیدہ کر نا ہے فائدہ ہے ؟ چا پنچ کا ریڑ جاکر بھرتی ہوگیا۔ اور مبلدی اپنی ہا ہی جرات اور فرمن شناسی کی بدولت اپنے تمام سامقیوں لا اعتروں میں منہ گور ہوگیا۔ یہی وجو بعتی بحراج و کو ایک خطرناک مقام کی حفاظت پر ما مُورتِقا۔ میکن تکان اور گرمی کی وجرسے اس وقت اس کا اہنی ادادہ فیند سے

والده دوتنين سفخ سيزياده زندونبس ريكتي -اس ك

پروم با عنوں سے ایک ست کھا گیا تھا۔ وردُہ اپنے فرصٰ
سے فاقل فاپ فرگوش کے مزے ہے رہا تھا۔ دُہ زمین بر
لیٹا ہم تھا۔ اور اُس کا مربائیں بازُ دہر دکھا تھا۔ اُس کے گرد در فول
دایاں باقد بندُوق کے گذرہ پر تھا۔ اُس کے گرد در فول
کا حُبندُ تھا ہو ایک چُان سے مرسے اُس چلاگیا تھا جُا
سیدھی نجے دادی ایک جُان سے مرسے اُس چلاگیا تھا جُا
وُسکی بُوئی میں ۔ اور اس میں اس وقت بائخ شالی
فرج ں پر حملہ کرنے والی تعین ۔ شمالی او ان کا سیسالا بجائا۔
فرج ں پر حملہ کرنے والی تعین ۔ شمالی او ان کا سیسالا بجائا۔
تھا۔ کہ دستمن کو اُن کی موقد کی کا علم نہ ہو۔ یہی در ہوت ہی در ہوت کے میں میں ہے دادی کو آنے والے تھا مر داستوں پر بہودا

ا جائک اُس کی آنگیس کُلگی دادداسکے

ا جائک اُس کی آنگیس کُلگی داس نے آجت

عصر اِشایا - اوراینے چا روں طرف لگا و دوڑا کی ۔

اس نے ایک عجیب منظر دکھیا - ساسٹے جُان کی جی گی برایک گھوڈ اکٹر ابتعا ۔ گھوڈ سے کی کہنت پر ایک سپائی بیشا تھا ۔ جو دورسے ہُنائی دایا تامعلوم ہوتا تھا ۔ کارٹر نیشا تھا ۔ جو دورسے ہُنائی دایا تامعلوم ہوتا تھا ۔ کارٹر نیشا تھا ۔ جو دورسے ہُنائی دایا تامعلوم ہوتا تھا ۔ کارٹر نیشا تھا ۔ جو دورا اوراس کاسوارا لیسے بیمس و حرکت کو مدینے کے اسمانی ایک شاید میں ' اصحاب حرکت کو مدینے کر اسمانی کی طرح افتا دجنگ تک سویا راہوں اور در میرے کہوٹ اور ایک مدین راہوں اور در میرے

ساینے و کت کوڑا ہے۔ وُہ جنگ کی یا دکار کے اور روقبر كمياكيا ہے ۔ اما كك سوار فركت كى -اوركا دارى والح بوكيا يربيه مراروشمن فيه أن كي نقل وحركت ويكيف مے لئے معمارے ماس نے مندوق اُکھائی۔ اور کندیے ىك ئے كيا۔ انتفاس سوار في مندمور اوراس كاچېر کا رٹرکی طرف مڑکیا ۔ کا دیڑکا دنگ فق مہوکیا۔ ا ودآ^ل ف بندوق ما تعدى د كعدى - اس في سوچا كه مكن س كىشايداس سادنى العى كوئى جيراسى ندوكمى مو - جو عارے مضغطره كاباعث موسك سين معا اس كانظ يع وا دى كى طرف كئى - جهاس كوئى عائبت نا اندىش فنر ابنے سیا میوں کو تھلے میدان میں ورزش کروار ہا تھا۔ كاراركو ايداب كى آخرى وصيت يا وال ألى -ك "كادر ابي فرمن كوكم من معبوننا "أس ف كالنية مُوسة ما متوں سے بندوق اُ تمانی ۔ اور بائے سوار سے اس سے كمودسيرنشانه باندها -أس كى الكلي كوينش تهوى -كمورُ المجلل يكين سوار في وبني لنست قائم ركمي اور نهايت المينان سي كمود س كے ساتھ الماكت سے ممت مي جلاكيا - وحماكه وا - اورميرفا موشي جماكي -

کارٹر ڈروز نے مبدد ق مجری - اور سرادے لگا بنتكل دس منت كذر ب بونكي كرايك ساون جا ڈیوں سے نکا کارٹر نے اُس کی طرف توج نہ کی۔ اوروليامي بيدس وحركت بردار با - اس كى اغريس مقام برجبي بموني تن بالبيك وبريها كموا الكوات الما أ يدًا بسندس إلى إلى تم في كولى على في متى و" كادريك اس طرف دكي بيرجاب ديا" بال: " ایک معودے بر مرسا شنے جان پر معراضا" كارشركا جروسفيد تفا ينكن أس كي الديس با سے اُس کے مذبات کا بنہ انہیں جل اتھا ساردبث نے مجوديرسح بوركبا-١٠ وكيمور فرروربهليان مذالور صاف صا بتا فد كيا گفوات بركوني سوارة يا تفاؤ "يال" ودميرا باب وبكون الم

ميھول

حسب عول سربری جاسے کے بعد تیں سرونکل گیا۔ عام طور پر آوا ندھیرا ہو کے سے پہلے ہی باسٹل کو لوگ آیاکر تا ہموں ملکن حب میں اسان پر بادل بجائے ہوئے ہوں۔اورائی الکی اُوندا باندی پورسی ہو۔ آو تین تعودات

کے عالم میں کھو جا آباہوں ۔ اور بجر تخیل میں موطور ن جو تربیب دورنکل جا آبائوں ۔

راغوداز الميوز بائيرس، محد **ليست سرادي سان دم**

کل می قدرت اینے جوبن بریقی موسم بہارتھا۔ ملی ملی بارش ہور ہی تقی ۔ پر ندوں سے تسریلے معنوں سے

بر من مرعی سازی می کردی میں گر قدت بر من مرعی سا سیش کردی میں گر قدت درسین نفارے سے بھی پوری طرح کطف بر جیا بھا کہ بک نم ونازک میمول میرے بافی نے انے آنے کی گیا۔ خدا جا نے کس بے ورد زمین برصینک ویا تھا ۔ فی نے کیول کور میں سے اُٹھا نیا۔ اور عبار نو بجد کر اپنے کوٹ کے کالمیں لگالیا۔ نیا۔ اور عبار ٹرو بھا مار ہا تھا۔ اس کے مالمیں کے اسل

المرحرار شرفقا جار الم تقا- اس الله مين في المثل سووف جانا مي مبتر محما اور آمب ته آمب في اللك عز جانا فروع كيا - محرا جانك اس خامونى اور تا دي سے عالم ميں مجھے ايك آواز شنائی وی " مخبر سے" اس وقت كيونكه مير سے فيال ميں اس محرود فراح ميں اس وقت كوئ السّان موج و دختا - كجيد وصل كر ك او سرا و سروكما . وي و شرك كالرسے به الفاظ آتے شنائی دسية -

''گھرانے کی کوئی بات نہیں '' میں نے کا کر کی طرف د کیسے موسے کہا ''آ ہا حضرت آپ ہیں۔میرے تو ڈرسے مارے اوسان خطا ہو چلے تھے ''

بھول ہوں گویا ہوا۔ مگر بُرسوز ہجے ہیں۔ 'آپ فایدا ہے دل میں فوش ہور ہے ہونگے کہ آپ نے اپنے کوٹ سے کالرمیں مگر دے کر مجھے مزت بخبی ہے۔ اور جبر کمی ت کے لئے ایک نئی زندگی عطافر مائی ہے مُن آپ کی اس ہبرائی کا دل سے منون ہُوں۔ مگر آپ شاید یہ نہیں جانے کہ میری زندگی قواس وقت سے ہی ختم ہو کی ہے جب جمعے شاخ سے الگ کیا گیا۔ مجھے مس شاخ سے بے مدمت میں ۔ اور تیں اُس کی آخیش

میں مرنا جا بتا تھا یگروائے برختی میں کے ظالم ہا تھ نے۔ مجھے اس شاخ سے جُداکر دیا۔ اور کہ در شتہ جا اُس کے اور میرے درمیان قائم موجکا تھا۔ ہمیشہ کے لیے کُوٹ گیا۔ میری سب اکیدیں جا اِس در شتہ سے واب در تھیں ۔ فاک میں مِن گئیں۔ میہ زائن کی بنیا میں چکنا چُولنا خلاک کو شاید شناور در تھا ہے

وائے ناکامی فلک نے تاک کرتو ڈا اُسے
ہم نے میں ڈالی کو تاکا آٹ بیائے کے لئے
دُوسروں کی زفرگی ہمر کی خرشی تم الشان ابنی کھ
ہمر کی وشی پر قربان کر دیتے ہو میں مبی دل ملکھا تھا۔
اُس دل میں اُمنگیں تھیں۔ اور اِن اُمنگوں پر
نیر تی بجو ہی ائیدیں۔ گری واب تو کچر ہی بنیں رہا ۔۔۔
اُس نیون می موٹوی تی ۔وہ جب اُس بے درد نے مجئے
مناخ سے تو ڈا ۔ تو ڈکرشو کھا اور شونگی کر مینیک دیا ۔
مجر پہلے میں کہاں تھا۔ اب کہاں مجوں اور کیا ہجو ۔۔
شاید اس کانام انعلاب ہے۔

كى نە ئى سەھ كوكما دەمىرىدى سائىل كا مىچ اطهارتقا ياكە آب مىرى جانيوں كەق مىن دُنيا سەكىكىلىدىدىكى بىردىداب سى دود ئىل

والوں میں سے بیں۔ فَدَاما فط'۔ کیا کیے گھنٹی کی آ مازشن کرمیں ہے کہ بڑا۔ جیسے کوئی فراب و کمچر کر جاگ آلفتا ہے۔ یہ ہمارے ہاسٹل کی گھنٹی تھی میں ہاشل کے دروازے کے فزدیک بہنے جبکا تھا شرے میں ہنچ کرئیں نے بچول کو کالرسے نکال کومنر پررکھدیا۔ ودمسے دن حب اُسے دکھا۔ تو دہ ہا تکل جما

راجكمار شادان سال ومدنداعت

زندگی کی دوراہیں

حدًا ونديِّحالي نے ابني قدرت سے كائنات كي تخليق كى اور الصهرطرح معة داستدوبيرات كيارزمين كافرش مجياديا. ادراسان كى نياميت كفرتى كردى - نفاد المسى كاتشك موكى يمويمون كالتخرو تبدل عليس آيا . ون اوردات بدام كت - بها رعالم وفردس أسة - دريا ول كاجال بجيرًا عوض بماراكرة أرص وبب برطرع سيمل بوجيكا. فأن في عضرتِ النان كوفليغ بناكر وكياً مي معيد يا . أور اسعاناً يكل بناويا- تأكدو وأنياكي با دشامت كي زم انے التمیں سے لے۔اس نے انسان کو دہن رسا عفائيا - اوراس برفطرت سيبرت سي جِهي بُوتُ را د ا قنا كروية - أورفطرت كى طاقتين أس شع باتد میں دیدیں ۔ تاکھ فی طور پرسارے کا تناہے پر مادی موما في أس ف اسان كود بن رسا كه سا مقدادد بہت سی قابلِ قدرصلامیں و دامیت فرمائی جنکی وجرسے استعتمام ارمني وسما ومخلوقات بروفيت مامس مرتى رادر اس طرح اس ف المرك الملوقات كالتب بالاور فرشتو سمو عكم يوا يكروه الساني عظمت سيساعض ميرسليم فم كروس. يرتمام بالي اسلط واقع موس كه خاوندتوا عدايي فكمت بردعي اورقددت كامطابروكرنا جابتا ب أسلفاب وكمينايه ببيكه انسان جي طدا نعاتني بري خفيت كا مالك بنا دياب و ا دراس كي ذات مين اتني قابل قدر اورمِفیدصلاصیتین د کهدی مین - اس دُنیا مین میونکر وْ يُركى بْسِرَم ب ندك الله الله الدركائن ت من مقتد م الله عالم وجودس الث وه فيرا مود

سب سے بہلے برسوال بیدا ہوتا ہے کر شخصیت ہے کیا اوراس کا انسانی زندگی سرکیا الرموسکتا ہے۔ اور ساج کورٹی یافت شخصیت سے کیا فائد و ہم برخیا ہے ، مفقر الفاظ میں شخصیت ن میل انسانی صلاحلیتوں کی جلا اور ترقی کا نام ہے جو اسے قدرت نے ود اور خرائی ہیں۔ اور انکی موج دگی اسے باقی خلوق سے

اورائكي كميل سے اپنے دائر مجنبوں سےمتاز بناتی ہے كروہ ايك كالمياب انسان في مؤرد الي ونذكي كذار يك يمثلاً الكي عف كالمبيت يرمزاح كاصلام صبدخ اتزوج د بيلين و واييال خبى كوترتى وينانبس جاجها فكدرند كالمصحيده مسأس ودندم توی کی طرف متوج موکرانی اس صلاحیت کود باناچا بتا ہے ۔ تو صرودى بيكراس في فحفيت كياندرنقص وافع مبوعات مأورم ئبردتقة كخشاك زبرى صورت إختيا كرب اوراس سع تام اعمال كاندوفيرفرورى بجيدى كيداعث بيكاين اجك. اس سع علاه وج تعفى الني الن وسور كوج اس كى دات مي قدرت نے دولیت کی میں جبس مجتنا اور انہیں ترقی و یفے كى إئ مص مديم يا دلتى ادر قومى جد بات سه منافر بوكر مسار رنا چابتاب. وه وكسي مورت بي مي دنيا وي وادا يك مقاباينبي كرسك واحدا عدنا موافئ مالات مي بلاوجر بتمايدال وينيرم وموزار ناب اوراس كزدرى كفننو كمطور وفعدت محددمندارسه إس مم كادى صغة منى سے ملامب ماتا ہے۔ اسى طرح وه لوگ منكي فبسيدت مين قدرتي سيميدگي موج ديد فير سجيره امود كى عرف مأل موكراتي تخفيدت كمو بيفيق من ليكيان شالوں سے یہ نہیں مجدلینا یا ہے کمزاح اور بخیدگی آیک وسرے سے بالکل متصاومیں اور ابنی انتہائی معنوں میں مقال مولی بي كيونكر بوا واط وتفريط كاخطر وسبع - الركسي تحف كي البيت س مزاح موجود ہے ۔ توبیلازم نہیں کہ زندگی سے بغیدہ سے سنده مسأل اس بحنزد يك نداق بن عاليس ادروه البین کوئی اہمبت ہی ہ دے۔اوراگر اسکی طبیعت میں سخیدگی ہے۔ تو وہ ہرممولی مسلے کو غیرضروری اہمیت دے اور بلکہ پہلی صورت بیں زندگی کے اہم سے اہم اور خبرہ سے جیدہ شارواہی طرع وملكيسا تدمل ري واسكى لمبيت بركوتى بوجيبى دارية اوردوسرى مورت مين زندكى كيفتولى مسأل كيطرف اسكاله اسقد سنميده ندموكر ديا اسك الع مصينونكي آماجكا وبن جائه.

وكون كاب عن كامطم نفر معن أوحاني ارتعاء باوريك نروكي السائي ترقي معن اخلاقيات يرمني س موفرالذ كرنظريدي ماريخ ببت براني بصارة سيط سال بلدمها فائده نع البي نظرية ير فده مدمب كي بنياديكي متى أس مذهب محافر ديك انسان كاعديث ويج ي ونياج ب اورونيا سي بزاره كري زوان ماصل بوسك مرفعت يبط مذرومت مين اس نظرير كوكسى قدرام سيدايي المرج بي منه وسوساجي كم سراي منعيد براكي تهذيب تدان و الكادب ورفن بركم برى طرح الزاندازي يهان انسان كي عيثيت كأتنات علم بدويانداورتارون سيمي اسكا ورجكم ياك زوان مامل كرف كيك فروري ب يبجال عيسانيت كاب رساست على الوريد على ينفي فودى ((SELF NEGATION) جال أننان دينا وما ميها يغزاد ادراسى كها كمي سند مياي فلاس وحيان سي مكار سبلب اسي طرح اهل الذكرنظرية في تاريخ عبى يهد مير افيد الح يعظمرع موتی ہے ما ورسب سے بھلے دومیوں نماس نفریر عل کیا من سيزد كيد وم كاهينت أي عيرترست بأف بجم والبيري صى دران كاخيال تفاكرمرف أديع خانمان كوكول وي بات كان بينياب كردة عوام رمكودت كري اس تفريكووكة دورمين فيمول مهين ماصل رسي ب جويكديد ز ماند الم ويحتى اسلفاقضاد إت عظر الكواس نفريه سطم التلق صاوراج توكونى ايسا فكسينبين جبال اس خربيرمحة فحارنما يان مون شيخ اورسغرب سيحبهورى اورعير مهررى مأمك مين طلينت بيتي كاج مذبه كار فرما بهدوه اسي نظريه كاكسي عدتك مرجون منت بجد ونيأ كاند الموقت دوام تركيي جارى بي جامول فإنك سے ایک و ورسے کے بالکل محالف ہیں ان وونوں مرکو کے اور الركوى مولى موافقت بية وه ومروني كراكى بنيا ديم المعويد ו הודה כנט ASSER TIONG בי בו בו בי או בי ایک نکته یعی ہے کہ دونو ترکیس کو والیت کے مقافی میں اور بهان ظاقیات کادرد، اقتادیات سے مقدم نہیں لکر موزے۔ المنال المالية بلي المركب به بعدةم المالى اورانفرادى مينيت سماشا ج فودى (SELF ASSERTION) ے ہول رقول کیا ہے ہیں گڑیک کا سینے بڑی مای جس وہ م م كاليدرا دون شركتها و كرمني مدين سال مرصفات

ا هدا سے دندگی کی وعد میں تفک کر بار مانے پرمجور مونایہے. ساج اورسوسائي كا داروهارافراد برب-افراواكر تصنيد سيا متباري كميل يافة مون وسوسائي ادرهاج كامعاربت طندمو بأناب ووربيلوسيرق كرتاب اسكى تهذيب وتدن كاورج البدموما تاب اس كاوب اورمن س برمتم ي شائعتى مانى بدر اورزندى كاكونى معى عدد اسانهاس موتارهب مي ووتر في مركز مون عروب و بعد بعها نتك قدرتي فدائع كالعلق بيد عربتان اي بخرعاقب ايك ببت بنامحوا بديبال اب وبواشت ي جه - اس مضاس مي بهت كم ذبني اورهبما في ترقي كي ايد موسكتى مد يكروب عران فالفرادى اوراجها عى طوريران انى ملاميتوں كوملاد ينے كى طرف توجه كى - تو ند صرف انہوں نے ونياس ايك دسين اوردير بأسلانت قام كرى كيلوونياك سا عند وه نظام بيفي كيا . أورطم ون مي و وتر في كي- حبي مثال مع كيور في بإفتاز مادس مبدب سعدبدب ومعاند بهى نبدي باسكنى يتين اس معرفلات بسيانيدا ورفرانسك روم بالتيولك قوم ويع أس قرم عدافرا ودندكي سعاليب فكومت كوشي بالكداسة مدمب كوسى كمر وركرسي ركحديا اور زندگى كى سى ستعبدى مى كودى خاص ترقى سكى -

ب د مجمعنا بدسه كر شخفيت برطرح سيميل بان كم بدرونسا داسته افتيادكرسد - اكداس سع مع معنون سوائي اورساج كوفائده بنج ماورا مك تحدن ادر مهذب قرم نظم بنيد ويا كرساسف س وقت ودى نظريف ميس ما شات

فودی (SELF ASSERTION) انتی فودی (SELF ASSERTION) او اسکاندا او اسکان او اسکاندا او اسکاندا او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان او اسکان اسکان این اسکان این اسکان این اسکان این اسکان اسکان این اسکان ا

الروف مكويدرونس ب المق عدم كويدنا واليت والمن شروك يعبى المصاكر المام كما ندرا شات ودى י SELF ASSERTION) שו היא בין בני בין בנים ובנים בין فرالب كريس فرشل أوكل كي عرب دين عن كي اليكن سامي فام ور المتراكيعا دونسطائيت كدرميان مبت بدافرق ب منطائيت الغزادى ادر متاعى مينيت سالبات فردى (ASSE ATTION) بين كروا به ال يرسي وي فراي بي كداس عدم كالمداية كامديديد ابومانا بعدع لامنها ترفيل كاستكب بنياد ت كريانا عالم ان سنت كيك كافي وظرناك بي بهي ،كي عردى وفي ووسر عنزل اوراكي قم كاندكى دورس يعديزامكن بصاورس مسافق تطافرا وباه وكيران ان تعامدُ دبرت ي فاميان بيكتي بي المنتهر مطلق كوف البشركادرجديد يقيب ادراك فالمتاسى في موزيس احتماح بندي رسكة أورنهى استقه ومنع كرده قوالن سع ومخاف مرتيخة بن أيى طرح سولتار مجديثيت احباعي وعالم السائيت كيليمه عند ب عربها رسي اثبات فودي (SELF A SSERTION) معنى عُلِمِ مُعَمِينِ إدريها لااور المالين لاكليها لااله كالعر لكاكرعالم الناسيت برومانيت كعددواذ كومبركرديقس **حادا كما قدَّمَهَا دياً ت ذريب مقعد أنهي اوراكرُ مُفَسَدُ وَفَي جَيْرُود** مكنى بة وود دمان ارتعاب وخلاقيات بك معاشيت بم يمي وجهد مدوس اسوقت بامم وست درسيان بي اوردينا من حكف مدل كا با زاد كرم بهد فيسام على تطراس نفرة عربات مي اللام كاسهد بهال رحمارة امريت بعي ب يسكن ساتيسي عاقلة مبودي مى يهان قاون ان دون بني رسك للداك خلاقى فالان جى مود ب جب رسوسائى مل منى ب يهان مقاريا كامشامي نفرانداز نبس كياتيا بعركا فلاقيات سكاد معدورة مقدم بنيس اورسوسائن كالهم مقعدركوماني ارتعامية ياوى د مابت بنبي بهان تهذيب وتدلن كى بنيادين معافيت بر بيس بكرافلاقيات بركوگئيس يدنظم ايد امرك زياوم مكن مطيره ويسكفان سرأى كابرور احجاج كريكم الهديها ملات کی دوریه ادرجرالبقاد COMPETITION) کی كادفرامه عبان كعذبني الداف المصال كاتن كيلفاد سروي فونكيه اللى نظام مي البات ورى (SELFASSERTION) يج نقود CONCEPTION به . و، بيرت ی فربول کا

ونياكى ببترين اوكل ترين قومها ودريع تصرف جرمن ويبغيا بعك دُه دنيا يرحكومت كريد الحكواد بك نياكى دومري في فانون كو جينكا من بي بنيس در ونياكي بيدا دار كومون ومني باتحال رسك جرمنى كمفلاسفود كاحتيده بمكرجد والبتقاجوالات ساتات كى مانىدات و سى مى مومُ دب اورچ كريونات اور مناتات كاندواس جداليقاك نتوك المديروني دنده دوسكنا ب جبكا الددندور عضى صاحبت موجود مويدو دياكى اقام اورافرادس معى مرف اسىكوزنده رسف اورمكومت كرفيا في ماسل به يوبرور سياميل يا فتربورا در كر ورومن نظم الم المول (OOCTRINE) ونيا كيسا معيش كيا ومان با اور فا مقدرة موس كوكر وركر في كاليب بهانت يرعيده نتمان الملح (SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST) كماتاب وطن يستى اس شط كى ديك جيكارى بع جب ف جبوريت يرست الكور كومجى ابنى لبيث ميس معدلياس التفحسانة ساتد ونياس اس اغرير بمنى اكيك وسري ترك مجي موجوب جسوللزم يا اشتراكيت كبلاني ب يرتر كب عامة ا ورامولو كا اعتبار عدا ول الذكر قركي كي مندب يها ل جداد عا سوال بي نهي المتقام دُين كان الو كونعرف الله في فينت ما ألى طرت بانى به الدر المادي ميات بي اكي مياد براك أمنى مندي اوأريي كامتياد باقى بنس منها - التيس اختراكى مفام برافاليا عيد ققداديات كادرمدقدم ب فروكت مديد كم عايد وكأفيال كالكي تنزيك رتدن ورادب من كامداري المقداديير بالديك بغروبنى سمانى معاشى ورافلاتى ترتى نامكن بهد الكأبرأ اليعلوم بوتا ہے کہ بہال بھی فی فودی (SELF NEGATION) کاروماً "السلامين الكليسالالد"وشتركسيت كابنيادي مول بي عيران أر اوراقوام ا بنے م برتری سد سفردارس اور قام امنتدات ماج معاص برخ كنب دوا فيعائز حرق وموريا البيل ال نيكن درولهال مي افيات، وي SELF ASSERTION كاماريكم كرد اس موكل فرد في البط الصعيار زندكي مقرد كردكا با ورد اس برمعها على يحبه ورسيس الغزادى دائدكى برتو كالمنطاب التا متدرمها لاتركمو كمطاوه اكياه دنفام معيمة اثبات ودى (SELF A SSERTION) كينيادور روقام كالبال ك الداس فريكو أو الكيد باعي من شرك المهاست النيت الماس مريانية منام مريانية مناسك النيات النيت

دارالعلوم إسلامتيه پشاود



مُعاوبین عبدالوژن نوشهردی مخملاشرف مفتون

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چه دخزان دیره باقی ده خوشمالی مه کوه ممکلابرتاند دا به دکدخولیخنال امنع دی

کورنبئ خبری

د يوطالب م دُ زندگائى بمعتوين دهده ده به به به كوم دخت كن د در علم حاصلوى د دوى دُ ونل په دو مان كس به ده باند ده ميخ تسمد تكليف نه دى . دده دوملان كس به ده باند ده ميخ تسمد تكليف نه دى . دده مثال محمد تباد خوم بهشان وى كوم جر دخیا د به محمد تباد خوم بهشان وى كوم جر دخیا حومل ک سكاك د پام هیچ لاس خپی ندخوزوى - به تباع و من ملاحي ادب به دخ ين س الوبزى - و له تباع و من ملاحي ادب به دخ ين س الوبزى - و له انسوس دا در - به دخوش د دخره كم دو دوي من دو تباع و من من اوم به تن دو ادم توكو به مرب كبل سويم و دول ها تن در ادوليست شى - او معلى دنيا ته جرد من عنم او معيد تبونو اوم در كار كس درا كوكى . درا كوكى . درا كوكى .

خامنالهم موجهود عنردی - برکالج کنی دخلور دانه کلولا تیرولو نریس ما نرهم ددی خاک دیس بینود کم کیل کے دی - ددی عکم پر کیدل سرہ خما دوستان او دخیبولوستکو قرخفکان منردی پکاس - بلکردا خابود خوشحالئ دی چر دخل ی پزخف لومه بانٹی وہ ددی خبری قابل شم -چردمقل ه میعاد د منه ماصد کارس اور اور سولو ادکوم دپاری چرزه دی خالی تدرالیو لے شوکی وصله و لے د دی سی مات بودی خابوه افسوس هم مل می دچرددی کم پرسبب برده لؤی ددی قابل پاتی نشم حجر براصل عدف پرسبب برده لؤی ددی قابل پاتی نشم حجر براصل عدف کہن دخیار حضر خل میت او کورے شم کوم چرا پر تا برو

شود دوه دوه نیموکالوکن توخیله وسدکوی دی زه دانشم وئیلے چدد کامیا مئی توکو به حال زه پددی کوشش کین مرسیل لے یم . ولی سرا ددی آولو ما شبل ی ضرح رفح خرحاصل دے چرزه دخیبر لوستوکو خل متکام من و و م - ددی شعلاده دخیبر لوستوکو سرا دا لوظ هم دی چدد خیبر به ذم بیمری هایو کونی شبار خد مت کول بدزه هیچری هایو کوم ، او تر خیله کوششه بدزه دخیبر حرض مت برس سالوکو قبله کوششه بدزه دخیبر حرض مت برس سالوکو

شوی ده را و خدیی بیا تا ناکیم چرتیجیجی دیده السدند بیرد و ترخوبیری چدد کالج آول گینتاند ملکان پیجیعد ددی پانوو د شایستند کو کوشش اونکوی سرو به اوازے خان مرکوم کوم کادش ته اورسوی ۹

پدوعهٔ سلسله کبن خد دخیا و لوستوکو توجه ددی حقیقت طرف تدکودوم سیرخونوه دامتنفه تجویز درجه دیم در در می شاخ در در می شاخ در استان او نظرو نه در کم اغشتی شی داد ددی به خال د او او او نظو در می در می او در غله در می او در غله شان وی او در به شان وی او بی او علمی مفهو او او او نظرو او به به خوشما ای سوه تبلولی شی و شان وی او ملمی مفهو او او نظرو او به به خوشما ای سوه تبلولی شی و

ددی تسمدمعلمونو نو اونظهو نو نیکلوکش برمکوان اومل میر د حلکا نوح قسمدمکن املاً دکوی ر

مون در دا پیره دحالا تو مطابی حسب تو تع مفانی موند در ایسید بل دی - مونده پیری عبد چرد پیری عبد ود - دهکا لوح صلد شماتو و سله ددی دا دوی برد کا بل دخت او حدد کا بل دخت در دا معلوی شوه - چرد کا بل دخت او دشاعل از خیالا تو پیدا کو لو پ باس کی دشاعل از دشاعل از خیالا تو پیدا کو لو پ باس موند ته نظموند دیوی پاست ما و دستد و جرد یو شری با می داد هے - چرد یات دوی پ تری املی خدمت دا درے - چرد یات دوی پ نثو وا چو هی مداوی به دادی او بی مفاشتوه گینتوکنی دُعلم موغلوی به خلقو اد لو بل ا

دى د پام موند ترحم بكاس دى چراين د نتو طهفته ديوه قوجه اوكويك شي -

په مل دسید لی معنامینو اونظهونوکښ کا یی په کابی اصلاحی اشادی شوی دی - ۱ و امیل دے چرکیکوکی دونمه به دحنی خبوو ۵ برحنیا ل اوساتی -

دعبل لوحان کو دنتام موند دیومسون احسان یوچدد کا لجیت او کا لج یه زما در کبی دوی که ومبی شعور نرخی در کول مذخرون به وخت کبی و دکول مذخرون به وخت کبی و دکول مذخرون به میدان کبی دا در ومبی سپاهی به دی و در بد می طرفت داو ورسی و مراسی و در تر دا حم کاس دی میجد دی بیکای به کاس دی میجود نو کلی و ببیل د شاعر یی به کای و بنیادی شعود او کدد نفی او حبیب الوجسان و بنیادی شعود او کدد نفی او حبیب الوجسان مواتی تد ذیا ته حیل طبعه ما بگد کوی م

ملىو

داناد ملز

لاندىن ئىلىم جناپ مىنى د صاحب د دوىزىتىل سوسائى بېكا لىن مىلىد كېن أۇرى كود. مونده ئى دىر بە خوشى الىئىسىرە دىخىدىر ئوستوككوتدىپىشى كود .

دد شاعم كدوه يوغر مُنزدى عمرنه ولوميام كدوه أرامهم أوام كن بعد حاله غونلي شوم ليدل ما دا چريو كل شين چن حرف تركل فنال ك صفت ندى عقل نابالغ زبان قام وم كم ابحبا شميم اوسودى شورى صمشاب تمهد ميورى عل دس كن ديكا دناكي ملكا دن د نناك دو يه بوديدن ددى برى مبريحض شوغرغ غم كالتمت كاتمت بلادولت دتا ديداو ته ي دانادماد دوم اوي بيشا نه بيناي دى شل ذرك ليكوريدا عاعوند لداوبكى ستا مغالف باو دوس تکر کی خودبل کس خند بی سے وكره أواذنا أى تولى دنيا بعل حسأ تا لا مكوداتكم نددى بوخترجرستاتا وىموعم مودى اوشوى چرى دوليش اى دشمىن دروايشى عهى ماعبى لإذاون سبق د فدند بعترس مكودا غويدم كالشناددى ملا لدوه أو نا سبق وه نعد اثرتازهٔ عرمادا تودی واسل

برون يورم خريركالئ يكت بستوته ولويدم نه وم سيدارم داخوبندوه بوكا لرغونل شوم شوتن تعيوير اوروح لادو بواسما ندتواسمان نظمعانوم كري شوددى ملشن دوسعت عل كك موكل تديودنيا بيعضوا دنك خيوى دى كيس يوخوشها خوشراي او ديسامحل وسرو يروركبن بكادى ايودوشن ميدو بداي بنيادم خرشوم ودمكس فيمسك شوماوى السلام كياس جهال الكاه أى ماحب عبرده ستا لديه داناني سنديم به جيئيت ديونطري به مخكس ستا دَ ٱلْكُلُودُى دَسْتَايُلِ تَدَى صَاحْبِ دَكُووندى بل خشان اوعدن دِكول دَمشر في جموجه و با دِتا دخولی الف بهترودی دوری دعیشی تکم مودى وشوى عدئ خاموش أى دشمى خاموشى مدن دخولی نرای دانا دما یوبیند کوس س به دی دینالسی خاموش شوم مسکے شو دا دانا اشارى وكرى دى حفت داية تنتى يدمخ دو بكل

فودی کو کربندا تنا کہ مرتقدیر سے پہلے ۔ فدا بندے سے فود ہی بتاتی مناکیا ہے

شعرفشاعري

د لويو لويوشاعل لؤ اود دا نا يالؤ دينا ده يشاعي دزندكى تعبيردى ويرزيكددزندكي ماصيت متعلق دائئ قائميد حاشى دادنك د شاعرى يح نتربين كول ديوكوان دسه رد تنوخلق يه ينزد د خیان اظهاس نوم شاعری ده ر یوامویکن آی ايرسن والى عدشاعرى دغيزون و دوح و اظلما كولوملامى كوشش ندوائى - يومشهود أتكويز علا شاعری متعلق داخیال لوی رچه د شاعل نرصل دو دشاعوار بنايست دَشطونوساتحت وَنَعْلَى تنقتي شاعرى ده . نيكن دائى ئه ده واضح كرى جدشاعل مذبنا يست غروى اشاعل عدينتياغه ته وائى ، ادصدرتر طورد كوم شيخ دى - يوككريوى فلاسغر كادلأل جد دخيلى نعانى خفيقت شناسه مستى وه . والى كورى ستاسويه كلام كبن خيالا اله يتوالى موجودوى - اف دخيالا توبه ترمدتيا كبن او دعنويه اظهاركبن توتم اوموسيق ي ن ستاسوکلام شاعری ده رودنر نه دلنده دا چەد شاعرى ئەمىللىب سىدودىى خيالات وى يىچ ټولو تعملينولوكښ يوم خان لد د شاعري پر خاصيتونو بانباحادى نه دف مطاخ باكان شاعهى دجذبا لو دخيا لاتؤنبا يستبرا دسل دئافهما نوم دی . عه ددی شخادامطلب دی چرشاعرد خلقود خشمالولوکشش کی روّد حدر خرنش مصمون نوی سخامطلب داد هے ۔ عه ددی شخادامطلب دی چرشاعرد خلقود خشمالولوکشش کی روّد حدر خرنفس مصمون نوی سخامطلب داد هے ۔

د شاعری نه متواد صغرکلام مودون دی- چر كوم مُوندِ عبد مالو بالمدِ الدُلري - دحر يوفن لليغريشان وشاعرى مقصدح بخون خيشحا لأس اومسرج و کول دی ۔

دَشَاعِهِى تَلُورِيهِ لُوكِيدى شِي . بول مَعْلاق بِعِلْو دشاع كالم داس في كالديد لوستونكو اخلاق يوى حواليكي ويمكس كدداخلاقى غوبيا وتكريم المعينى الوبندده ومكود شاعمكاروعظ وتعبيمت نه قىء بعمنى منق دائى عيرشاعرمعلم وى مكو واغلطدده دشاع دل كادمه ونرخوشمالول دى . واسلطون ده كده علمهمونو دياش ديه علي على وادمونو رمین نه پیغامی اغلاتی یا معاشهتی فائده ولفلو معض حلايت وركول اويوهيول و الفلاقيالو يد ذمه دى - شاعرى د ذندكى إوتصويردى -شاعردائي مادحقيقتونو اظهام اوكرد بقول كو لایوکیکدی کرتوپینرسبق اختسل خوادی واخلی-ماجه فرنكددينا اوليده مغرشان سان مركوه دعدهٔ کلام خامشاهدا خاخوب دی رکیوی خد سبق كين موندى كيبرى وصفروا خستن ساسونط دے د جغ تبلیغ خاکاںندی عب

دُشَاعِهِ، وويُم مَحْ صِلْ لَمْتَ دَى - داعلَىٰ شَاعِيْ بنياً

محض عقیقتوند نه بیا دی - دامهیشددسایس کام دے - شاعردحقیقتون تأثرات محودد محکس بونبی طور کس بیش کوی -

خوشمالئ سوه د دى قبلولوتدتياد يُور اوسيڅکله ددى په باشکن په خپل دو کبن څک له کاف نه ددکوو د

د شاعهی ددیم مخ حسی سرد دکی ، داخو دیره منمودی و دخون منمودی و به دخواه منمودی ده چه د خصن با در بندلی بخواهم منمودی ده چه د حفر لفظونو آواز کبن کوداهم مودود وی به چه مونود دسی سر آواز کبن کوداهم مونود دسی اعلی اعلی اونبالیستر بنا کیسترمنظی داخیل شوی دی بچه به دئیلو کی سود تر تروازه کی اورسی ، او دا کمان غالب داشی به دبنیا هذه کاک کبن موجود یم .
دبنتیا هذه کاک کبن موجود یم .
مثال دیای دسمن دخان "داییم خوکه و لے د

شاعری اصی مغمدهٔ دیم پو زبات خود والی نه توپیخ الے پیداکوی . ددیم رجدد شاعری دَلغلاتی پهلؤخوابید شفاح وی . پوخوشع مذواؤدی .

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بنائسته ذنه كئ سيب د جنتو لؤ

په زمینل ئی ماشن صیرقندونو مکه بین کودن ئی مواحده دشوا لد

له د غدش او غوك پوهدد کا پخنجو دسپینو لیجوم زخمی کا سا پخیلد د موصو تسیا دی که لیؤدومیودئی پور دسین باغ دی

په ځکل د د نمور د که جمه ادی که ده پناټامتر دعامل ځولني پولوځي

وربنکاره چر پسکاسپنی مرمدگاکه دی شعره نوکن دوم خودوا لے دی . چه د سی سی فوله ادبه ادبه شی ایکن عاموخلقو سی خلورم او بنیخم شعرف به دهسی سی ریکن عاموخلقو سی خلورم او بنیخم شعرف به دهسی سی ریک او دا یو لفت کنولیتی و دشاعری شلورم او د آولو نرمنو و دی پهلو عنص کوی ده د آولو نرمنو و دی پهلو عنصرونه بهراسی موزون طویقه با نی او به داسی مناسب تو تیب سی مرا و یی جه نشیج یک نبایسته تغلیق وی و داعنصر بهرکی ن نه دی بلکه دلفس مفهون په تو در نیاکبن مود وی وی وی اعناصری به تو تیم دنه وی وی وی داعنصر بهرکی نی ایک دلفس مفهون په تو در نیاکبن مود وی وی وی اعناصری به کوی شاعری پهرداعناصری به کوی پهرداعناصری به کوی شاعری پهردا عناصری به کوی شاعری پهردا عناصری پهردای به کوی شورد به کوی پهردا عناصری به کوی پهروی پهروی به کوی پهروی به کوی پهروی پهروی به کوی پهروی پهروی به کوی پهروی پهروی پهروی پهروی به کوی پهروی پهروی

به شان سرم ملاؤشوی نه وی لا برابر برابر نه وی - نوهندشای نافقد وی شیا شاعری نه وی ر اوس و ټولونهشکله مسئله وا ده - جروشاعری تنقید دبارهی امول کوم بودی - وا بو داسی بحث د ه -جراوسه بودی و لو بو خلقو اتفاق بر به دی واغله - حر بونقاد حر بواستا ذحر بوشاعر خپله خپلدنظر بر بیش کوی - دحر چا خپل خپل خیال دی برالانجیان شوی اصول د نظرالاند ساتینی -

دیه به دباب کبن یو لطیف سن او علی و دمضه در انتخاب د شاعر د ذاتی واقعا تو او دلجسپو نه بالا تو بکاد دی و د گوشی وینا ده و بجدد شاعری بلند توین ادیکتا مقصد ماکش دی و دی و در در اعلی شهم شاعری خادجی وی وی وی دهر د د شاعر د نوم اصل نه دی و د که اظهاد کوی د شاعر د نوم اصل نه دی و د که و نوم اصل نه دی و د که و نوم اصل نه دی و د که و نوم اسان دد له ایسی استان دد له ایسی استان دد له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دد له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دد له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دد له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دد له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دد له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی چرد انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم دادی در انسان در انسان دو انسان دو نوم دادی در انسان دو له اله یک و نوم در انسان دو انسان در انسان دو نوم در انسان در انسان دو نوم در انسان در انسان دو نوم در انسان دو نوم در انسان دو نوم در انسان در نوم در انسان در نوم در انسان دو نوم در انسان در نوم در نوم

دایره دصدهٔ خیراو او نه دیا ته دسیم کوی بید کوم حر ایرکس محسوس کوی دی دشاعرید مخکس آو له دنیا وی او دخیل ژوم نظریم دنواکبی دصغی نمایش کوی د دشا عه خیالات کفاق وی - نه داتی رداعلیم کی فقط د معنون پر انتخاب کبن نه بلکیل دبیان کبن م بکام ده - شاع له خلقو ته خطاب کول بد بکام دی -

دریم غیزد خیالاتو فروس واله دی اسه می ایم چرخو پوسی پود بودست فلسعی نه وی لط شاعری دبنیادم د شاعری دبنیادم د علم ادعقل، دخیالاتو دجن او اود احسالو پوسی خلاش دی و در د شاعرد خیالاتو دایژه و شاعرد خلاور دی و ن دسیعر او فروده وی و ن شاعرد خیال ما دعنر دی اوچت اوچت اوچت کی اد دوم وه چر د آنهان دمینی الوتل وس ته دو تولون وس ته تولون وس ته دو تولون وس ته تولون و تولون وس ته تولون و تولون وس ته تولون وس ته تولون و تول

کد ناست بعلیین آول عالم دے داہ بست دشاعرانگاه دیر ڈوس وی منظری و ڈوس بی مسکلو بنخ وی وی معروفت سوچ و کلو کبوی ق وی د لیکن دُدی دامطلب نه د هے چیشاعری عقل د نلسفیا مذجنجال دَی د بلکدد شاعد به دھن کبن دسوچ ما ده دوموه دیا ته او باقاعدا منی چدد شعل نولیکو به وخت وس الله دسیج منحودت نه پویوی د اعلی اعلی اعلی خیالات دسیج منحودت نه پویوی د اعلی اعلی اعلی خیالات بینید در در انگی د الی اعلی دالی والی در انگی د در انگی د دائی اعلی دالی والی در انگی دالی در انگی د در انگی د دائی اعلی در انگی د دائی در انگی د در انگی د در انگی د در انگی در دائی در انگی د در انگی در انگی د در انگی در انگی د در انگی د در انگی د در انگی در انگی د در انگی د در انگی د در انگی در انگی در انگی در انگی در انگی د در انگی د در انگی در انگی د در انگی د

خونکه چه خالب و مائی . سه

آتیمی وزیسے بیمصاص فیال میں
بد خبوہ و ادہ جرمحص خیالا توسع حم شاعی

بد خبوہ دادہ جرمحص خیالا توسع حم شاعی

نام و کبنی ہوئیکاشی او حینی تعمون شاعل فیم او کبنی نشو ۔ دشاعی کمال دادی چیصفر خیالات او محسوسات دخیل کلام تو مینی جوارشی

داکٹر شاعل افٹیکلام کبی دلفامی دیانہ وی ۔

داکٹر شاعل افٹیکلام کبی دلفامی دیانہ وی ۔

داکٹر شاعل افٹیکلام کبی دلفامی دیانہ وی ۔

خیالات خودی خومحسوسات دہ سی ندوی ۔

خیالات خودی خومحسوسات دہ سی ندوی ۔

کددی او چی اور داول خیالات او محسولات دہ سی ندوی۔

بندہ ملا دُرشوی ندوی ۔

سندہ ملا دُرشوی ندوی ۔

دشاعرکلام کمن هم آحتگی پودا لی صوری جذو دی ر د تخیل دوس ادا و سم مختلف تأ ندات بودگاد ناهی مشاهدات پوشان کول دیه منودی ده - شاعرمونپوته دوندگی نر مستعاد بعشتلی قطعات نه پیش کوی - بکه میخ پوداسی واقعد بیا لوی - چره درو کو فواقع بخودوی -

دُشَاعُ کلم در نها یو کلک دی - چه د تو ند په مخ باند پر پیچی - ارس پودا تعدیش خپل مفسوس حالت کبن بشفاب کوی . دُم پرنظم نفس معمون چرمونی ورم ته وئینی شو - او د شاعی دوح دو ایدو کبن یومش اد پرمطهوم وی - د نظم اصلی قوت با حمی ایم تباط

بنيادى دبط بالكل نشته ، دَ ص يَوشع عُب، جُل معنى وى . دا نقص اوسى شاعرافكبن دوموه زيات نه دَے . مُلكح دغزل ورض الله دكن في شاعرى متعلق ما خيل عيالات ستاسو به خدمت كبن ميش كول ، اومطلب م ديات داؤه . چرکا لج تدوا تلوسوه جرکوم دوستان خواه مخواه کان پوری د شاعری مکسی اوتوی سؤى دِعُما دا مَفْمون غُو غُوكُونِه اودائى . ادمنيل كلام د به دى معياس باندى ادتلى . كيوى بوابر كأشى لا ډيره ښه - لا د دخپل ذعن مطالعد *اوکوی ،* که چوی یوس نه ذکوشو^ی غیرد نوکس ده س خدنه خدوی نوشاعها دِ جاری ادساتی - اودی خاصیتونولددِنوق ودکوی ۔ امیں دی ۔ چہ یو وس م به کامیاب شی . اد که چری ددی خاصیتونو دیک نه لوی . وغدبه و صغوبی دفاندی دیاسه معنوى ته درخواست اوكوم - بددشاعرى خون كول حم كناه ده الوليل شرع كوسة .

قاصنی احد سعید البرق سول ی ایم ایم اسے فائین -

لاندى شعص ند د حبيب الوحان سواتى د اول كال دى . دوى دكل دلل ببرد عامو شاعل و بوخره نه يول طرفته د خيل خيال مويف الونوك د حد حقيقت دا د حد جرد يو زب اصلى خدمت مهد د خد المد و الى د مد به به و معنى بنيادى شعل ندجو كريسشى - اوقوم توسيق داخلى . مونو اميل كود چر دوئى به حم د منه داك دخيه به واسى شعل نو خايسته كوى - مل ير

یوه در کم دوسه مروان یوسی می به نظرشد مادی غولی می اسے بل بخته دیک توسی می می فرد د نا کیک به کاس لکیا یم د صغر دیره جور بردی مادی مرزد اغلی که فت کو د نا کیک و دغه کار دغریب داستان چرواؤدید ستر یو دی شوی دادیک به دنیا کن فی حق نشته عقل نشته ناموس نشته

بهی اوچنه ملا تولی بدخولوکس توبتوشه ده دی ما ترخیب دام کام چر مقرد شه کی دام کام چر مقرد شه کی ده دی مدهد در در شه ده دی مدهد لوکویم به دود ی جامگرزدشه چرخوک کاد کوی صفرخواد دی چرکه کوی افعوشه د عند تول دصفر چاوی جرما لک دسیم و ذر شه د عند تول دصفر چاوی جرما لک دسیم و ذر شه

ا مع غربیبه احساس وکوه دخیل حق شرطلبگاد به سوالولوکادنه کیری دطالب دونی کونوشه

حبيب لوجان شواتى

غببيسخا

سم به عن وولی روعیم کل به جرع واتیریج بی چپردا عبیسه مجلس واؤدی رخیه نیو لے نئی ر اوعود وس تذکیریدی ر

کويمي . حکک او مکي دافعل سمند د هان د ملائي اوليني - اوخلای د حلياً کُل په جنت اوله نظامه: ---دکریمی خبره ده دخر په غزغره دی بیسیان
په اړولی کټ کښ چغه دهی کینکس سر - او
پرسید لی ستورد ناست دی - په لواړه شپاړه
ژبه کښ د انکا ښکاخېری کوی - غربه سمد او

اوصلي: ريورآين خل لي د اولبني د ډېر ښه سهموه رماحم دسلطاف دىس يوتعافلاش كولو، شيد شلى دويئ واس وسع ، ټولى م ادبيالى بلمينم دىك نهوو كالىم فويدى ويمې نه در داؤکړی وو - داغله سمندرغان لد ودتهم اوويل منان إلى سلطاني دووس م مد شرباللى دى - بن خدد مركم نشتد ر بوتشل روبيل واكره ركهم اوكتلى ونستاشهب به حم بجب وق ، او كديم اوبيا لى ، نوس دِ دلياتي سمند تخان ادویل . بچیه ا جدستندی ژویدی وی دستاسو دخرپروا ده - دده س تددعاکی خدبه زوندى يم اوسلطانى بعينويترته برستا عيله به بيسوبا ني ستريدتيني وى مصن ولغله دسلویه ځالی دا یونیم سال مادی یره خان آبا اوسى . د دى بعضى بعضى دؤسا لود ياش دِ خدائی تا تردیوه دوندی لوی .

خىرخىلادم . او به دد دُ چالوكس م توى حرفهر دا الكورخول . داغم . وسرارم بونيم سل راونيخوس شرب ودكرو . وى ويل چرنه خيرد عد خيود م

اصلیه املوتا له خرون نه وی دی کری. مانولی چرسلطانی ته دسانددی حسکی ش. ما اوولی چرنه خان - داخوستا دانسان داستا محکس حیثم نه دی - او دا به حم نه اخلی خیر حضرم به دی و در کری - یواه خرب ه سی و د و خود عرب حل و افت او دا و

د نياد عنم په وس خ پيدا ده

کم عقل خلق کپنی ماندیک آبا دوینه و تهی شروع شی ، یوبل چوسی سه په دنیا مه نیاز بودیک خلقه

دُ شَامِعِهان بادشاً مذياتي وتختونه

دوئیسه نظاره: ----واحدگل دقلبی نرستویی ستوماند داغلے دمش رس کالیز، خوبی رحیه کل . دودکوتی خوبی معمل کل او دُوری لودکیشدی س دنغری به غاده ناست دی عودیل آنکوسله پخه وی امش خود کی په تبکی روژکی پخه وی اونیائی دما بنام مونخ نه پس به مصله ناسته وظیفترکوی ا

دمینهمل : دادا ؛ نن دکویی بلهعاش به خانے رائبریدام ، حلتہ سرو دسمنل در پرمفت کولد دیئی ، چدمونز، لہ بہ گہوس - تماک اورسی دا کولے ، اوسیل به کی حم دابا میں کولو ۔ داخوک ووج او به دبنتیا بدرسری ووج

واحد كل چدد معند دخان نامه واودى - لذير سود اسوسط اوكرى - خوجربيا كى دخوي صفط فتم كى ته كى ككوشى ـ نذ به قهرشى - اووالى - رهيم كلد إكربيا عُد خارشوم - چرنا دكويم جبرى ترقان اغشتى دى لذ به صغد دم به دى ندسا اوباسم ته د بدم ماش خوي و كد دجواد كور خول و جرد كومي دوس عائى لدغي - خدداد بوه شه -كمنى بوستكى به يد د معوسو به كرم

در دیم کل مور درخانی ۱۰ بس دی یوخوته م خواره مه مهروست به تهری مه مشومان خواران دهی آکی مید ماشوما نوخواران دا دهوب ده کی ستاعادت دی مهرعزیب خوماه تهی اراستولی دد مکه به صفران لاید و توگف اوشوغه

داحل کل: بسن چپ شه ، هم تاسوميند خامن په س اوخيزوي . وبيا تركار نه كيوي . اوبه عا اوب غيرت تو اوځي ، هم كي لد د په بلدلارځي . كد بيا م حرفوك په حغدلاس اوليد - لوخيو د يوه د د د د ه

دُّدخانيُّ : دُدخانيُ ذِدشَّاكِهِ ، تَوْبِوذَک سم كړى : پوخونه حروښت دموچو په سټه ناست يُ دخشُخالد ودمُ خوخل اپر اِلجُنونو په تشعبتُکل

نشته که صغرخوادان په صغه طمان لاړه و نو به معاشان شوغه و پاچوادی ادکړه غه که د د د مه کل ۱۰ بس دی فک مه خوده و و تاحر د به ش تر توجود کړی وی و خولدکښ و سه که خالالشته که بل دِکوت اوکړو و نو دا د تُلبی چوکه د سم یا نالم

رچپه چپیاش، دماشی بیمنگ خایزی او دولی بن دیو نه خیزی - ډیره شیبه بس چه داحل کل تربیا دُسمند دخان قصه یا دهشی ، نزبیا پوسویاسویل دوباس - په دی کښ دوئي له بیاموتع پاکوټودیکی او د دوکو ټو زړه صبو نشی - اوتپوس کوی -

مهد کل دادا دا تاسوراسویی ولی ادکود په دښتیا داسمند دخان ښه سری دو - اوتهم دهند په مرک خفري -

ولعلگل ديره خويه پريوده څرې د مه داوس پانيک قصی پروم - خويو ظالم وونو . هم دُدغسی خلتو دوست وو - اوهم دوونی په سرائي په صانه شوکه تا مذشوکه ډيو زيات دولت جم کړه دو -دا دهغه

ښهرسوپيوب وور مهرگل: او د د د د کی وړه خورکيشکي : - د ا د امونکه ته خوبک ټوله قصه او کوه • چه قصد غلاصاد بی - نو د د تنگ به پینه وی -

واحلكل: يوه بركيك في دحدظالم تعمى علافي دوس لدهلتدهم سزا ودكوى - اوشكودى - دلته في مم سزا ودكوه - حوام او دُشوكي مال دچا نه فعيب كايوبى -

خوشحال خاختك

لاندنی شعره نه دخوشما لخان خیک متعلق دی رنفس تعظید دُسه پوسی دیوکامیاب او دُوا تعا تو سره موافق شعره رز جورکهی دی ، امیدا دسے چرک لِبنتنولودوشاعل او ته بعم بدلیسی خسی بوخدورکیا « مارس یا

په د ده کښې بیشا نه محبّت دخونهال خان

عرّت د گپښتنو ده لو ک شهرت دخونهال خان

د تومی شرکاکې خوم دی په عالم کښ نه ودکيږي

د تومی شرکاکې خوم دی په عالم کښ نه ودکيږي

نه هم مرونه ، ذکوة شو په ټول عمر په ده فرمن

عاقم دو ورستوکړه سخا و ح دخوشمال خان

په مرونی د مغل لدلاس لا ډو دغره سرّوته

قول اوکړه د په به او دعر م سرّوته د فوشمال خان

خانان يې په خا نځی کوی لو کی مود شوی تيری

پونشته دصوم ت دو دسيرت دخوشمال خان

داسی ميرو مر نه ده څودندی د خودوح دی

داسی ميرو مر نه ده ژوندی د خودوح دی

دولت د نفتر نشته چه پری جوړی منادی کړی

دولت د نفتر نشته چه پری جوړی منادی کړی

نموننکيالو جوړ نه کړونيام ت دخوشمال خان

نموننکيالو جوړ نه کړونيام ت دخوشمال خان

مه ټولېم پهجهادکښ مشغول وه .

عبالعظم داندني

د پیتومشهوس شاعر عبل نعظیم به سوات کی د مسئلال خواوشا پیل شد وی لاوله و که د و بیان شد و ی لاوله و که د و بیان نوموکی و را دبیاده به تلاش کین شو . مکود کی خیل نیا خال سر می تا دا او تبتو و را دو تبدل کین د حاج خیلو به کندی کین استوکن شد .

په حیاکش تری خپی اوباسه عظیمه عاتبت بریناور که سکهان کل و د دوه مامن یک دو - دیونوم محوب کل او د برحبیب کل او د کردید و دوا ده و ده کهی دو - دو د ده یه ژوندا مره شور یو لیو کی د دوا دو نه ده یک دوا دو نه

پاتی شور داوان کښ د دوئ ډير ذکوماغی

دلوان

دره پووډوکئون ديوان دی رېپېستانگه کښوچه اپشوی دی - د به يک ساده او موان ده - عام طور بانډيک غزليات ، دباعنی ، او محنس دغيه ښکل دی -

دوخته نه شاعرد و عشقیداشعای به یی لیک لیکن دخامنو دخهمه به یی صغربت سال میکه جرمعنویی عق صدل و ده ترحم میدان مفاشه ر به بوالشی ذره یی اشعاد لیکل و کان من به ی ساتل رجه توک توی فائن واخلی رکه حدوائی و

~

په دی عمرم ښکل کړه غز ل کمک چه توی واغل لپۍ لدما په منفعت څولی د د ايوان تاد يخ واسی ليکی ر

دا ّنادیخ دمخنس وا و پی سامع سن یو زر دره سوه دری پنجیس و وایه سطاعطله

خصوصيات

(۱) شعریی ډیوفمنون کی . وجهدیی داده - پد د کامنو دموکه پس دده بیا ډده نه ککیده . (۲) اشعارسا ده مکوطرز ادایی اعلی ده . (۳) عشق او د مینی په د نیاکن عقیقت مرسم محرفی .

دم) دَتکلف اولدگوان گوان تنبیها تو نرئ پرچیز کوی دی -

اه) تعوّن کس ی علی بهلوخوش کود-مادی مر ی نه ککیل د دشع مفعون ی یا خوعشت . یا دخامنوموک یا سلوک اویا وعظ ویفیعت دی

تنوين

د کلام نمون اوس دَمِعْتلفو شرخوما تمن پیش کول غوارم -

عشق

رمابه هیچا شستا نوم اخستی نه دے
کہ پاری کید سے په غلا اعلی نسب
الم پشان پام به پیدا نه که
که خوک ټوله دا دنیا که لت به لټ
مرتک دیری، امویل سوپوستدیونوسنه
دا دی دایه دعشا توعلامه ده
ا دی دایه دعشا توعلامه ده
د دنیا وی په عاشقا نو توسه شید که
د خان د مکاد نی نه تو به ، تو به

سلوك او وعظولفين شاع حقيقت عوده كنوى هم دغروجهدده جردايي

خلی اوسانه لدکبوه لدلوئی نه په اظهادکش چ بیان دحقیقت دی ۲ کان فناکوه سل پا پیهقیقت کش

دمجاز دردکی دندکبس غرقا ب مرشہ ۱۳دا دنتا ر به پی سبب مُحقیقت شی

چرچا یون چری او نه کړه په مجا دُکبن --: منجبت افزلوی : --ماقبت به خوئ خصلت دصغوئی دُده که

چراوسیوی د بدا نو به معلت خوک سه نیک خوئی داسی ستایی ، سسد دنیک خویو به و کان عالم دا درج می

په نخک دیرمی دُه دخویوخلق لدههه شاعر دُمسُنقل مزاجی اوصبوطر فلداودی سه دهٔ

وای مقام تردسیدل په دیومحنت شی نظر وکړه په اشجاد وکښی تبوس سه دولت به دهند پکارشی چرمخکښی اولیږی . دونیا نه دوه لاس او دوه بنبی یلی دی :—— ستالدمالد له دولتد که دخلیک که سینفیب به د دوه نیم کوه کفن شی

ددنیاب په دی الفاظومبالوی :---

لاندِم شبه شوه : - مه دائی ۱ - د مادی لاندِ دِ شبه شوه عبلالعظیم

تبدتیدی برته به دوده لد باس نه مرد که باس نه مرد کی چرد کور شبه به کور کیری نه شاوالی در کور شبه چری دچا نه به کور کیری عنم دچا به خوشالی کلد بدلیری متل دی چرته در ب دی صلتدادب دی فودایی رس

هرچدوالی چرته ډیب هلته ادب دی دامتل د کمینه په باب کښ کیو ی پوځای کښ عبدالعظیم په مختلفنو شاعدالو تنفید کړی دی روائی سه خدایه و مجنبی مهمندا عبدا آوحان پری نادل کړی خورجت کله باران

ېرى نادى توي چېرى كارى دى. غرښا ئېنتەركتاب كړى عجيبه دى داشعادو يەلىبتو ژبە عىيان

رحمت بيا يه ماشووال عبل لحميين شهر

چه خود کړی ده کتاب دی بنه دوسنان بحث دعشق دوی کتاب که پرهم بهتیکس د باران په دود بری ژاړی عاشقان

بیادحت په محمدی صاحبزاده شد ډیرغزل دی ده سادکړی پرښه شان په کلشن دخمکنوکښ مشهمدادی

ن دخملتونس مسرسرادی داخوشبو بیرمعطر ممکل دیم بیسان دل ودین عقل شعور ایس الاریش ددنیا تکی کنجدیئے نه توبه - توبه دموک متعلق وائی : -----موکے شتاہ خلاصے توی نشتد دے پاراؤ خبر نه بی چربه نن وی کرمبا له

مذعبى كأنك

پنج بنا داسلام داسی بیانوی د ----کلمد، نمونخ ، دوته خودم یچ دی
بنخم کوه ادا ذکوة به احتیاط
خلق دائی نمونو به عبادت او دعاکبن و نشته شاعر چواب وس کوی : ---اثر باتی د چاخولوکس نشه کحکه
جد دخل ی د پاس نشه کمک

نچددخلی د پاس مکری مبادخوک شاعود خامنو عم کس دیرزادی بیخا کیکس وائی چیموب کل حبیب دوارد دفات ککرشی م آغاذ شد و میمسات

سپینهٔ کیوه م په خادر کښ ورسنه شو چرب ځوایو په دسیا کوځم حیات مسی دنکر خوار دار د کوم موکیه چرد خنل د کوم ددوا په مخلوقات

۔ متضقات : -

شام کال په ځا که متل مه استعمال کړی دی مثلاً متل دے " دَ بائ نه تبتید مد دَ نا وسے ب صاحب شر دَ اتک پیرصنهٔ بی دی بل صاحب شرمیاں عمر دعلم کالٹ

عبدالوؤن مخلق

توفى تقالے

پوسیخوه لداتفاق س پوده مهم جاعت لدلاد و کد دواسد لدار کالو نز نابلده ود و دول یی پنبی دنیک شوع کوه مفتووی شروسے عبر دا غرکوی و ده ذی جواب و دکوه جد بانگادی جبر دول دلینوخدمت و کوم سجد به آلول کمن یی من جاعت شرواوستم و

ر جنجت

مبدالميدفاريق دُ اولُ كال داعظیم دَ اشنغ خوشاع نه دی

به پردوغزیو بولی شراعه کان

دلی ډیر ښغزی اومجیسی دی

به آداز بی ډیرمین دی سراله ل

من لى عظيم لرمسانه غويبندان

په آخوکښ خُرد شاعر خیالات د دښتن او درخ نجنو درخ نجنو درخ نجنو پرالؤمتعلق خودل غواډم - ددرخ نجنو پرالو پوده داسی اوچتوی - ره اسی اوچتوی - ره اوس محمون د به زخال شاه کښ بؤسرکان د درخ عو پیدا کیوبی ډیو تهکاک چهای خولی خولی خولت عهل و ته کی کوسی

داملی پیرتعرایف ادمتال داسی و مرکوی سه پیره عفر دی چر په شرع مستقیم دی کومل کی موافق وی که قرآن که شران که شد اخون پنجو د اکبر پودی یا کاکا صاحب چه دو د دین یا سیان

ته به وائی مشر وروس دی دشیطان

يا مو ساعب جدود دوي باسبال ياخوښه اغون با باخلاني موحوم کر ياخوم شيخ جيب مهب بنه بهملوان يامحب م دماشو عبرالمؤمن شه

خبر مدام په ش بیت وو دی مروان یاخوشوا با صاحب م د شیخا نو بل هامی دهمکنو شه د سیاخا ن

متربكاش ككينيزيب وكينوكنىء وثكادكك لباس كبس يته دلغرس لودنکے ، دلوما ماندکل کمی ما دعشق يه ميومست ك^ي دانة نزي جان ساد كړى عقل دهوش نهم ويزام كوي يرهم هي دانليوري مسكفانه الدوائر ، أف و تينج مكيزميرمنه په شا ټولوچوى لکونو ، پټ په ستريد وکښځنګيي ـ توسى ذكى يدخم خسم كنى، يەۋلۇل دى ماويزا ندى جيمارصى اسر، توكييتوليرى داكيديى شاولے دادلے خاخوالہ ، دا له ډيرې ميني مانتهي حُدِلُ دليچومْرُكُومُ كُلكه، وايْمِهر اوس ببغيره (كيديي دا تبنول بدماش ع كړي الحق يوخي به كړي سادي خو بے وار لوم کہن کہرہ ،موغی بیا کلیغلاصیوبی دوايه ديم توذيم پخولاشو، د محلشن يد لودي ووغيو باغ بادسے دی چمئونہ، شنی ولی داتہ ہمکیکہ ہے وكاغذ كشتى كروجودى ، دولے به سخ بى بديكى و چر د باد لهم پرِراشی ، د اوبو په س تا و پردی کلەسلىكى دىغروك ، خان لەتيال كود بكښى خرامكى كلرماست دمي ولامني ، وكليينر ميتلي كرب يدي د نسیم به حوا دد دو . ممل موسکی شی مرابیل رشی لكه پیغلىر دُمستنى نه ، به يوه خندا خند کي ــــــ دشبم تطری که مئ دی اجبرد کل لمن بری تورده . عصفلانشوم دا دِ ادبئي، دجامان فران کين لوئيگي ـ د ژبه فریاد نه بهیته و فریم جهان نه لوسے بس به وولوکیر جا پیره و بدلان واند چنیوی سست

> یو عجبه تساشه ده ، سن شواب مهم سانی د مے پیمار دمیودکه ، دانسان دوم پریامستیکی سب

يت بتونه سي كا مدو ، كلدهلته كد دلته

چېرځرميټ د بنړ پاه شاشم، دا طنبيلوکښيټاييدي ب

خدد خلوبه قدم دوشم ، ناکهانه بری یونا و و کرمهم ساید و این ما داده فر که بدی سست

ځرئ په غایر اوچته واخلم ، د چېبی په خواکښ کیږ دم چردککو بوئی پر ککی، دا په حوش دا اوله دی سب

کک د پاسدما ښلیے شی ، پهگلشن خاموشی مراشی پاس سیودیمنی سنکام کښ کهشی شادی ودندشهیږی سسب

به آسمان توم ومريزه ، چان چان او ښان او سنان ده دا د او ن ن يو مرتوى ، په مزه مزه وم يورى سسس

کلهٔ کان سپود منی لهش میر دود پیخ نقاب کبن بیت کویی کلدلوی نویته کوی ، ډیر به ناد اداخند پیزی سیسس

دمنم به توم وسنړو ، کښ سپين پښم داسی ښکاس ی مکهنوس د کانړوکټو ،کښ کوحرهٔ شپیځ لیږی سسسپ

> دعد ، خُول ، شغا، برلیهناده ، پیشیبوشیبو مامل مثمی ٔ هم کله *رشی هم سیلی شی، پینفنه فلک پوقیویی* سے

ناکسانه بکن کوذشی ، یو لوئے تندس له وس کے ماعاشق اومعشوتی تر عین پیم اون کی کیدی سے

خدد دئیری دابیدادشم، کیرجا پیره حیر نظر کررم پس برتاخ کنس دُش شمو مهن داوه دا تر ایری سسب

مرباب نه تواند شتده نهسانی مدیمیا نه شته نه بنبل نه اشیار شته ، زمه مرا ترخی بدی

دُما شُوم حلك دسكول تعليم د دى عبوى پشيضيم وى جرهفريه دعد لدووس كوكبن وتعليم يروكت ددى خاوى قابل فى جديه ما الوكى بامريني دنسا كبنى دُعفر م د د كاس او ناستدياستد منداو د سست شی. دتعیم یفته کش دُ باش کا لازمی ده - جبرصغه دِ دِنْعِلِم بِهِ دُور ددى حَبْرِى قَالِ دى .حِبْرُكُسُ چەھىدىكىن ئىسى خومىنى دى يەخەد مرابعير بەر دى بالر آماده كړى .چه د حفد نه ټولد دنيا ته فايده اورسى كوم تعليم كبن جدداخوبي نه وى جرطالب علم ند دورج سره دُ كُورال جل اوسال . صغر صيخ تعلیم نه دی مه داسی حالت کبن دتعلیم مقصد بیری کیدُی کنی ۔

كوم داوالعنوم جبرطا لبعلما لؤنثر د السّان باحمنَّ علقا لوّ مبق اونه ساك . دصفر داد العلوم حيم عاجب نفتر دتعیم لوئی مغصد دادی ۔ چه طالب علم و لو*نرق ملک*ولو دخيالاتو ندواتف شي واوجدى بوه شي واودعدسي د صعوبي ترميني بو بامنره تعاون بيداش مال علم تردِ دا او سنود کی شی حبرد ب*ل عرّبت کول* دُ

تعيم بانته خواق دى ، كوم كس جدد زمانى دفتاد من بد صرحالت كبن به سنه شان سن گزيران كوسلمتنى رصعرتعليم بافتدؤى ودعلم يربوكت الساف خیل بڑون وں ملہ تیرو لے شی معوثردعلم تمکّ فی اوروماني بهلو بالكل حير كوث دے . او دامو خيال کړی دی جيملم خو د دون کي کټلو يوه ذبها يبرده واولس ومونز تعليه كمكد حاصلووسير مونوبا بزذي كم أمل في بوانستى شي راوموند به مختلع ناسادوحا لانوكښ ددستو با تى نعشو جت يسى غيرتعليم يافتدكس صغدانسان دعمير وُصغه نك يه نابله حالا توكنى دري خطاشى خوار تعلیم بافتد من علم بوداسی وسلدده سیرددی به روى معدداسى قسم عالات صردست كال ديا سادكاد جور لے شى علم لوداسى دولت دھے۔ چرمفريه خرج كولوس ديا تيرى ليكن چرب ئي اوساتى . يوزنك ومهند اوككى ر

وعلم ملعادلاه ربيدو دنياحهم عالات مونبز حان دَباع موافق جور كوس شور

خان عربّ کول دی . او د دی د پام پکاس دی . حبرد خان نه د د بل عربّ د یات کوی . او دصغوبی متعلق د صغرخیا لاست م بنروی - نوخ من محبّت کول اد د صغوبی مؤترک کول خدای من و محبت کولو و د بست کولو و د بستی موجد ده .

د مذهب، تجادت، سائيس ادعلم وادب دموجود محكی داذ به تعادن کښ پرشيد دی ، او توخولوی کاميابر او؛ چردا به کښ ده وی نو دعنه تول هې وی کاميابر او؛ کاموانه ننتی کنورلے ، دانسان د وښت داسی نه دا فعل د دښت داسی نه دا فعل توسیل لو فعل کی . چرخوموه د شیا توقی کوی . وخلق چی کوی . وخلق چی کامیاب نوماسی د دوس د با تنی به دمناسی اوباسی ، دومون د عنه طول پر به کاکی د دوس د با تنی به دمناسی اوباسی ، دومون د عنه طول پر به کاکی در دوس د با تنی به دمناسی اوباسی ، دومون د عنه طول پر به کاکی د دوس د با تنی به دمناسی کیدلشی ، السان ته صلحه بی خان اوکنی د به معند به خلتو کنی کان اوکنی د به معند به خلتو کنی کان اوکنی د دوستی د شنی د به معند به خلتو کنی کان اوکنی د دوستی د شنی د به معند به خلتو کنی کان اوکنی د دوستی د

دُشهرتميّ دحفوق بروا او نه ساتى .

صغرکسان چرد ژوندن دکد ۱۵۳ کښ کامياب دی ۔ ۱۹۲۵ ۱۹۲۵ کښ کامياب دی ۔ صغوبی په ژوندن کښ کامياب کنريکي شی دلين بل ماچن ته داکاميا بي نيم کړی پاتی کيږی د کرجری د دکی په وښت دضورۍ يو به س مان اد کوي کړم کس چرد فور د پاح قربانی کوی د صفراخلاق ډيواديت دی .

داملي تعليم كاس دا دى - جدالشات ته يه ښداو كس فرق اوسائي رادبيا چه مندوعلوم شي راو د صعد بنونه به مبنه فائل ه نخونکد اعشتی شی ر ددی دواړوخېروساصلولو د ماليم لوه ده کوم ترميت چرمن أدم ته درزه خوشمالي وركوى معدر تربيت بنی ادم دون د مندمت دبای هم تیاد کوی . ومكل او دحقيقي تعليم يافتركس منيالات بإحداد احساسات شروى رصعه تنرها بسرمعلومه وى سير حنركوم كاد كولي شى - اوكوم نا - كوم كادعث ته فائین دسولےشی اوکوم نه ۔ او د دسیا د دواج ندخبروی - حدته د ډيردخبروکمل اومفسل حالات معلوم دی . او په سوسائتي کښ دني گڏمران به بندشان كولےشى - حغرد پخوا ذما ئى د تجو لوم بنهرواقف دی ، او لورخلق توی هم عارو لے شی . اوددى تجراو به بناحعم دموجوده واقعالو به اصليّت بندلوجايدى .صغرددسًا بر بندخبروكبن اصّانه کو کی شی ر اور تعدیب به توقی کبی شیره ادورج كوشان دى .صغربه يوخبره خان بنه

پوبولےشی - اودا معلومولےشی-چر په دی آپسو کښ د دښتياخنم څوموه دی - دا دصندوخ دی چرد ډيروخو لو ماکک وی - او دينسی د لودوخو لو حاصلولوکوشش کوی -

تعيع يانندكش لددى بكاد رجدم بتعليى ليامتت نه صرف خان دُپاڻ فائڻ لټوی . په دی وی ځو كبن ميتوك م بغيود بل تاه فائل مى دسولون لغير ترقی نشی کولے رونیا دا عواری بدرنسان د د خِل امى لياتت استعال به بندشان م اوكري وصميا ياه تعليم يافتدكس بالذى داعق دسے عبر دے دِخید ترقی ادکی رخوس من ودس د افیرو ته فائد وركوى ر اولوس دم خانس اوجت كوى . هر يوتعليم بافتركس لديكا دى - جيعف دِ با اثروى . ادميل دِ بمونه پيش كولو دُيار، عمل کوی که چوی صدخان د پائ علمدادب **ر** متل خومنه وی . رو **صغر د** دینیا تد او بنا یکی میر په دی پاچ کښ د معفرزه ه څدمحسوس کوی . ک چوى صغرساً منس خوبنهوى الوصفر تد د تجوب دبای لوئی میلان موجود دی ، اود نیا د حذرند دا لاقع لوی مجمعد به یا یو لوی ایجاد ادکری ر یا به دمعلوم شره قوانين نوربنداستعال دنيا شبيش کړی که چوی صغه د تل دلیس کاد په س اعشتی وسے اوا یہ صفروا ذمه وادی برایعی مجمعفرد د وميا د ادبسيار وخلقوخيا لات عما حلقوته اورسمى اوخلق دهغد مذواطمع لوى جرصغر به دافرض به بنه شان سن اداکری و ماشوان به وعفردد عدر

جیزمی حدمت مرن به دی بندنه دی - چدختی دا نوادی - مبکدبه دی بنددی چد د بنی آدم قلمه قیمت حم به دی باین دی - چدحدز د دخلقو د بنیکوی دیای حروخت تیا دوی -

مکمل انسان صغردی - چرصغرد لونهرو فایک خپلد فائین انگلزی -

دقوم دموښيارانو دالادی فرض دی - چرهونی و توم د بنه و توم تر بنه اد بنغد لاره اد بناي - اوقوم د بنه اد د بل به تميز باند بوه کړی - کوم تعليم يافترکس چرد توم ناموس اد عرض اد چتو لوکس ناماستی اد بناي - حد د دی قابل دی چرد توم حرايومش کشر په حد مبر ادوايل - او صغه به دی ناماستی ملامت کوی او به داسی کولوکښ د قوم دامتی ل کشران حق بجان دی ، او دونی د اصول سده کشران حق بجان دی ، او دونی د اصول سده

مطابق کادکوی۔

د تعيم يافتدكس دا فرحل دى جرهر جي تداوه كلم جدالفاف ادديا شلاى به خطر كس بولوغى مد د د دی بیم کولو دباره حرممکن طرایقه اولهوی -اومرجعفربادتهی یا لتوککی سن دِ ل شی رعبر کومهم د دغی غارمی د پارم او پیتر شوی ده ر پیرانصا الصا دى - او ديانترادى ديانتلارى ده - اوبياص ديم عروى . دے دِ الغمائ او د دیا نتل دی حفاظت خیلاولین فرض او کنوی خدوخت چر درمے ددی قابل شى حير دديا ختل دي او دانسات عفاظت دخیل ژوین یو اصول کار اوکنری - افعنروخت او بیا د معد نه دا توقع کید معشی چرمغرد دخلقوسه په داسي طراية م ونكاد ا دسانى رىيد تولوتد يه يده ستودية كورى . اوتول دَخان مَرْخُوتْحالدساتى -اوم دعار ترمونود دُرُوسُ اصلى مقعدل وئيلى شو . دَبنيادم د دُونرض اصلى نفب العين خيل خلاقى پهلومضبوطول دی رنگ چر ښه اخلاق صويو کس پخیله به دی مجبوده دی جیمعنه و دُفطرت د قانون مطابق منیا زُون*ن تیر کوفی -اوداسی زُوندا* حد مامليك منى رجه صفركس ددى خبرى بوده كوشنش وكړى جرخيل خيال وفكر اوعمل وكوداد دىست كړى ـ ددى د دىست كو لو ذرليه تعليم كنوياض ربس دبنتيا تعليم يافتهكس مدرد چرصفه دعم دباع دربنتيا ، ديانتدادي ،الفاف باكباذني ادحرجامع دمينه محبت ساتلوحنيال

دعقلمنال یک او دحوبهیاد تیا داهینم دلیل نه دی چره خه کوم کار بندگنری . دصغی به مبنه تا بتولوکس و دع خیل ملیی جوم بنکاره کوی مبلکه صفر موسی حسببار او رشن داغ دع چرصفر به دی پوه وی چرد بنتیا دستیادی او در م غرد در مبکاره کوی مطلب می منبوی می المی با بر خیل دوس بنکاره کوی مطلب دا چرصفر دس بنتیا او حق به وخت کیش حیل داتی مفاد عیچری می لفر او نه ساتی - او در دستیا به حق کس خیل فیصله او کوی - او دعهٔ شال د یوب مینیاده او در فی فی کاس د در ست تا بتولود یا می خیل تعلیمی جوم به می نه حفوظ کوی م وعنه داصلی قابلیت او صوبنیار تیا

> سلطان بحرث دبنج پیر نوم تعایر

غزل

بِ بلبله كر محلواردى كلوارنه د مے
خرد كل تر محكي جدفا مار خوامان نه د مے
حرور كي جدفا مار خوامان نه د مے
جركويان كبنى بر برالينے يو تا بماند د مے
دومرہ مختكلہ مثابان به موس بلام نه د مے
به دا د در مر وحيجا منت ب او نهد مے
غوس د نوكے بر فر قرار د مے قراد نه د مے
د مجل س خوماكر مے انكاس نه د مے
د در خرخ د تاؤ د مے قرب كام نه د مے
د د در خرخ د تاؤ د مے قرب كام نه د مے

بد یام که مهاجه بهان دی عاشقی به مرح مال لوبی کول دمی طادی زُلفی دَاشنا به مخ جه وین دمجنون به نوم م کمکه خلق لولی عاشق خوم و چه مشاین بخبراً شناوی عشق بچنیله دخیل خان استادی کانک کرم خوم تسله ناصحه او کرید کرم خوم تسله ناصحه او کرید کرم خوم تسله ناصحه او کرید کرا شنا دیه کس حما دس تیووی چاچه تاد دعاشقی وی لوتیو کود

دُوفَا خُواست م كود به دے معجوم شوم كوفتاس يه بل نقصير كوفتاد نه د شے

ر اہے۔اد کوفتار

رحيني لمفام

ناست دو . دواړوخپی په اوبوکښالينی وبی اوبه دو دو په قلام بحصيدی . دی دواډو د که مدين مخبت خبری کولی کړو په ميوکښ پرمذه مزه سرکوو . دی کبی بکرم آمينی پاس اوکتل وسے اُن جليل . ناوخته شه - بابا جی به مجون بن

د بُهاس موسم و و بهاس چا پیره سبزه وه و مس طرف ته دمحلونو نوئیس خوس د و به س په اسمان ممکوسے کوسے وس بچی خوس ی دی و نوسے نومے بادچلیں و بهاس چا پیرہ خاموشی وہ و او به دی میره کس جلیل اد آمینا دواره دجینی لغارہ

لامكومى۔

جليل: منافخترخونه دَى مالاخوبه يُي دما بنام مانكرهم ندوى دئيلي . مرس

ا کمینه : . اوکوم جلیل توج تیابی شوه رزه چه والبر شو . مونو پیه خبود خبود کنس نخومی دبنت تبیر که در کنس نخومی دبنت تبیر کرده .

د آمین بهما بلام برلاد کس ولا دوو کلادی ترکومی اوکلداسمان ته روکتونه یی دامعلو مین چردچا به انتظام کس دے دومی نا وجت خیال کوی چرجلیل دی ولیے دومی نا وجت کوه د د باد بامان شپی تله کوی داود دوئی نا وختردا تلونه دخیر دے آخوا دیجواسم مرح چرکدی به نظر داشی دخشخاله شی د اوجلیل سرگری معاد نه دننه کوی د وبیا دم ایواده پدمزه می کوم ند دوان شی و

فقبو (داً سین پلام) جلیل پچیله ، ماخیل فرض ا داکود ، ادس ته خیره د اولسو اتلسو کا لوځلی یل ٔ ، او په منه بده پخپلا منبرلوصیوبی س جلیل : ر باباجی ستا مطلب خددی - چدد اخبر کوی ،

فقیر: بچید دنه مانه د دودُ کالوحواله شوی دی رئک چه ستا بلاس خ∕ ډیرددست وو ما ترلکه دبچی پشان لوئی کړی .

جلیں: آبا جی ستاددی خبرور خرمطلب دکی ۔

نقلو: بير خداوس مرهايم رئامنبي قابر

کبی اوبزای، دی ۔

جلیل: - نه باباجی خلائی دِ تالمول محموند د پاره ژوندی لوی -

أمينه : حانس أمين إ

فقير: - ناه بجياء - موك عرجاً له شتر - او أخوم خداد ومرم موم -

جين د باباجي ساددى خبود نه خدم طلب دى دماخو يوه كي م

فقیرد. بچید - غوبیری سرنه دا بدد کی کن سے درخوم دکاد کسب نه ادویم - ماسی جه خرود - معند خوستا به بیادی او کلید ل-ادس ته دُخل یک به فضل می جودیئے - او بنه تکوه یئے - اوس تداوکت، - او مالداکده -

اوس فوخد د كا دكسب ناديم .

ئر بوخيلاويد بهوم به فقيرن شاباش بچير ما تا مذ دغر اواده سالم

چرتد حلالی یئی بخدائی دِنا کامیاب کوی آبین بدر و مرم جدیل د با باجی ناه اجاز نت واخلی- او د عربی دیای روان منی - یه لای کبن ورت

اگینه ولاړه وي -

جدیل؛ - أمینی متردلته نختکه دا غلی ماخوتر معلته کتلی -

اکینه: .حسی مادی چرتا تلوکس پوای اومینم عبیل د خرخ کم آمین سفیم ماحید ندکه د امینه: .خرتانشم صبود نے دی فتها پرلے سمالی دی میرانشم صبود کے دی فتها پرلے

جانان د لادی نه صبرتکی خه به دعم جانان څنگده بودمه

جلیل: - جاده مه کهرج ته ا به توکین خندکی مه دُاده - مه دُاده .

سمینه دریه دراکس، که به سیاکلدرای و میسین که درای و میسین که دراکس، که به سیاکلدرای و میسین و میسین و میسین و میسین و میسین که دراوینی ادجینی اوجینی اوجینی اوجینی اوجینی اوجینی اوجینی اوجینی که دراولیک و میسین به فکروی و میسین به میشین به میشین به فکروی و میسین به فکروی و میسین به فکروی و میسی

جليل: عدمه دسيا من غط واوليكم مؤته ما واله والمرابع به خدوالى .

آنمینه : ۳ ته به ښاس ته لاړښی -بیا به لوښ هوجوا شی .مونو به د حدوشو-

جلیل: . دامه دایه کما ندهیجی نشی صبیدید می بسید است در مدید می داده در شود

دواره دُ اُسْكونا وُ نوستوددوس بيل شو-ادجليل دجل بيل يه لاس دوان شو-

بحرتی به دور شورسم کین - جلیل اوس وافق شو . او د د ککووته تیا د باس او لیکل شه ر نظیر میا د ککروته تیا نه پس جلیل میا خپلی حبو ککوی ته دانشی جلیل و چی ور دی اجولی وی راو کان می د این د باس و نکارکک سامان واؤدی رحبیل با با می لر مردینی و کورد . او با باجی در د فوشحاله شی حبیل او

امینه بیاسعودختی دجینی به غاړه ناست دی .

نره نره باد چلیدی . حبیل خپله بوجی وردی

اعزمتی ده . او آیین د حبلیل داو دی جامی نظاری .

دی . جرمنی کین د خواد لیم سپودیمئی بنکادی .

حبیل : . آیین . تا کرچی یا د کوی وی .

اسینه : . کراو دایم و د دنوه نه تبوس اد کوه .

حبیل : . دنوه خوما ته خر نروایی .

آمیند : تاکرچی یا ده کوی وی .

حبیل : . دو مردد خ . من شید به می حوب کبن ا

ا میند: درجاغ جبین: قسم دی ر

أسينه: - دغرشان عم ما اوكنوه -

جلیل و م ته والس و الوشیاسی کوی . اکمینه فیادی اودخوشیالی او بکی عنم کبن بدلی شی . دوه کاله ایر شی . ناده حلیل خطراشی . او نه خدخاد - آمینه وی او شیاه و آلی . خیل دخوشیالی عمراغم کبن تیروی - او شیاه و آلی . خیل دخوشیالی عمراغم کبن تیروی - مرف د جلیل در الو به امیل کبن ، د جلیل خطرات چرځدی دوان یم ، ولی دی کبن م دده میاشتی تیری شی .

روستان کې پر مېروکښ ناجو رو پودت دی . او د امين پلاس پر مېروکښ ناجو رو پودت دی . او کمينه يې خپوته ناسته ده .

فقید: آمین بی رخما آخری سککی دی . کدجلیل داینے . نووس تدوایه رچر ته یی یاددُ لے رخوتداؤی آمینے : - تزراکیس ، باباحی خدلی به تاجودکری ، او صغر به حم مراشی .

فقیرد ، بنچے رداس م لوخولیوی سیابی لی کھو۔ اکسینا ، د بند باباجی د په سر بی زوس کھی ۔ فقیوز دانہ ولے ڈالہی ۔

أمينه ، - ژادم خونه باباجي -

فقير، ما په فخ اوښكى دا برلوتى .

می سخت بالران و بریا - سیلی به دوس شوم سره چدب و توم سیام یی جوده کری ده رجه به دی کن یوسری جهو بحری شرا عی ، بالران سره متول لوسل خوشت و و رکیکن دصعهٔ دجامو نه شکام بال جراوئ خان دی ، بابا می مالد لرز کایل واکوئ ، گاد برساده کیری ، ککر جبر که بالران وصلی م فقیر : رأسین جی مخان ته اود بل کره می کرم شی ، اکسینه : حدمی - بلوم و بر ته د

خان دا تلوس به آمین مسین شی ، ادا تمین ته به غوم عوش کوری ، او اور سخد کینی .

فقيره مغان مونوعاجزان يو مخفد كيويي مله . ستاسومونو خدمزين اونكور شد.

خان: ربابا دستا سومهربان ده - بيدما لدمومًا يُ

فقیر: خان رخان ۔ خان : دولی بابا ر

فقايو: مسرخ موانيم معدد خيلي لوس لام

ستا به لاس ... کښ دم کوم . خان : - ډېره حد ده بابا - ما ته منظوی ده . تا ما سن مهربانی کړی ده .

فقیو: فکودهفلید...فلید....فکر....دی پهمرس ... دِ...فوشهالد...کهم . ساودکوی .

اكمنيه: عبيل عبيل ته في كلددا على - بيخيردا على - بيخيردا على حليل: عديد ون واعلم - خوجه ككووخالى وه - دلتم حليل: عديدون داعلم - خوجه ككووخالى وه - دلتم داغلم -

آمینه «حلیل ته ما شعه خندکیرده - باباجی مشاه میر انتخاص اوکوی رولی تدوانغلی ر به نمنکدن کس نیخ ما لاس ده لدوس که -

جلیل: مهٔ ناهیم خفر مغیردی سنوشکودی مپیر خوشخاله شوی رئه بدتا بیا کوم کا کی دمینم . کمینه : ریه زیوجه کوکین .

جليل: مغرومده ده م

آئیبنه ، و وعدده مدواره یوب شکل کوی و او مگهاشی مدغدوخت خان ددی خبری واوس ی داد حُابِی تدوالیس لادشی مبدوس مُجلیل حمونکوی تدلاله

غی د دلی پیر آمیناه جهونگوی ته اودیمی را میرنگرو كنى بدى وين وى عبيل موجودت وى وكمينه چفركوى . ادوائى - حليل عُرهم در فلم - يه حبيل ليك را وُعور يُحيكي م ادساه يي ادخيمي . مه خان ماش و لزهلیل او امینه دوا بوموه دو- او

د يوب وباسه بواندو -

محرشيرة أقلكال

جليل دخان نؤكوالوموكوي وو اد أمين

دُ عبيل دميت دُيام،

ماذكيووه نمرشوبت دعرلن كبن مبليلا لؤلكك وميلوبه سوذن كبس یرخی توک کہی ملغلوی پیمیٹ کبن ج سيودمى اوخند بدافيل كنن مخ يي بټ کړلو د وم پځي په کفن کښ نه وه وسنه لوزی ددی بدن کبن ته دمين اوس لوى جور مركمن كبس عبدوفا نشتردى نن يمرد وذن كبن د لى نشته وفاداد به الول وطن كسِن نهم شته دی لوزی ویندیرتن کس بنوعيكم عُديّ خيال وبر باطن كبن مادئيل حددواره كيكودى كنن حبراسيرشوم و دلبرجاه ذقن كبن لكه فخنك مقناطيسك يرأصن كبس دواده اوس دمختت لوو بدن كبن

يوه ومرجى كوخيدمه يالمكلتن كبس دُموينوشوس وعوعنا وه حمالم ف تله ناكها نه شومانيام شيامه خومه شو كويجيد له حيخ ته حكوم تد زه يواف دنك ئى دىر دوككردا دى ئارىغه حدوم على ده في نه سناه شوه ما توی اوکولوتیوس اے نازیمی ما يەصسى دىك ژواكېن شوەكوبا ئە مُ زره دمخبته مُنى دك دك خكدد كمكرم و ذععزات ليشات زيرده دائي اودئيل ناسايه به زيها شوه تستى م ومه مه مه ومكوله خرم ستالشان سويه بيابان يسم ھسىدنگ ئى يەسترىبوكىنىكىشىندى مؤنكه دواله عاشقان يوس تدنيكامى

تلجفا او نزاكت كړى عزيزخا نه معشوق د ده استاده حراد فن کس

لاند في في في في الم

ئى پىۋىن ، اوكم يىزى ، خوچى خوك يىزى . دىرىندى يىزى ،

(۲) دبادشانعا نوطبیعت رکله به معدولی خبره خفر او کله به دبر خدنی برواه نه سبه خاصری لب و له به دبه کش سخت سبه دبه کش در در ملم او ادب د کش دحیری خوکیداد ساوی به دی باس ه کش دحر چا تابعل د سبه مالم باعمل شالم باعمل شرا

جمالکیوخان وونیز د اول کال را) چری ډیرخوبن دی د دیک به ودکړی.

په ظامن دُص چامن ظامن ادی . په زړوکښ

روتک یی شاها نه دی . ډیرکار نه کی پیم

امنشتی دی . ادهرکام توسن دسوی .

د بعضو د پائ د وجت بالرن . او د لبعنو په حق کښ دعطرو خا څکے . په دی پالیستی کښ کمی د وجت بالرن . او د لبعنو په کامیاب دی ۔ او ډیوخلق پوی خوشحال کی حوش نصیاب دی ۔ او ډیوخلق پوی خوشحال کی خوش نصیبود دست . ساده کار نه د ادسا ده لباس . دشبی نه دود می جوړو کی محکم افسی خوش کی په دود می جوړو کی محکم افسی د موقعی کښ د ادسا ده دوم پاری د موزی کی محکم افسی د دود می جوړو کی محکم افسی د دود می جوړو کی محکم افسی د دور می دود کی جوړو کی محکم افسی د دور کی دوری د او حاص کو د صفواید کامی د موزی د کی دوری د دوری د و دوری د دوری د

جاه وى پخيله

صفحود فی به جنتی وی به جاناند حد گومهین دی باد بنخه سختن شدنه د گنبتنودی گنبتوته کوس به بیجاناند حراوس او حور کدد میجی جوزخوبین به -: اول منظر: -در یخانئی داده دی د عجره کبن پنج داغلے دی۔
دم کی پیری داون تی نقلونہ کوی دد اُدورل بنگی دادیا لونہ نکوی اوسندی وائی سرم

: دوشیم منظر :

میخاند کو بخ کبن ناستدده - شهیلی میگونه -بسوکی اد شاه سلطان وغیره و مهم خوقی کوی شاه سلطان : میمونی - بیره دا گنم خوص بوقید خاند ده کند ، حبیلی عزبیبر کیس اودی تعبی -سند ناسته دی مربیانی تا کوی رکواعی ستود بن راوتی دی -

بسوکئ ارحلالولونه دومبی کیکدتن اسبه وی. ادکتوتود ککسن، دمیره کومکش خوب نه وم کی ناکها رئه کوس خنالشی متولی جینکئ خانگ دخند، او دکوی عکیک کی و دومل دسال په ددمان کش میمونه واکی .

میمونه ، دجینکو! چپ شی متہیزی شٹی ۔ یو څوخبوی منروم ہی کوو ۔

لسوکئ : . ره نامودی ،ستاخوسوا د آیج کلک نفیمت نه صل و نوبر خد دده نه دی . میمونه : . خوادی لوغوب کیوده - بیا به دیماته پته اولکی . ما دا دئیلی - چه جینکئی دخیاخوینی نه سیوا دلے و دیویی ، دجینئی دخوشی قلام د لے نه کیویی ؟

شاه سلطان ، . جبینی دموس بلاس نه د یا ترهنیآ ناد دی ر اد د پردینی دموس بلاس هم دا نه دی خوښه ر چرهپلدلوس په کوهی کښ واچوی .

بسوكى: بعض تبيلوكين بداد چوكلكودى بو خرخولودستوى دى دخوك چردياتى بسيى وى كوى رجينى د صغرده - لعمنى جينكى موى

مریخاند : و د د مود و جلسه ختمه که ی ریکاد دا دی چرد کوی جینی واده د معنی د مرمناند سوا جورشی و صغر و د تکاح واك ند و مرکوی رچردی سع و تدبت و اداکی رجرخ و مرد نیاکش نحه خین دی .

شاه سلطان ، - ته به خُدکوی - دهیم الله خواس په اوس سوزی راودس کک ساعت لدبه دیمفیق دباس دی لدخیی لاسوندسس کړی .

م بيا نُه: عنو به شي رُخوچ صباشي ليوكئ ورخ كدخور شي به

مهیانه: ویخوبه رحیم الله تدواده شم ریابدداسی مهیانه: ویخوبه رحیم الله تدواده شم ریابداسی میاکوم مرده ایوسی و بدمارضی حلام دی و صدر ما وردیم دیم

بسوکی: نن شپدکه خدا یی خیوکوی مسبانه به رومنی دومنی کرخیروی خد او میمونه کویم او دولنی کوه ناصتی یگور

شاه سلطان: - نه خوادی رحائی توب ادباسه یعنق به خدوایی رخوموه شهم دی -

میونه: د تولیم ژوا نه به دی د دخلقو په په نفل کښ حما خرچریم رخلی ته خویم غاړه خلاصه ده .

د دادیالونو ساز او دخو و کنهی خبری دانوند شی د دس تهکاس دی رخوی چنی دهی ر نبئی بدادس شخوس په لوځانی) وس لوی کوئ خواش ماگنج دی کرجیلی نانه و

نسوکئ : جیلخان ده دا نه لوی کیویی . مشخی : دوس به نهوه نژده کو بوی) در نوی کئ . کئ وس ما تدود . (ناکها ندوس لوی شی یوعنگری گواد داشی دوس لوی کیاتی . او به دوس دوس خندل

پویننگر: وا پتوکش: خوامری مکویزی ذم پوپه کوه چی به مل ته نماډی رواخر کک مائی کنوه کی ؟ صسی ونبت تیوسیگ

پتوکئی ، ولی دامنده ده غده خون جم دا و مرخ وی چرته دیل وال - اینه دائینه اکو خوخوادش کنر - حلد صلد دجود کویدی - چی د زادی - نو ذه کند - منع کوی چایئه .

بله بنگله: - بنتوکئ اچپ شدرنس دس دس ایس کاش م

لو ساعت پس د بنځو شوى شى يځنى چېرځو بنځى مجمرته لاړى شى منائ كه نوځان من وايي ر تمرخوا ك وا ده دى د ده بنى دوپئ ټول ويل داينے -

لوی پوس بنوا اوشی اد لہرساعت پس دخعم واوس لیے شی رجیم الله خپر تقریر جاس ہی ساتی ۔

رميم الله : - اده كوي صندس فوا ... وز أن ... به خسر كلالاي أن كالاولاي و دى الاولاي عزب حرون و دس كالولاي و عن المركزي المدلاي و و ...

که نسوکئ آواد دی میمونی ته نخدوانی . دبیوکئی ۱- میموسے کافرہ تباع دہ درجم اوشو کیام کو بیٹا ندلودی .

میمونه: نگوی صغد د باغ خواکبن ولایه دَی . دی غلوس تنه توی توی جکادیویی کند. بسوکی تیکی وس او لی ماو اُواد کوی ، .

نسوكئ : روحيم الله كاكا ! وحيم الله : • اوهو ... ايلددا شكاره شوه ـكويم

ياسى دشنى لختى كذار دى

آبادشه سه

دِخْرشُوه

خلی دِ عبدمسلان توسیه ساتینه بسوکئی: کاکا! ماسی میموندهم ده د دولت لالا دومفرب عمشته کرنه و دهیم الله: دعوشته دی ... کری کوی ... ده بی

ميويه : يكاكا إب ب حوكيروشوه رد رفيق دكور الم سط اد يختر كواني ك شرع كرو بيم كمي إ وادشا سلطا وران وديغركما بسبوكئ اكيد معشى . دولت: سنه يؤهفرنش بالتله . لښوکئی برکمل نه ده ر

كريم : رحكي جربيا حور نو نو الله غدادكوو ... نو ،

چىم الله : يغنى چەداجىنكى يورسود سابقىن دى. م محما مذرفیق و دولیانشی ر

-، خلوم منظر: -

د دولئي ساز تمكيري د لا مد لا آوان در سروه غيوى ، دُر فين كوس تر دولى ملى دُر فيق تروس مشوري يي دولئ ليراحى رجيني ودي جيني دي ديره ده داد بادبار دفى كولو كوشس كوى دوموالتي رقع اوكري .

معان شكود عدامله شكردى بايالتي اوكوى مشربي، ما الله! ما الله اعتصفوم متباه شوم -ياالله ولفراد اوش ردائي مريط في ميداخدوم المرا ادشور (الكيارة دبيخوشويرسي)

يوينحه: مشرصى با ديفل دم كوه ربه تندمى وس تدحم الكه ولا ب تسهر شوه و أي لد خوك واستوه ويد رين توميز مادرى كورو حدد سترود درب كبن جروشى بلر بخدر خواری د نال سرد وس له دوولیشی او کوره کویه و در کوی . یا در مخلو ، کشکو . خلاص بلیے ، مؤہد میے ورکھا

کرجین بهنتی ۔

تنامسلكا، بهالمال با والدغداوكي رحال وحال ناموي ـ

مهاند ، (په ډيرفز دس) ښد او کوه شاه سلطان .ستا دنه يح شورستاد شيطانئ ندم دامطلب وو متوكيلدف دراستولى - بدده چراسورفيق تدواده كوم كالفتيا ... دو ... اوت ... وائي الله ما ذي العبيد ... وائي زيهم اوجا دُدو ... توبه ... توبه ... او ... او ... اون ... ادن ... صن عن أن ... يبتو يبتوناكام يُبتو رُف ... من صق توبر... ردَس يو تو أو أن

شاه سلطان: مشرصيل توكى بتونوى بيك في جله عنى تدخوادكوف بدداكتر الدلى - ديجال ديودول دى دخيل كان تد) ياالله مامعاف كوى دا بكنا فطلم ما اوكويد ديه ذراشي ويمأن يه بالبنت سركيردى . اولس كيودى ياتى

سيتلطان مجود

انعافظم بددا العاوم

تهالون بمعن يون كرى آباد ادسى به ڪلوار تاكبن جوراً دم انسان شي به اصلى معنو لفظو لؤ

بى كتاب قلم كاعذ يئ مشغولادى لد دنتوستا شم لدحرى شكى ذاس وفريك خوج ويمح واحتظر ستسا

ك فدر ونل دكى أو د بدخود ادى جدير سوس دى دستا سلامی در سحرکوی کرشاکود دے کرانسرستا

يەدنىكى بىنت تەئى تاكىن خلاص دى لىغىولۇ ترنا پویل بده من پریل کوید آباد اوسی پرکلوان

تاته مكه خلق مراشى حبر خيرخواه دهر لبشدرية ستا پركيده كنن كايدى موغلوى دى اكتريد

تنصفركوس مقاتلى خيرخوس كوے دب اكبو بي دَدِیْنَا بِسِمْلِی کَبُسِ تَدْصِدِف وِلْ لَاکْرِص بِنْ

له سخاستام م من شی د آدم ځو ئے پرکھویو ته ما پوئي په ص فن پويل كريد آباد اوسى په كلوان

موس و پلاس د آداب ته يئ دده كوى تعظيم لمثان

دوطن بيعامس كوى وتهذيب تعليم لتان

دُقام مرى دِ زُوندى كوه حدد اعي لسيم لتام

عُزِد دُون د كاميا بى ئى كيدى داتقسيم لتا م

ته الله ميما دم كړى د كرم تردى وختو او ته نا بولى به مرفن بول كرى آباد اوسى يركلون

يُ دُوّم د بهبود عُالِيُ بل يُوكوم د تا نظايردُى دقوى منخ دواته في تاسده عداج اكسيردى

ستا پرکټوشکوالیبی موکت الله کبیودی تشنه لب دِ ټول سيواب كړونعليي دف د بعير ك

بلندی ستا په معنوده نه يوا کے په حيثونو ته ناپدنی په حرفن يولی کړی آباد ادسي پيكولو

شاه كل اميرفقيرته نظرستادى يكصان ته دُعلم وذي ودكرى إيرة منيزى يه أسمان

تا کائی کړی په سينه دی مغلوقو نه دجهان ستاددش به دمهدين عرج ويسم دانسان

ملنکیستایه دلباس کس بادشامی ده دمککونو

ته نالد ين به حربن يوي كرى أباد ادسى بركلولو

حاصلیدی ستاپر کوس کن دادم دنده مقعبود پهمعنوجیوان سیوت شی کرسم وی پر وجود

محتوی ستامیان کړی په ق*لّ ن ک*بس د معبو^د غو**ك چ**روانشی ستاغیوند زندگی کي دی چسود

شهار پەسىن كېن دَچا نشىكەدى لوڭ بەلسىبولۇ تە ئاپون پەمرېن بوئى كهيە كادادىي پەكلولۇ

يوعُل نه په حزار حُد وحُمونوه برى سلام دى پېلان بري چنينى بى باغ سېرك ملام دى

چاچراید ستا بنیاد دکی توقیامت برفش الیمی خوج ده دنیا آباده دهنول د اعتوام وی

تنې لوي بوياد نه شد چرئ کو کړه د د که لولا ته ناپوي به حرفن يون کړي آباد اوى په کلولو

میا*ن محدایوست* ک^{خلوم}ام کال

مروكشناته

خدد وحبر دخفکان ده مهدشوی خدخطاده غاذی دکوم غاذده جبر بری اینی م تاخوا ده داسن دکوم قصوی ده مهدشوی خدکناه ده تا بنو ویلی و فادای شاستا د فاجو بری حفاده اوس جدد شم تدیی موا وسط ند د تینج ند بوخنداده اوس برواه ب ا بدو کوی کرم خوصا شهراده اوس برواه ب ا بدو کوی کرم خوصا شهراده اوس م تیب ند نام قران کری جورستم فصر کا ده

دا به الله الله عبوب تدلما مرودشوی دا ته جائے لسولے جدد بریخودم به عم کس خرجردی من تدر ان شی دادیخ دادی با فواه ته ستاد عدی لوظویه خدشوه فروا افراخدشو مرجرستا سکک لد به داغلم ککیل به بخنلاشوی جرابه عان به ماخفد کرد و سککی به تا و صلی جرابه عان به در نه ماغوتا بدوتی سپودی ولی

أن ته غوموه دس بدل شوى نديز خداما دين د شوه و جور جفاد روس بديشه كره دا بدخه ترجفا كارشوم و

محربونسطنیل دکتهکال

كاشكير

کاشکہ عملیہ ماوے جرم توم دھوکہ کو لے نشو کاشکہ عرابین دی جرم فند کو ہی دقوم صفا کاشکہ پونیس وی چرب لو سلم غاوی دے کاشکہ المیمی وی چرد آول مھان نہائ ہے کاشکہ المیمی وی چرز قاب وی به خوبو لوکس کاشکہ دامقصد م شوی بے دی دہ بے کوششیس

کاشکہ جاد وکو وی جرم خوہ بیزوکو الے شوہ کا شکہ خدشام وی چرم تول کی لیمسل مجال کا شکہ خدشام وی چرم تول کی لیمسل مجال کا شکہ خدھلک وی جدلہ وی کم تر وی خلاص کی کا شکہ خداکل پر وی چرم تازوی پر قومولوکیں کا شکہ خد شکائ شوے دنیا کی پر مثال کہ لوہ

کاشکہ خُدعالم وی اودعلم م معیاد ناہ دُے کا شکہ کتا بونو . سر در دوس م کاس نروے

نقاد

دهجرانسود

دا خُونک مستی ده برخرب کن کان بادشاً و بیم ن چرخوال و فاکوی جفا دُصنو کی سن اِ وسیم تک چرم ابیل مشم برجوان کبن کان تالا و مینم مکومی به فراق کبن تکمل نه چه مجهوس ا و مینم چنک مرباب به لاس کبن برصحوا اوپربید یا دمینم داسی غواصی کبن عاشقان تل به زد و دمینم داسی غواصی کبن عاشقان تل به زد و دمینم

ناست یم په خادی د مرغ دل په تریا دینم سورکس م پوسازدی د منرسازنی انداد لری خوب کښ د د صال کلوند باغ کښ ټولدوم ځه وی ک د ماشقانو د دا ژوندشی چرکو کیی س پریخوده تختوند باد شاهانو! معشوقو پسی نه به شی پرکدی چوی اخپل که کان تالاکوی م

سلّیماًن در بری دغلوی م کال مغ نشته وفاخلقه دنیا یه میماید کس نن محکداوس بهمل دخیل اسنا ناد ب نواوینم

'My Love in the garden'

Once in a garden
I went wandering like a bee.
To suck honey t may, but to see
If my love was there.

She came every morn, For the Queen of the flowers was she. The buds at her eight did free Themselves into blooms.

She came, like a breeze, Unseen, and yet every flower Preserved her shape in the mirror Of crystalline dew.

Ah me! She was gone. I turned to the flowers to see Her face, but unhappily,
It was there no more.

The sun had, perchance, Felt jealous of the flowers, so, Evaporated all dewy glow To efface her shape.

RAUF.

In Memoriam

In Khan Bahadur Maulavi Ghulam Hasan, one of the members of the Darul Ulum Foundation Committee, for many years a member of the Council of Management, and father of Prof. Abdur Rahim Niazi

passed away

a pious and God-fearing

man

Mourned by all.

ment is set up to scrutinize reports intended for the newspapers. During the last Great War (1914-18) an official consorship of a far-reaching and rigid type was in operation, and at times gave rise to much resentment because of its tendency to cause delay in the dissemination of news. Occasionally literary censorship has "banned" books and thus given them and their writers exaggerated prominence.

A. RAUF.

Science and Civilization

We live in a scientific age. Modern civilization owes a great deal to Science. Our yesterday's faith in superstitions has totally faded away, even though "men's fear of each other" has been considerably enhanced.

Science had to tight against both theology and humanity but it soon acquired ascendency over the minds of educated men. It was foreseen by great thinkers like Huxley that Science would replace even God Himself

How deeply Science has influenced civilization is clearly visible all around us. It has successfully conquered distance. A distance which took months to cover in the nineteenth century is traversed within a few days, by the aeroplane. The journey itself has become more comfortable.

Science has enabled us to send our messages more speedily than ever before. We can not only write to our friends but speak to them on the wireless. Television, telegraphy and telephony have facilitated communication of news and messages to the ends of the Earth.

The invention of machinery has economised human labour and made it possibly for man to manufacture goods at an incredibly low cost and at a larger scale than could ever be dreamt of before.

Medical Science should be thankful to the scientists of the 12th century especially. In the olden times surgical operations caused excruciating pain to the patient. But now-a-days, the percentage of deaths on the operation table has been greatly reduced, and pain and shock reduced to the minimum. Anaesthetics and antiseptics have proved very useful; chances of infection have been minimised by the adoption of the under-ground system of drainage.

Electricity is another great blessing of Science. It has not only been used for lighting purposes but also for cooking, heating, floor sweeping. The radio has made the dull evenings at home, bright. Many a machine and factory is worked by electricity. Electric trains and electric engines and tramcars are also conducive to the comfort of man.

But unfortunately Science has occasionally been applied to warfare. The present war is a war of Science. Poisonous gases, bombs, tanks, destroyers, torpedoes and other machines of destruction owe their existence to Science. So, it may be said, broadly that Science has simultaneously, and in equal measure, increased man's power and diminished his pride.

CHANDAR PRAKASH.

While the early Tudors had punished the publication of treasonable, seditions, heretical and blasp'ucmous books as crime, the later Tudors found a readier instrument for regulating the press than the courts had proved to be in the incorporation, in 1557, of the Stationers' Company, with wide powers to monopolize and control the printing trade. In order to facilitate the suppression of objectionable literature, two detailed ordinances were issued by the Star Chamber in 1568 and 1637; the latter going so far as to lay down rules for the protection of the copyright.

The disorder of the Civil War led to the publication of a large number of polemic books, pamphlets and journals. The Long Parliament forbade by an ordinance in 1643 the publication of any book without a license. As a protest against this ordinance, there promptly appeared without licence a famous defence of the liberty of the press, remarkable not only as a masterpiece of style and of persuasion, but as a symptom of the change in the public opinion

Milton in one of his pamphlets called "A speech for the Liberty of Un-

licensed Printing" selected for his text a verse from Euripides.

This is true liberty, when freebern men, Having to advise the public, may speak freer.

While pleading with the Parliament to repeal their ordinance, Milton admitted that it was a matter of public concern to keep a vigilant eye upon books, for books 'are not absolutely deat' things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as their author...... A good work is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.' However Milton's effort for the removal of the sheekles of censorship failed and ever severer ordinances and acts were issued by Parliament in 1647, 1649, and 1657.

With the Restoration, the old system of licensing was revived in a law of 1662 which declared that the 'regulation of printers and printing presses is a matter of public care', and that 'many evil disposed persons have been encouraged to print and sell heretical, blasphemous, seditious and treasonable books and pamphlets.' This statute provided that all books must be licensed.

In the matter of the freedom of the press the New World was no more advanced than was the old. A 17th century Governor of Virginia thanked God that there were no 'presses to corrupt the manners of the settlers in that colony'.

The first press in British America was set up at Cambridge under the supervision of the president of Harvard College. As he failed to exercise sufficient vigilance to satisfy the demands of the theocraev, two licensors were appointed in 1662, without whose consent nothing could be printed. Twelve years later the General Court of Massachussets permitted the setting up of presses elsewhere than at Cambridge

The history of press censorship becomes more involved with the advent of drama into English literature. There still exists in England a form of censorship of plays, which is in the charge of an officer called the Examiner of Plays. By a new regulation issued in January 1912, the Lord Chamberlain grants licences for the performances of stage plays. In times of war, a special depart-

In 1546 the Council of Treut prohibited the printing without license of anonymous books and of books on religion. The first document to bear the name of Index of Prohibited Books was issued by Pope Paul IV in 1559. It divided forbidden books into three categories:—those tetally condemned, those partially condemned and anonymous. Pope Pius V instituted a special congregation which issued more than forty Indices Librorum Prohibitorum. One of the duties of the congregation was to prepare an Index or list of passages to be deleted from books, which might, when so corrected, be read. The only such index ever issued by the Roman Congregation was the one prepared in 1607.

'To protect her flock from poison and to give them salubrious fodder', as Sextus V put it, the Church strictly banned all the important works of modern science, philosophy and learning. Among books on religica, most versions of the Bible were providen to the faithful. Among the forbidden philosophers we find in Indices the names of Montaigne, Bacon, Hobbes, Descartis, and Spinoza; among the scholars, Scalinger, Walton, Erasmus; among the scientists, Copernicus, Galileo, Pascal and many anatomists; and among the poets and novelists: Milton. Dante, Rebelais, More and Boccaccio. Dante was expurgated for his reflections on papacy in the Divine Comedy and Boccaccio was expurgated chiefly for his satire on the clergy. That servile faith and bigotry were fostered and science, philosophy and liberty were long hampered in Catholic lands in the 16th and 17th centuries is due to the Indices even more than to the Inquisition. 'The censorship', said Sarpi, 'is a dagger drawn against all writers.' 'The expurgating indexes', Milton said, 'rake through the entrails of many an old good author with a violation werse than any that could be offered to his dead body.'

Early in the 16th century the Spanish Inquisition asserted the right of condemning old books. Under the authority of guarding literature against heresy it issued various indices of its own. Interesting enough, there is a considerable difference in the Roman and the Spanish indices. Works included in the one are omitted from the other. Consorship in France was as rigid as in Spain or in Italy and as much directed against heresy. Some edicts forbade the printing of any book on religion not licensed by the Sorbourne. While the religious purpose was never lost sight of, the political purpose became more and more pronounced. The decree of 1600, regulating the book trade of Paris declare I that experience has shown the King of France how prejudicial to the State is the liberty of the press." In the middle of the 17th century so alarmed was the government by the rise of newspapers that in the years 1660—65 all of them were suppressed except a few semi-official gazettes.

Not less rigid was the regulation of the press in most of the other European countries. The comparative freedom of the press in Germany was due not to the liberal intention of her princes but to their divided and weakened rule. The famous fair at Frankfort remained the Centre of Europe's book-trade and the pecuniary profits derived from it doubtless persuaded the authorities to favour liberal press laws.

Particularly interesting is the censorship of Press in England, because in that country was issued the first and the noblest defence of the freedom of the press ever written: Areographicus by Milton.

nom-de-plume. One can only hope that, if he lives long enough he might be able to turn out verses in some form of rythm. I have always advised idm to remember the good old example of water drops causing a deut in the hard surface of a stone by more perseverance, but whenever I thus advise him, he turns very rerious and retorts that he is a poet already and that he could write better than lightly or Ghalib any time, only that his verses wouldn't be as yulgar

G--'s room in the Osmaria Hostel Las been recently named 'The Cage', and he himself is the imprisoned bird. This, incidently, throws light on his nom-de-plume.

My narrative would be incomplete without referring to my friend R——, who makes a lot of friends by virtue of his good looks, but loses them just as quickly by the unfortunate, appreciable lack of nanners in him. Always lackadaisical, he thinks he knows English better than the professors. Whenever I have the occasion to talk to him, which is rarely—he being always surrounded by his multiple admirers—he points out the professors' mistakes, which are no mistakes at all. However in his own English I can detect grammatical flaws and wrong use of words now and then but I never allude to them, lest he should talk of me to others as he talks of others to me. Before I close his account I would advise him to consolt S—— before boasting because my friend, more often than not, contradicts himself in doing so. S—— has acquired so much practice in this art that it is rarely that one can say whether what he say is right or wrong. You'll hear more of this artist, S——, in the next issue.

In the end I would like the reader not to take this seriously and even if he recognizes himself in these pages, he should take it in the spirit in which it is written.

TAHIR S. JAN.

The Beginnings of Press Censorship

Perhaps no invention in all history except that of the alphabet has so altered the cultural environment of humanity as typography. As knowledge is power, the art that cheapened knowledge vulgarised power. And as literate opinion of the world became the supreme court of appeal, the press as the moulder of this opinion became the most powerful instrument of education and propaganda.

With eyes sharpened by fear for her threatened authority and by jealousy for her invaded privileges, the Church led the way in curbing the press. The first edict for licensing books to be printed was issued by the Archbishop of Mainz in the city of Gutenburg in 1485. A few years later Pope Alexander VI enforced the institution of papal censorship throughout Christendom: The first list of prohibited books was that promulgated by the English government in 1526, drawn up by Wolsey, and other relates to obviate the dangers of Lutherian infection.

The next person in the order of merit is my non-Asiatic friend K——. Who has not noticed him, the dad of the College? Very few know his name or anything about him, but nobody can fail to come across this replica of an English insurance-agent, with his reticule in his hand, wearing an immaculate coat of Scotch home-spun and an equally unimpeachable pair of trousers of the best worsted flannel to be had in the market before the war, because since the war broke out this gentleman has begun to consider economy as the most elegant thing in the world. Not only is his appearance like the agent, but he also has the boldness, the tact and the language which are so essential for a successful insurance man. That he has enough of all these qualities is clear from the points-of-order he raises on the K. U. meetings. Class or no class, this here is always standing in front of the College fountain or sauntering leisurely in the cricket field, looking out for people to talk to and, consequently, keep from their classes—the philanthropy of it!

Some days back, we were astounded to see K—— come to College with a uniform on. This unexpected transformation of a thorough evadist who had successfully cluded the pro-tors throughout his stay of eight years in the College on C.S. (Casual Student) basis, filled us all with wonder. We learnt later that it was because of an order of the principal declaring the C.S. excuse no longer valid. K—— is a quick thinker and the next day we found him again in his old habit—this time on the D.C. (Dry-cleaning) basis. We have never after that seen him in uniform, showing that the D.C. is extending itself indefinitely. On special occasions such as a visit to the Hardinge Hostel, our insurance-agent applies to his Moustache Hongorized Pomade which, as he says, gives him the airs of a field-marshal.

I would wish K—— a very happy and prosperous College career, which unfortunately has the prospect of extending over the whole of his life. He has been in this institution for the last eight years and has managed to come up to the fourth year class. He tells me of an uncle of his who spent thirteen years here but, the University having repeatedly refused his requests for a degree, had to leave. I wish K—— could break his Uncle's record and set up a new one for the family. It is only another five years and he will equal; and still another, and he will—Goal willing—break and set up a new, invincible record. Our best wishes!

Writing about K——, one is perforce reminded of his companion and friend G——. Though they are inseparable friends, one is struck by the vast difference in their apparel. K—— is an immaculately dressed up figure but his friend is equally careless about his personal appearance and dress. This variation is accounted for by the fact that G—— is a poet, or, at least, considers himself to be one. He thinks himself possessed of an uncommonly strong imagination, for, is it not the height of imagination to call himself a poet? The verses that he composes are too poetical to be quoted here, but, he compares very favourably with 'Chirkeen', the well-known Urdu poet. He is always disputing the existence of God and is for this reason occasionally seen in a sort of a nympholepsy, during the course of which he gesticulates and shakes his head in a way which reminds people of Mussolini, informing the Italian Civil Service of a twelve per cent, cut in their salary. He calls himself a born poet and has a very high sounding and a highly original

Robert was desperate. He was excited. Was Fate so cruel as to trample his life and life-long hopes and not to wipe the stigma of sin from his fore-head. Why did Fate not smash society, when she saw two lives left to die sighing and sobbing only because they possessed no paper or tin.

He rushed into the street. His quick pace could be noticed amongst the people. Sucklenly he stopped at the door of Enita's house. The beating of his heart increased and he then holding his breath knocked at the door. It was opened. He entered. The beautiful white garb of Enita and the flowers in her hand were enough to tell him that the time of their final separation had arrived and that he was to hope no longer to make her his own. Church waited for her and along with her a lucky young man but not Robert. Both Robert and Enita stoed like statues. At last Robert looked at her. His looks were of utter disappointment and desperation that charged her with breach in love. While in reply to these looks a helpless tear trickled down her check—like a dew drop on a petal of rose—perhaps entreating him for forgiveness.

Once and perhaps for the last time Robert's eyes looked into Enita's and then he turned.

NASEEM.

My Friends

O, Wad some power the Gittie gee us To see ourselves, as others see us.

Writing a commentary, as it is, on 'My friends', I cannot help starting off with my cherished friend I-, who is a believer in non-violence, not because he really believes in it, but because he is constitutionally weak, and has to resort to passive measures. Nevertheless he is one of our best cricketers. This reminds me of an incident that took place in one of our recent cricket matches. He was the fifth man to go in, but he put on his pads and gloves as soon as the first pair went in. For two hours he sat waiting in the pavilion and when, eventually, his turn did come he walked slowly up to the crease, looked about at the fielding arrangement, took the leg-stump, removed an imaginary splinter from the pitch, pulled up his trousers, adjusted his cap, set his abdominal guard, took the leg-stump a second time, swung the bat a couple of times in the air to open out his arms, and bent down in a very elaborate style to face the bowler. The bowler ran up and delivered a very short length ball. Our batsman, after all the preparation, thought it prudent to stop the ball, in which venture he failed and was clean bowled. We were depending on Ito give us some runs and were very much disappointed at his immediate exit We were, however, consoled by a remark of one of the on-lookers who shouted, "Not his fault. He was not set yet." All burst into hysterics, but Icould not or did not catch the joke, nor did we explain. I- is a careful dresser and it was some time before he came back to us and when, at last, he did come he explained that the reason for his getting out so quickly was a defect in the pitch. More of light humour!

THE KHYBER

It is inconceivable to many what lasting pangs of misery attend a broken heart and how baffling are the words 'fate' and 'hope'. How strangely fatethe coward.....presents evasive and vibrating hope in bright and attractive cotours to entice man to its blazing finery! How when Man—a mere plaything of it—is lost in those colours of hope like a child dallying with a toy—there comes Fate slowly—calmly on tiptoe and stabs him in the back. Thus she—with a boistcrous laughter makes an end of her game. This is her pleasure—this is her hobby!

Thus lay Robert Fate-stricken. There was a sadness over him that you could not explain, an aching of heart you could not ease, a gleom you could not ward off. Who would console this callen man, who would take him out of the clutches of this echoing pain of his heart. Enits 1 Yes Enita might restore his spirits.

In his chain of thought, he could see in that darkness, the fairy-like face of Enita, the beauty incarnate, the paragon of innocence whom fate had mocked and hope had cheated. He remembered how Enita's eyes reflected gratitude for his timely help in rescuing her father who had been knocked down by a car. He had carried Enita's father to her house and rendered all possible assistance. He could picture Enita coming to him in the sad dim light of the setting sun and saying "How noble you are! I wish the whole world could share with you, your sympathy for the pain-stricken." He remembered how he had come out of her house with a beating heart, how late one day Enita met him on the way and took him to her house and how warnly she expressed her gratitude. Robert seemed to be lost in thoughts when the door opened and Mellor entered. He was wonder-struck at the sight of his master staring vacantly as if in a dream. Robert gathered himself and took the cup of tea from his hand.

It was morning. After a few moments Robert was sitting at the table dressed but weary and worried. He was absent-minded. His eyes fell on the watch which once again led him into dreamland. "How swift is the passage of time and how sadly are my hopes disappointed! How would I live when I have nothing to do. The little that I had is spent. Mellor is faithful but he has also to live. I am taking undue advantage of his faithfulness. If I cannot pay him I should advise him to go and find some other work. He has still to stay with me for two months. Oh what has happened to me! I cannot live myselt and yet cherish high hopes!" In such tormenting thoughts, Robert sat there at the table.

"I wish the whole workl could share with you your sympathy for the pain-stricken." These words of Enita re-echoed in his mind but could do no more than produce a sad, cynical smile over his dry lips. Could she not wring out some pity for him from her father's heart? But a sudden impulse turned the direction of his thoughts. Perhaps there was a sudden realisation. Yes, her father was in adverse circumstances and wanted Enita to marry a rich man who could remove misery of their lives. Robert could not accomplish that. His heart ached. No, he could not do that, because he was a sinner.....a great sinner.....the greatest of sinners.

THE KHYBER

before him. The future looms large over his head. He leaves behind him the grave of his pleasures and joys.

Slowly he lifts his weary head. It is darkness all around—black and terrible. The hostel lights glow. The wind shrieks. The little ripples of the stream rise and fall noseen. The faint music with its melancholy tunes still fills the air. He casts a sorrowful glance over the College. 'Adieu', 'adieu' he slowly breathes and two little warm tears trickle down his checks.

RAHEEM.

A Sin?

One.....two.....three. The clock broke the silence of the room which had possessed Robert in its awful grip. Cruel fate had treated him no better than a useless tear on the cheek of an indigent orphan. His life was yearning to meet death. The nearth of time appeared to be slow—too slow. Soon after Nature itself went into a deep slumber. But a wave of restlessness seemed to surge through the dead stillness of the room.

Suddenly a light was put on, only to be put off the next moment.

"Any service, my master?" a boarse voice stirred the silence.

Robert's eyes more sleepless and pensive than the weary morning stars—were turned towards the door. "Is it you, Mellor," he asked.

The grave-faced, white-haired old butler, with wide open wondering eyes filled with pity and worry paused a little and replied, "I have been noticing the light of your room going on and then suddenly off for two hours. I feared something might be ading my master. Are you not well, Sir?"

Mellor went near the bed of Robert.

"I am all right, Mellor, it is just absence of sleep."

"What keeps my young master awake? Can I do anything for you Sir! Why are you not askeep at this hour of night, Sir!

"Nothing, Mellor. You go to your place," ejaculated Robert in a pang of suppressed misery.

The poor faithful servant paced out clumsily and with the last echo of his footsteps the door closed and silence resumed its tiresome sway.

The words "Why Sir" were revolving in Robert's mind. He smiled cynically. But how could poor Mellor know that many a time in life a "why" cannot be replied by a "Because"; often a 'why' about a weeping eye in the lonely hours of a sad mountst night under the mocking stars, cannot be definitely answered by a "Because".

Adieu

The winds moaned and sighed in the tall cypress trees. The cataract beat its wild, wild head against the stones and rolled on its way. The soft and sad tunes of a distant melody pierced through his very veins. He listened, dumb and silent. Far away in the horizon the sun was sinking. A purple hus lingered on the blue sky. A gloom pervaded the whole atmosphere. The huge tall trees, with their bare arms wide spread, stared mountfully. The trampled and faded fields, with their bronze coloured grass seemed lifeless. Slowly the shades of darkness began to close in. The solitary, lonely road became alive with moving indistinct figures returning from a walk to their hostels.

He sat heedless of all this. His eyes gazed upon these moving statues, in a blank. This was his last night in the College. Tomorrow with the rise of His stay at this home of learning had come the sun he must bill farewell. to an end. Here was an end to all those busy, carefree and jolly days. The different aspects of the life he had known, like a forgotten dream, began to light upon his mind. The huge, massive domes with the dignity of ancient monarchs lay asleep, grave and silent. How often he had climbed upon these to look around! His gay friends chattering by his side. There lay the field and there the course. Here was it that among, cheering, shouting crowd of pals he had won his laurels. These long winding corridors and their capacious rooms......a picture of the class room came back to him. How blushing, fearing he had entered it on the first day! With what respect he had gazed upon the grave, serious, professor! And then all at once his 'mischief' lit up his face. How afterwalds he used to cheat and tease these reverend grey hair -these strangers who had now become affectionate friends.

In the distance glimmered the hostel lights. They appeared like so many snug little villages, quiet and hushed surrounded by mute shadows. The throbbing, pulsating life of the hostel returned to his memory and saddened him. All those plots, schemes, frets, stealths, loves and hates in which he was often mixed up stood before his eyes. 'Oh God', he thought, 'could the corpse of the past be fired with the glowing cinder of life'? Every loss that he had suffered, every grief that he had known, every ache of the heart, body or mind that had come to him, was now forgotten. He remembered nothing but the happy old days, the joys that he had known, the pleasures that he had experienced, the happy dreams and ideals that he had seen and built. There was a life before him hard, arduous and toilsome. There was a life behind him happy, carefree and full of love. The future glorious and glamorous as it had appeared to him now boked dark and dreadful. He had now to revolve round the wheel of life and pay for all the comforts that he had enjoyed and pay his debt to the last penny. Like a melting dream the past stood fading

of a young man who, after he had been jilted by his girl, immediately proceeded to burgle a shop. Some children steal not because they need the thing but because the possession of the thing gives them a sort of satisfaction. In reality they are stealing love. The teacher should therefore discriminate between these two kinds of stealing before he resorts to the severe punishment he is notorious for.

- (b) "Delinquency is nearly always the result of failure to solve a problem in the individual's life." A boy, for example, finds himself out of work or in a group of bad companions or attracted to a girl who wants presents and a good time, and he is unable to deal properly with the situation. He does not have it in him to solve such problems in a skilful way. This lack of preparedness is eften due to faulty early training and always to a mistaken conception of life. We forget in our education that social learning is as important, if not more important than, intellectual learning.
- (c) The craving for social recognition is another cause of delinquency. This instinctive desire is so forceful with some that they are even prepared to commit crime to make people focus their attention on them. Society should, therefore, provide adequate satisfaction for this desire of theirs.
- (3) Low intelligence predisposes children towards delinquency. Ignorance of the results of their actions gets them into trouble. Also the consciousness of their intellectual shortcomings makes them become anti-social
- (4) Difficult Jobs in which one fails and proves a misfit make one discouraged and fill one with a sense of failure. This discontent and frustration tends to lead to anti-social behaviour.
- (5) Physical and physiological disabilities also act as predisposing causes of delinquency.

It is clear that both home and school life are responsible for the trouble. In almost every case where the home is responsible for a pupil's delinquency it will be found that there is, to be brief, need for greater parental understanding, affection, sympathy and kindness. As regards the school, the attitude of the teacher is an important factor in a pupil's mental health. "Teachers need to learn the ar: of genuine praise and encouragement and how to provide for responsibility as important ways of helping pupils to gain satisfactory life adjustments. Teachers should cultivate such qualities as sympathy, patience and framess which may lead to better understanding of pupils and their problems."

Delinquent children are a nuisance and also social problems of the future. "If the state does not spend money on them in their early youth, it will have to spend many times as much later on in trying to deal with them as adult criminals." The child guidance movement is spreading in our country and it is hoped to do a lot in this direction.

J. N. KALLA.

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Note:—Quotations are from E. G. Malherbe's paper on "Delinquency as an educational problem" read in the New Education Fellowship Conference held in Australia in 1937.

fidence in parents. Let us take an example. John is a boy of 10. Both his parents as well as his teachers say that he is a liar. Every time he speaks a tie and every time it is detected he is punished by his parents. Teachers preach him sermons and yet there is no improvement in John. Now in such a case, we are required to make a retrospective inquivy into the child's past history with special reference to those situations in which lies were told, both at home and in the school. As regards his home we find that his mother always locked the pantry in which she stored sweatment. But John would somehow or other succeed in stealing the sweets. His mother finding the pantry unlocked and the sweetmeats missing, would rebuke and thrash John. At first John would plead ignorance but ultimately concess the truth. This state of affairs and the incidents which led to it repeated themselves periodically; each time the lie was told and each time restibution followed guilt. At school his teacher, we find, was very particular to see the home task in Arithmetic done completely. The home task being too much for John, in order to save himself from a thrashing, he would tell his teacher that he did not find time to do the work as his father was ill. In short we find, in the first instance, that John was denied his legitimate share of the good things of life with the result that the instinct of hunger asserted itself most violently on each occasion which was too strong to let the element of moral consciousness come out triumphant. In the second instance the instinct of fear played its part. In other words John's case is one in which the instincts have got a grip over the sentiments or emotions. Now it is the task of the teacher to convince John's mother (the task is easier if the mother is young), by a process of moral persuasion that the instincts and natural impulses of her son are to be sublimated and not repressed. As regards the teacher himself, he has to see that his attitude towards John is no more unsympathetic and that he is not sareastic in dealing with the hoy. He should realize the effects of his attitude on the child's mental and moral development. This is a positive suggestion for constructive treatment.

Some of the other predisposing causes of delinquency are mentioned below, and suggest their own remedy:--

"The school and the courses of study and the methods of teaching should be adapted to meet the needs of the individual child—otherwise the school is not really educating. To say that a child does not fit a school is just the same as saying that a badly dressed man does not fit the clothes."

If school life is full of censure, criticism, failure and punishment, it is impossible for it to cultivate genuine social interest in the mind of the child.

Corporal punishment is no remedy for delinquency. If resorted to at school it is nearly always a sign of failure on the part of the teacher and of the school.

- (2) Repression of instincts—Children desire approval of their actions and security. These desires are instinctive in them. "That is why good family life is the foundation of the proper development of personality."
- (a) When the sex instinct is repressed and not properly sublimated, it results in stealing during the early adolescent years. Burt quotes the instance

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Delinquency and Education

"The delinquent is one who has made a mistake in emotional learning just as a pupil may make a mistake in a multiplication sum in the field of intellectual learning". Every school possesses children who show incipient abnormal or delinquent tendencies. This problem of delinquency is not a modern one. What we find to-day is that crime is becoming more and more precocious.

But why? The increased pace at which modern civilization is changing makes it more and more difficult for young people to find themselves and to make the adaptations required of them. Young people to-day are living in a most difficult transition period. Both ethnic and individual stages are fraught with danger. Through contact with an alien civilization, our primitive sanctions of home and religion are gradually breaking down. On the other hand, as the sanctions of morality and tradition of the West have not yet been established firmly we find ourselves drifting towards instability of conduct and consequently crime. In the life of an individual the period of adolescence is the age of delinquency and criminality.

In order to discover the causes of delinquency, we must take into consideration the effects of both nature and nurture. Some people believe that criminals are born. They seem to think that there is a correlation between physical features and psychological traits. "It is on record that a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York stated, as a result of his experience, that there were eight physical characteristics which marked the criminal-receding chin, protruding jaw, wide unwinking stare, droop in the left cyc-lid. low brow, bumpy brow, thick hair, and ears set at right angles to the head and that where as many as four of these characteristics were present in an individual, there could be no doubt as to his criminal nature. The strange thing, however, is that half a dozen well-known men-the president of a leading University, a great English preacher, a French general, a Russian statesman, a leading Spanish writer and one of the world's greatest inventors ---have at least five of the eight physical characteristics named." The belief, therefore, is not sound and there is no criminal class as such. Every crime represents the failure of society to control the individual and also the failure of the individual to adapt himself. This leads us to examine the question of nurture

(1) Faulty Home and School Life—It is wrong to believe that home is the only place and the parents the only persons responsible for misbehaviour and delinquency. A faulty school atmosphere is also a cause. Cases of delinquency are found in the homes of the rich as well as of the poor. It is by no means confined to the poor (where, of course, economic factors also play some part). It is, therefore, as much the concern of the teacher as of the parents to watch the moral progress of the individual child. This can be done only if parents have confidence in teachers and teachers have con-

THE KHYBER

the view that the Cosmic Rays are the origin in the process of the creation of complex atoms in the stars and thus energy is conserved.

Age of the World.

The age of the world calculated from the disintegration period of the Radio active substances is 5,000 million years.

Radium or the Modern Philosopher's Stone

A ton of the most productive Pitchblende (ore of Uranium and Radium) yields less that 3 grains of Radium. The price of Radium is about £25,000 per gramme.

Perpetual Youth of Radium.

Every two days radium emits more energy than can be obtained from the same weight of any combustible or explosive substance in the most energetic chemical change known, and even after a quarter of a century a given specimen of radium shows no apparent sign of change or exhaustion

Temperature, Pressure and Speed of Explosions.

The time taken by the explosion of 1 gramme of nitrocellulose is about 25 thousandth part of a second, the temperature of the reaction is 2.500C and the pressure exerted per square inch surface is about 20 tons (1 ton=28 maunds).

Base Materials of Explosives Abundant.

Most of the explosives are manufactured from the constituents of air, water and coal. The destruction of human life is therefore always possible on a "Commercial Scale".

Over-Populated Soil.

A regularly manured plot contains about 4,000 millions of bacteria per gramme of the soil.

Crowded Population of Our Blood!

Man possesses on the average 5.2 million red corpuscles per cubic millimeter of his blood while a woman has 4.9 million corpuscles in the same volume of blood.

All-Mighty Steel

The tenacity (power to hold) of Nickel Chromium Steel is 110 tons per sq. inch. On the basis of this scale determine the tenacity of the four cables of steel used in the 'Golden Gate' suspension bridge of San Francisco when each cable has a diameter of 36 inches.

NOOR AHMAD.

4 1 7

Believe It or Not

Mass of Electron

All is a Vacuum!

The space occupied by the Protons and Electrons is ten millionths of the total volume of the atom. The "matter" is therefore all a vacuum except its ten-millionth part.

Matter is Concentrated Energy!

The energy liberated by the complete disintegration of one drop of water will be sufficient to drive a big steamer from Europe to America.

Size of Molecules!

The number of molecules in one drop of water is roughly equal to the number of drops in all the oceans of the world.

A Huge Hell!

The volume of the Sun is a million times the volume of the earth. The temperature of the sun is about 20,000 degrees Centrigrade.

What is our Mother Earth ?

Sir James Jeans says that we can construct an imaginary model of the great nebular system by taking about 50 tons of biscuits and spreading them so as to cover a sphere of a mile radius, and spacing them about 25 yards apart. The sphere will represent the range vision of the 100 inch telescope (the biggest Astronomical telescope of Mount Wilson Observatory). Each biscuit will stand for a great mebula of some 4,000 persecs diameter (1 persec=19,000 billion miles). A few nebulae of exceptional sizes will be represented by a flat cake 13 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in thickness. On this scale our earth will be far below the limits either of vision or of imagination, for it will be little more than an electron in one of the atoms of our walnut-sized models and we shall have to multiply its dimensions many millions of times to bring it up to the size of even the smallest particles which are visible in the most powerful microscopes.

The Sun losing Weight!

The Sun is losing 360,000 million tons of matter every 24 hours on account of emission of radiation. This Mass Energy has been travelling in space at the rate of 186,000 miles per second since the birth of the Sun.

Is the Universe dying down?

A great English astronomer says that the Universe is losing energy and will ultimately stop like a clock which is not winded. But Dr. Milikan holds

of man, it has also perpetrated untold miseries on him through chemical warfare and the use of poison gases, inspite of a unanimous rejection of gas warfare at the Washington Congress in 1921. A healthy and harmonious outlook of life has not been aimed at by co-ordinating science and religion. The one deals with spirit as the other deals with matter. Religion has been and still is one of the most powerful influences in the world. But man has pursued the ostrich-like policy of shutting its eyes to the one and becoming a slave of the other.

It may be argued that religion breeds intoleration, a danger we want to remedy and guard against. But the possibility of this danger can be envisaged only when a particular 'form' of religion is advocated. What is actually needed is not any particular variety of religion, or even a comparative study of all religions, because that too is a risky path, but the essence of Religion. After all the basic principles of truth and morality of all doctrines are the same. Religious are different roads aiming at and reaching the ultimate reality --Allah, God, the Cosmic Force, Spirit or Law controlling this universe, or whatever name we might choose to give it. The relationship of the subscribers to various faiths is essentially that of brotherhood irrespective of caste, colour, creed, sex, name or form. A second requisite for achieving that toleration in our international politics is an Absolute Freedom of Thought; not the freedom of thought which obtains in some of the Totalitarian states of today, but one which is not intolerant even to Atheism as a personal belief if it is arrived at after the study of the science of matter and the science of Spirit. Thus can we lay a better foundation for the Reconstruction to which the world is looking forward.

An article like this can hardly have scope for a discussion of the details of the question. And hence it would suffice to pass on to the method of an approach to this objective—toleration in our international politics. That approach can be made through education. All the Universities of the world should provide for the study of religion on the proposed lines, steering meticulously clear of all controversial matter. A central or International University should coordinate the efforts, provide matter and recommend books on the subject. The League of Nations has failed miserably in its object, because it tried to tackle the symptoms, and that too ineffectively, rather than the causes. Arms have failed to obviate the use of arms. Let us hope that an appeal to Spirit can save humanity.

J. D. KIIII.JI.

In Memoriam

Shafi Ullah VIII Class, Collegiate School, met n tragic end in March 1943. less of life was: Napoleonic Wars—10,000,000 killed, American Civil War—800,000 killed and the Great War—10,000,000 killed. 20,000,000 wounded and 10,000,000 swept away by the epidemic that followed and was a consequence of the conflict.

The present war breaks all previous records. According to eminent authorities, war does not tend to disappear with the growth of civilisation, but grows in its destructiveness. War chariots have yielded place to tanks; smoke and flame thrown into the enemy lines to harrass him have been substituted by deadly poison gases; and cannon balls of stone used to batter fort walls have been succeeded by steel shells weighing tons and raming destruction on enemy positions raites away. Every major war is said to be undertaken 'to end all war'. But men like children seem to forget the herror and havoe of war as soon as it concludes.

During the period from 1469 B.C. to A.D. 1930, only 287 years were blessed with peace as against 3,112 that were cursed with war. Between 1500 B.C. and A.D. 1860 some 8,000 treaties meant 'to last for all times' were signed, but the average life of these involuble agreements was two years. Since the thirty years war of 1613, 1700 major wars have been fought. The longest war of modern History was Hundred Years war between England and France.

Today again the gods are having their sport with the lives of men. The world is heading towards another of such catastrophes, greater than any known to man. But already there is a long talk about the finality of this war. It is being described as a war to end all future wars. And already post-war reconstruction schemes are engaging the attention of the people. But one is often constrained to doubt the effectiveness of war as a means to end war. After the last Great War, a League of Nations was brought into existence; Disarmament Conterences and Moral Rearmament Conventions were held and a number of other vam attempts were made. But the proof of the futility and inefficacy of these remedies is furnished by the present Titanic struggle. Arms and Munitions have evidently failed to achieve the object. We have consequently to look for help elsewhere. One such method that often suggests itself is Religion. Yes, religion; not this, that or the other religion but a reorientation of the idea of God, a theistic attitude of mind in our international politics and a non-materialistic-net anti-materialistic-outlook on life. One often listens to the fanatics' point of view of the utility of one Universal religion. But that hardly seems practicable. The adoption of one religion, to the exclusion of all others, would raise a Frankenstein whom it would be hard to fay. What is needed perhaps is a theistic attitude of mind towards all problems of life. Nations and their outlook on life have become so materialistic and 'scientific' that all moral values and higher ideais have been relegated to the background. This world is looked upon as a fortuitous adjustment of matter brought into existence by an accident and marching on towards an unknown end. But the Creator of that matter is totally left out Nations are guided by the ideas of national prosperity, higher of account. standards of living, 'Superior Races' and all the concomitants of such Babble. Science has failed in her promise. Its progress has not made this world a happier place to live in. If it has harnessed the forces of nature into the service made men unequal yet because men that think themselves equal will not enter into conditions of peace but upon equal terms such equality must be admitted." Here the reason for equal treatment is that men would not make peace if they are not treated as equals. But if there are a people who are not conscious of their rights as many subject races are, they according to Hobbes's system may be treated as inferiors.

Honour and the Laws of Honour

"Honourable is whatsoever possession, action or quality is an argument of power." He further says: "And in all places where men have lived by small families, to rob and spoil one another has been a trade and so far from being reputed against the law of nature that the greater spoil tney gained the greater was their honour and men observed no other laws therein but the laws of honour; that is to abstain from exactly leaving to men their lives and instruments of husbandry". Hobbes does not develop this idea of the laws of honour, which may provide a truer foundation for a moral system than self-interest. They show at least that men even in a wild state were capable of rising above considerations of self-interest.

Conscience and Virtue

Conscience according to Hobbes is the name which men 'vehemently in love with their opinions' give to those opinions. Virtue is "semewhat that is valued for eminence and consisteth in comparison. For if all things were equally in all men, nothing would be prized."

Value

"The value or worth of a man is as of all other things, his price; that is to say so much as would be given for the use of his power and therefore is not absolute, but a thing dependent on the need and judgment of another." Hobbes is not conscious of moral values which are independent of economic values. A man may be paid highly by society, but that is not his real worth. Similarly a capable man may be neglected by society. His worth will not be reduced by this neglect.

M. TIMUR.

Note.—The quotations are from Hobbes's Leviathan.

HOW TO END WAR

The world is in the throes of a deadly struggle. Civilisation is annihilating itself. The war gods are having their sport from on high and humanity is bleeding. A dreadful abyse is gaping before it and everything that men cherish as sacred and valuable—society, culture, art and heritage—is at stake. The losses of the belligerents in men, material and money are appalling. If we look at the history of war, we find that every war is deadlier, costlier and more devastating than its predecessor. The Napoleonic wars, the American Civil War and the last Great War, to name only three major struggles, cost mankind £1,250,000,000, £7,440,000,000 and £80,000,000,000 respectively. The

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by Mahmud Ghaznavi to Firdausi had no evil effect upon Mahmud except that he acquired a had name in history. To balance this evil reputation or the loss of credit with some acholars be had the satisfaction of saving a huge sum of money. In this way a clever and plucky man can often balance the evil resulting from the breach of covenant with good. From the point of view of self-interest justice is a safe rule for tinid and cautious men; but is not hinding on those who are clever and hold enough to run risks for riches or power.

Although Hobbes considers that covenants would not be fulfilled if there were no fear of the consequences of breaking them, he is compelled to admit in one place that some men may be just by a nobleness of temper and not by the thought of the consequences of injustice. He says: "That which gives to human actions the relish of justice is a certain nobleness or gallantness of courage (rarely found) by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise." It is this nobleness of character which he overlooks in his moral system and which is its chief defect. Even if this nobleness is rarely found as he says, these rare examples of nobleness may be employed to elevate other men to their level and to fix a standard of moral height.

The nature of moral obligation according to Hobbes would be obvious from the following quotation:—"And when a man hath......abandoned or granted away his right then is he said to be obtiged, or bound not to hinder those to whom such right is granted or abandoned, from the benefit of it: and that he ought and it is his duty not to make void that voluntary act of his own: and that such hindrance is injustice and injury as being sine jure; the right being before renounced or transferred." Meral obligation is thus based on a man's word and the force which binds him to fulfil his word is the fear of the consequences of breaking it, which is retaliation by the man who has suffered by the breach. As I have already remarked above where there is no reasonable fear of retaliation a man according to Hobbes's system, in spite of what he says to the contrary, has no obligation to fulfil his promises.

Gratitude

According to Hobbes, gratitude is a virtue in the receiver of a benefit because it encourages the benefactor to repeat the gift. If, however, the benefactor is dead or poor or too old to give any more gifts or to withhold them, gratitude does not serve a man's self-interest. If a man is in a position not to suffer from the reputation of ungratefulness he may be ungrateful with impunity. A man may maltreat his parents and make provisions for his old age so that he may not be in a similar plight and be maltreated by his own children. Thus gratitude too rests on a weak foundation in Hobbes's system.

Forgiveness of Sins and Equality of Treatment

He also advocates the forgiveness of sins and equality of treatment. His plea for the forgiveness of sins is that it will help to keep peace in society. It may be urged against this that if peace is not disturbed by taking revenge from a weak opponent there would be no reason against it.

For equality of treatment Hobbes's reason is as follows:—"If nature—have made men equal that equality is to be acknowledged or if nature have

manner i.e. 'make an equal distribution to each man what in reason belongs to him'. The laws of the commonwealth now determine what is right or wrong, good or evil as in the state of nature every man's desire determined what was good or evil. There are no common laws of right or wrong, good or evil. just or unjust before the existence of a commonwealth. Every thing is just and good in a state of nature, even killing one another to gratify one's passions. What are commonly called the moral laws are the creation of the commonwealth. As wars are the result of the state of nature in which every man's private desire is the measure of good and evil and all men agree that peace is good which is secured by the agency of the commonwealth, therefore "the way or means of peace which are justice, gratitude, modesty, equity, mercy etc. and the rest of the laws of nature" i.e. reason are "good, that is to say, moral virtues; and their contrary vices, evil."

The Laws of Morality

All the laws of nature or reason are summed up in the following precept; 'Do not that to another which thou wouldst not have done to thyself'. Each man for the preservation of his own life and happiness should act upon this principle and restrict his natural liberty, to do whatever be likes in exchange for similar surrender of their natural rights by other men. A man can transfer his rights or renounce them by a covenant. "The force of words being too weak to hold men to the performance of their covenants, there are in man's nature but two imaginable helps to strengthen it. And those are either a fear of the consequence of breaking their word or a glory or pride in appearing not to need to break it. This latter is a generosity too rarely found to be presumed on especially in the pursuers of wealth, command or sensual pleasure, which are the greatest part of mankind."

Justice

Justice is the performance of the covenant. Without a covenant no action can be unjust. "Therefore before the names of just and unjust can have place there must be some correive power to compel men equally to the performance of their covenants by the terror of some punishment greater than the benefit they expect by the breach of their covenant and to make good that propriety which by mutual contract men acquire in recompense of the universal right they abandon; and such power there is none before the erection of a commonwealth".

A man may object that if the self-interest of a person is his sole reason for being just, he may be unjust without breaking any rule of morality when he can secure his interest better by injustice. Hobbes replies that it is never to the interest of any man to be unjust. In the extreme case of obtaining a kingdom by rebellion he points out that the successful rebel would be setting an example to others to gain sovereignty in the same manner. But it may be said in reply to Hobbes that a powerful and rich man can safely break his promise with a poor and weak dependant without suffering any injury from him or from others. The utmost injury that he may be conceived to have sustained would be that his dependant would consider him a false man, but as the dependant would still have to depend upon him for his living, he would not declare his opinion to anybody by word or action. The breach of promise

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reputation of charity or magnanimity, to deliver the mind from the pain of compassion or to gain a reward in heaven. Pleasure accompanies every desire and is the sign of good and pain every aversion and is the sign of evil.

Love of Power

Men desire power, riches, knowledge and honour. All these may be reduced to the desire of power; for riches, knowledge and honour are several kinds of power. The object of gaining power is to procure and assure a happy life. The object of man's desire is not to enjoy once only and for one instant of time, but to assure for ever the way of his future desire. As every man regards himself a sperior to the other and each suspects the other of designs on his own life and happiness, self-preservation requires that he should forestall and not be ferestalled and should by force and wiles secure the persons of all men he can till there is no power great enough to endanger him

Nature of Happiness

Happiness which is the supreme aim of every one's life does not consist in the repose of a satisfied wind. There is no summum bonum (greatest good) as the old moral philosophers imagined. "Pelicity is a continual progress of the desire from one object to another, the attaining of the former being still but the way to the latter". There is no single desire in which the mind finds rest. It wants a variety of delightful experiences which it is not possible to foresee or bring under a general rule. Hobbes does not anywhere in the Levinthan identify the enjoyment of life with the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. From his silence it appears that he attaches equal value to sensual, intellectual or spiritual pleasures.

State of War among Men

Hobbes thinks that all men are nearly equal in bodily strength and mental capacity so that no man can be absolutely secure against the power of another. Each also believes in his own superiority and would not willingly submit to be ruled by another. "Therefore if any two men desire the same thing which they cannot both enjoy they become enemies; and in the way to their end (which is principally then own conservation and sometimes their delectation only) endeavour to destroy or subdue one another." "So that in the nature of man we find three principal causes of quarrel. First, competition, secondly diffidence, thirdly glory. The first maketh men invade for gain, the second for safety and the third for reputation. The first use violence to make themselves masters of other men's persons, wives, children and cattle; the second to defend them, the third for trifles as a word, a smile, a different opinion and any other sign of undervalue either direct in their persons or by reflection in their kindred, their friends, their nation, their profession or their name."

The Institution of the Commonwealth

In this state of war there is no security for any man's life. Therefore by the use of their reason men have found out the way of organising themselves into a commonwealth the object of which is to establish peace and secure to every man his life and happiness. The sovereign makes laws which are equally binding on all subjects and which define their rights in an equitable

The people of this region too had many qualities which appealed to Wordsworth's imagination. The shepherds with their long and lonely work on the mountains in mists and storms had elements of grandeur in their everyday life which struck him forcibly. The life of farm and village among these mountains was one which bred independence and hardy originality, and Wordsworth in his poetry has drawn many of the characters he knew there in whom he found elements of poetic interest, such as Michael and the Leech gatherer. In both these characters, which are typical of many others, the solitude of the mountain country where they lived forms a setting or stage which imparts grandeur and a sense of infinity to their human lives.

Walter Raleigh has said of Wordsworth that "He brought the background of human life into true and vital relation with the smaller interests and incidents that monopolize most men's attention. He emancipated the eye from the utilitarian preferences that have been imposed on it by the necessities of the struggle for existence, whereby things in motion, things near, things whose behaviour cannot be certainly predicted, are allowed to annul all consideration of the great visions and presences which stand around, and watch and judge."

For this quality of Wordsworth's poetry, the country in which he grew up must be partly responsible. To that country, and to his sister Dorethy—of whom he wrote "she gave me eyes, she gave me ears" and from whose journals we can see that she fully shared his deep love of the Lake district—we ove much of the greatness of his poetry; since these two influences gave his poetic imagination exactly the stimulus that it needed to make it flower most fully.

DRUSILLA SCOTT.

Hobbes's Theory of Morals

All Desires are Good

There is no criterion of good and evil except a man's desire. Whatever a man desires is good; what he hates is evil. The tastes of men and the customs of nations vary; so that what one people may call good may be regarded as evil by another. The judgment of the same man too is different at different times. What he praises and calls good at one time, he condemns and calls evil at another.

Self-Preservation and Happiness

The desires of men differ according to their differences of temper, customs and doctrines; but there is one supreme aim which all these desires have and this is the preservation of a man's own life and the security of his happiness in it. No man is capable of desiring anything which is not directed towards this aim. The object of 'the voluntary acts of every man is some good to himself'. He cannot desire another man's happiness except as a means for securing his own. Even what are called free-gifts from one to another have some selfish aim to serve, such as the hope to gain friendship or service; the

Wordsworth and the Lake District

It was a wonderful chance or providence that placed Wordsworth as a child in the English Lake District. Never can there have been so close a bond between a poet and his surroundings, nor a country so perfectly suited to a mind. It became so much a part of him and his poetry that it is impossible to imagine what Wordsworth would have been had he grown up in a different place.

The two porth-western counties of England, Cumberland and Westmorland, form the Lake District. It is a strangely formed region, its mountain ridges originally created, good gists say, by a pressure which forced England against the now submerged continent of Atlantis, and crumpled up this edge of the country which was afterwards worn and woulded in the course of successive submergings under the sea. The result is a whort of deep narrow valleys, many of them cradling lakes, between eraggy fills. The scenery is all on a small scale, the highest modulain being just over 3,000 ft, and the whole area only about sixty miles long and fifty miles broad. But it gives an impression of grandeur and spaciousness out of all proportion to its size, both because of the shapes of the mountains and also because of the climate. There is rain all the year round, and the soft misty air and clouds make all distances seem greater, besides making the valleys green and filling the lakes and little mountain torrents all around.

Such is the country in which Wordsworth was born and grew up, and to which he returned later to live. This therefore was how Nature appeared to him both in the hour of 'thoughtless youth' and later when in a different mood he turned back to her 'hearing often times the still sad music of humanity.' In many of his points, and especially of course in the Prelude, he tells what this country meant to him when he was young, and the part that it played in 'the growth of a peet's mind'. He spent much time in his school days roaming freely in it, alone or with his school-fellows, and he has told many times in his poems of the deep impressions that were then made upon his spirit. The country is a wild one, not tained or completely civilised by man, and the qualities that it showed to him, to which his mind responded so strongly, were those of mystery and sublimity. Wordsworth's feeling for Nature was a very different one from the modern fashionable cult of beauty spots, it was a passionate absorption with all his senses of the power and grandeur around him.

'The sounding cataract haunted me like a passion', he says; and he thanks the 'wisdom and spirit of the Universe' that

'--Thus from my first dawn
Of childhood dids't thou intertwine for me
The passions that build up our human soul;
Not with the mean and vulgar works of man,
But with high objects with enduring things—
With life and nature—.'

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muscles. So, we entered the contest with a handicap. Rashid who was scheduled to take part in as many as seven events actually participated in two, but succeeded in equalizing the previous record in high hurdles and creating a new one in low hurdles. Chafur secured two first places, in putting the weight and javelin throw. Raheem established a new half mile record. But the initial handicap told in the long run, and we lost the championship.

In the relay races the Edwardes sent in a definitely superior team, and although our men displayed marvellous courage and it was only a "hair-breadth" victory which the Edwardians won, our opponents deserved the success they obtained.

Rasheed, Raheem and Umar Hayat represented the Coilege in the University matches, and did very well indeed. Rasheed who is already a University bine secured first places in low and high hurdles in the University Sports tournament. He played for the Punjab University in Inter-Varsity competitions and won first positions in 120 yards and 440 yards hurdles. Rasheed has secured a place on the College Roll of Honour, Raheem, Omar Hayat and Iqbal have been awarded College colours.

BOXING

A team was sent up for University boxing tournament and is reported to have done well. Alamgir has won College colours.

FOOTBALL

Amon Uliah Captain was once again selected to play for the University. Recently he and Akhtar were included in H.E. the Governor's Eleven which defeated a select Military team. Amanullah's name has been placed on the College Roll of Honour, and Akhtar and Ali Husain have been awarded College colours. But, frankly speaking, we cannot be satisfied with individual distinctions in a game in which we have always excelled and occasionally won University Campionships. There is no dearth of promising material and we do hope that we shall have much better achievements to record next term.

CRICKET

Cricket does not appear to be as popular among our students as it should be. This is possibly due to cricket having been practically abolished from schools. Hameed the skipper is doing his best; but mere practice matches do not carry us very far. We should like to see a team being entered for the University tournament again. Inayat Hahi has been awarded College colours.

HIKING CLUB

Its annual ten miles walking competition open both to the military and the public, attracted quite a number of entries from outside. Raheem secured the second place, and Afzal was awarded the prizes for the Best Hiker.

INTER-HOSTEL TOURNAMENTS have been played during the term and have, we hope, enabled the Sports Committee to make new "finds".

RAHEEM.

Round the Playgrounds

The long dreaded moment has at last arrived. The phantom of the examination which has been haunting our dreams (by day as well as by night) stands glaring before us. We feel the end is come. There must be nasty partings, a few tears (sincere or crocodile at matters little) and then a looparture, perhaps for good. It is as if we are standing upon the edge of the world, a step further and there will be no more of us, we shall be hurled dowe, a bottomless abyss. So naturally we gaze foundly upon the profuse beauty scattered all around and try to include as much of it as we can in our last draught.

These beautiful green fields, lawns and grounds—as we think of them, a bitter grief grips at our heart. It was here, on these areas that we spent the best of our energies, and laboured and sweated to add to the glories of the College. Here it was that with pulsating, throbbing hearts we watched our heroes win laurels or suffer defeats. With what restays we used to 'shout' and 'cheer' up our warriors. But at w as we look back, it comes to us as the fragments of a long-forgotten dream. Let us recall the dream and immortalize these fragments as they are. Let us once again roam with our heroes and rejoice or shed tears, as the occasion may demand

HOCKEY

We had on the whole a successful year. Innumerable practice matches were played. As many as six of our players were selected to play for the best known clubs of the province.

We entered our feam in the Handyside tournament. In the very first match we closed in with one of the strongest clubs of the Frontier, the "Brothers". After a drawn game on the first day we beat them in the replay. We had to meet recombtable opponents in the "Rovers' Club" in semi-finals. But after a drawn game with them too, we scored off a victory on the second day. In the finals we had the Khan's eleven as our adverseries. The day was wet and cloudy, and a penalty bully decided the day against us. The Captain G. M. Qazi and Rahcem were selected for the University team and displayed good form throughout the session. Janab Shah, A Ghafur, Mohan and Dwarka Nath were awarded College colours.

TENNIS

Fazii Mahmood and Hamid represented the College against the Edwardians in the Col. Keen Cup match. Our opponents didn't give us much trouble. Taking the lead we won off three straight sets. Both the players were awarded College colours.

ATHLETICS

Before the Provincial Inter-College Athletics meet, our Captain Rashid and another good athlete Ghafur were practically disabled owing to sprained

The Iqbal-Day Message

"DARE and LIVE"

"Dare and Live" is Iqbal's message. Optimism, industry, faith, self-confidence and courage are the principles on which Iqbal bases his philosophy and which he believes are the essential factors for the purification of human soul and for the elevation of human character. The obstacles and setbacks in life, according to him, make the life worth living. The sacrifices and losses made and incurred in the service of a right cause and for noble principles elevate a nation and make life more glorious and worth living.

Ighal never believed in failure. He believed in the superiority of mankind over all the rest that God created. In fact he was convinced that man is a collection of all that is best in God's universe. Only man does not know himself. Man has but to utilise his great potentialities and to use them in the right direction for the realisation of that "self" which finds itself so near to God; and Islam is the code which has prescribed easy ways and means for that realisation.

Iqbal was not only a philosopher but also a practical politician. He was one of the first to conceive of the feasibility of the division of India on national lines as the only solution of India's political problem. He was one of the most powerful though tacit precursors and heralds of the modern political evolution of Muslim India.

Iqbal, therefore, rises above the average philosopher, as the essence of his teachings is a beautiful blend of thought and action. He combines in himself the idealism of a poet and the realism of a man who took practical view of things. In Iqbal this compromise is essentially Islamic. In fact it is nothing but Islam. His ideal therefore is life according to the teachings of Islam with a motto "Dare and Live".

I wholeneartedly associate myself with the efforts of the Iqbal Day Committee in celebrating the Poet's Day on his birthday and I hope and pray that every one of us may be able to live up to the ideals Iqbal preached by his beautiful national poems and which have now embedded the doctrine of Pakistan into the heart and soul of Muslim India which is now burning very brightly, never to be extinguished.

M. A. JINNAH.

Gentlemen! Our session is going to end as it began (because it may perhaps be the last meeting). Our session started with a visit of H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal and it is ending with a visit of H.E. Sir George Cunningham, the Governor of N.W.F.P. During the session we had the honour of making these two eminent persons, our Honorary Life Members

I shall be failing in my duty if I don't mention here the services of the Patron and the Coilege Staff to the Union. Our Patron whom we welcomed exactly two months ago has carved within so short a period, an everlasting niche in the temple of our hearts by his nobility of mind, loftiness of soul and kindness of heart. There is indeed a charm and geniality round his personality which make everyone admire him. His indefatiguable and sincere efforts have brought an enormous change in the College. He has always been my guide, my philosopher and my friend. The deep debt of gratitude that the Union and I owe to him is too great to be expressed in words.

My ministry has to offer very many thanks to the members of the Staff particularly to Sheikh Timur Sahib, Dr. E. A. Pires, Sahibzada Mohd fdris Sahib, Qazi Inayat Ullah Sahib, Urof. A. Ansari Sahib, and Prof. Bashir-ud-Din Sahib for coaching our students and acting as judges on various prize debates.

I call myself most fortunate in having Prof. A. R. Niazi as the Treasurer of the Union. His company is an intellectual treat and for me it has always been providing comfort and solace in hours of depression and worry. His soothing words, his friendly advice and his fatherly counsels have always proved of great help to me.

I must think Prof. Hadow Harris M.A. (Hons.), Vice-Principal, our former Patron, for his indispensible guidance and keen interest in the activities of the Union. Last but not the least, I am grateful to Dean Sahib and to Qurashi Ahmad Ali Sadiq Sahib for the valuable suggestions thehy were kind enough to give me from time to time. I should also express my indebtedness to the members of the Union for their hearty and full co-operation with the ministry.

In the end I may say a last word to the members of the Union because, as I said, it may perhaps be our last meeting for the session. Dear Friends, you are members of a backward nation. Establish solidarity, equip yourself as trained and disciplined soldiers. Cultivate a feeling of esprit de corps and of comradeship among you. Work loyally and honestly for the cause of your people and your country. No individual or people can achieve anything without industry, suffering and sacrifice. There are forces which may bully you, tyrannise over you and intimidate you, and you may even have to suffer. But it is by going through this crucible of the fire of persecution and by facing hardships and maintaining your true conviction and loyalty that a nation will emerge worthy of its past glory and history and will live to add lustre to the future history and glory not only of India but of the whole world. Lastly, let your actions be such as never to bring a slur on the fair name of the Alma Mater and the Union. Let the Islamia College be always proud of you!

QAZI AHMAD SAEED, President, Khyber Union.

THE KHYBER

January. As usual it attracted a large number of competitors from all over the province, despite the difficulties of conveyance. The standard of speeches was fairly high. The trophy was won by the Islamia High School Nowshera, while the 1st individual prize went to a student of the Islamia High School Peshawar city. My thanks are due to Begum Islamdar Mirza for giving away the prizes, and to Messrs. Farkhullah Khan, Khawaja Mohd, Ashraf and S. A. Bokhari for acting as judges on that function.

We sent two speakers to take part in the All-India Debates at Delhi and Aligarh. Unfortunately one of the speakers fell iil at Delhi and could not proceed to Aligarn. But for his loss, our team would in all probability have brought the trophy from Aligarh. Mirza Kaseem Anwar Beg won the second best prize there.

On the 31st of January, we held the A.I. Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Memorial Trophy debate. The entries received were many but actually very few teams turned up. The trophy was won by the Lahore Govt. College team while Mr. Riaz of the F.C. college won the 1st individual prize. I have to thank in this connection the Hon. Qozi Mir Ahmad Sahib for distributing prizes and Major G. C. L. Crichton, the Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Sahib and R.B. L. Dina Nath Sahib for acting as judges on that occasion. The senior prize debate, the junior prize and the First Year students prize debate were held at short intervals. A large number of students took part in these debates. Mr. Tahir, Mr. Fazal-i-Raheem and Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad were adjudged the prize-winners in the three events. Of the budding speakers Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad and Mr. Shaukat Ah Shah are the most promising. Besides these prize debates, there were many ordinary meetings of the Union at which alt sorts of subjects—humorous, intellectual, social and political were discussed.

The Common Room Tournament was a special feature of our programme. It went on for over a fortnight and was a source of great entertainment, recreation and amusement for the students who were in a post-examination mood at that time. Mr. Rahim the efficient Secretary and Mr. Mirz Khan Afridi, the energetic Asst. Secry, were mostly responsible for the successful conduct of the tournament. The various thought provoking political debates which were arranged, stirred the students out of their mental slumber and set them thinking for themselves. A new zeal and a strong enthusiasm for politics was aroused. A good-will Mission of the Panjab Muslim Students' Federation paid as a visit in the first week of February. One of the members of the delegation Mr. Hamid Nizami gave an address on "A Muslim Student's views on the Solution of Hinda-Muslim Disunity". A few stray remarks in his speech were resented but they evidently were not based on malice. His speech brought a new awakening among the students; and as a result a "Sarhad Muslim Students' Federation' has been formed and the establishment of the Sarhad Students' Federation is being contemplated. This may be considered perhaps the greatest achievement of the session.

The Day Scholars of the College always complained of the indifference of the Union towards them but this time we have allotted one of the committee rooms for their office etc. and also lent them some indoor games from the Common Room.

Education is the foundation on which is to rise the fabric of future India, and we would like to see non-B.T. students being invited to, and taking interest in, the meetings of the Sarhad Educational Society. The "Master-Sahiban", as the members are called by other students, seem to be too deeply engrossed in their studies. We would recommend to them the desirability of shedding some of their 'isolationist' mentality and of cultivating friendly relations with other members of the Darul Ulum, so that others may also benefit from their experience and erudition.

THE DAY-SCHOLARS ASSOCIATION. The only meeting which this Society has held, according to the report of the Secretary, was the one in which Prof. Nawazish Ali Qazilbash was elected President and Rajindra Secretary. We would like to hear more about the activities of the Day Schotars.

President's Report

"It is a hard and nice subject for a man", said Cowley, "to write of himself: it grates his own heart to say anything of disparagement, and the readers' cars to hear anything of praise from him?. This was even the state of my mind when I sat down this morning to write the Annual Report. However, I have tried to view the session just concluded in an objective attitude. With self-criticism I have endeavoured to look through these few months impartially to determine whether I have succeeded in fulfilling the promises that I made and whether I have justified the confidence you were kind enough to repose in me. In my mangural address I had chiefly stressed the promotion of the art of public-speaking among the students and the creating in them of a political "Besides many other painful things prevalent here", I said, "what pains me most is the students' deplorable indifference to Indian politics. How pitiable and paradoxical to find the youth of the Pathan Land lacking in the qualities they were known for-the spirit of daring, the adventures of the soul in uncharted regions". The arousing of these qualities was another object in view of the Khyber Union. Judging by the activities of the term just ended, you will see for yourself that the Union did succeed to a large extent in achieving its objects. It has not been 'more promise and less performance'.

Gentlemen! Our session had a very happy start. It began with the long-cherished opening ceremony of the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall performed by H.H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal. This was followed by a wonderful oratorical address delivered by one of the best speakers of India, Dr. Syed Hadi Hassan of the Muslim University, Aligarh. Soon afterwards, a model debate in which many of the outstanding lawyers of Peshawar participated, was arranged for the benefit of the young speakers.

In order to promote the art of public-speaking among the school students of the province and to establish with them a friendly contact, we held the K.B. Saadullah Khan's Inter-School Trophy Debate in the third week of

duction of the play and we trust that with their continued assistance and encouragement and with the Examinations out of the way, the Club will be able to put up more plays before the Summer Vacation.

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY meets occasionally to listen to lectures on interesting subjects by our own professors and by distinguished visitors from outside. A large audience was attracted by Prof. Zia-ud-Din's talk on "Mathematics of Life Insurance". The speaker initiated the members into the mysteries of premium calculations. The Annual Day of the Society was held on February 27, when Prof. S. A. Hamid, Curator of Punjab University Observatory spoke on "Stars"; and explained in simple non-technical language how maps of the sky were being drawn like those of the Earth. The lecture was illustrated with slides.

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY started its activities rather late this year, but has tried to make up for lost time by holding meetings at regular intervals. Lectures were delivered at these meetings on such important and topical subjects as "Explosives", "Television Simplified", and "Paternal Care among Animals". The Epidiascope was used to good purpose in connection with these talks. The "Photography" holby-class is again functioning, and we are looking forward to seeing many Mela Rams being turned out of our scientific will. The Principal is reported to be thinking of entrusting the whole of College photo-taking 'business' to the Science department.

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This society seems to have come out of its hibernating period. Under its auspices, Raja Zarbakht Khan, B.Sc. Agr. (Edin.), Horticulturist, Tarnab Farm. N.W.F. Province delivered a lecture on "Fruit Propagation". Being mainly based on the personal observation and research of the speaker it contained a good deal of interesting and instructive information. Another useful talk was given by Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, B.Sc., Agr. (Edin.) on "New Developments in Agriculture". The Society proposes to hold a ploughing competition shortly.

THE SARHAD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY has had a busy term. Like its president, it has been active in its own unostentatious way. Its activities have been many and various, as a glance at the statement given below will show:—

- (a) A paper on "Freud's Contribution to Psycho-analysis", by Jagan Nath;
- (b) A debate on "Co-education is conducive to the national development of India";
- (c) A debate on "Modern pedagogy is soft";
- (d) A symposium on "The Ideal Teacher";
- (e) A paper on "School and the Parents", by Dr. E. A. Pires;
- (f) Symposium on "Trends in Modern Education"; and
- (g) A paper on "Literature in Education", by Prof. Bashir-ud-Din.

the best Urdu poem went to Dwarka Nath "Raz". The Society sent two of its members to participate in the All-India Urdu debate at Aligarh, and one of these Abdur Rahman Shah succeeded in securing the third position.

THE KHYBER ATHENAEUM remained a victim to frivolity for a year or two, but seems to have turned a new leaf during the current session. Even though at times its meetings still have the air and atmosphere of picnic parties and members are provided with "midnight" tea, the papers that have of late been read under its anspices tend more and more to gravitate towards the real aim an "Athenaeum" should have in view, that of promoting learning. This is as it should be. For, was not Athena from whom the Society derives its name the goddess of wisdom and patroness of useful and elegant arts?

The reformist movement was led by the President, Prof. M. M. Kaleem, who read a thoughtful and informative paper on "Whither Painting?" Lautern slides illustrating the points made by the speaker lent a peculiar charm to the subject and succeeded in eliciting a response from even the most presaic minds among the audicnee. Mr. G. L. Obhrai, Ear-at-Law delivered a brilliant address on "Mythology of Race", in the course of which he demolished the myth of racial superiority and succeeded, we hope, in dispersing 'inferiority complex' based on that theory. Prof. S. M. Timur spoke on the "Sublime in Literature" and Mr. Bashir-nd-Din on "Educative Value of Literature". Both stressed the importance of Literature as a subject for study and as an essential requisite of culture and civilization. The old-time "social" of the Society was also reformed this time by the introduction of a prize "symposium" in which competitors had to declaim a suitable piece of their own selection dealing with one of the three subjects: "War", "Love" or "Man". S. A. Raheem was awarded the prize.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB has once again been separated from the Khyber Athenaeum, and seems to have gone about its business in right, earnest. The first meeting held during the session elected the following office-bearers:—

Dr. E. A. Pires: Director and President.

Prof. Bashir-ud-Din: Joint Director.

Abdul Qayyum Niazi: Secretary.

With a view to discovering hidden talent, a declamation contest was held in the Rooskeppel Hall on the 18th February. The competitors were required to declaim dramatic passages of their own choice. Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg was awarded the first prize and Tahir Salim Jan the second. Fida Muhd. and A. Qayyum Niazi were bracketed for the third.

As stated elsewhere, the Club staged "The Good and the Bad", a one-Act play by Philip Johnson, on the occasion of the annual prize-distribution held on the 20th March 1943. Khalid Qasim (as Abel Gunter), Tahir Saleem Jan (as Riah Holls), and A. Qayyum Niazi (as Rod Kentish) played their respective parts extremely well. The success of the play reflected credit on the individual gifts of the actors and the careful coaching given to them by the Directors. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott took a good deal of interest in the pro-

and H.E. Sir George Cunningham. Both the distinguished visitors were enrolled as Honorary Life Members. His Excellency, who is the Patron of the College and after whose name the Union Hall is called, gave yet another proof of his love for the Frontier Youths by presenting a wireless set to the Union.

THE MAJLIS-I-ISLAMIYYAT has continued to do substantially useful work. Maulana Abdul Majid Daryahadi's learned discourse on "Modern Versions of the Stories of the Prophets' (Jadid Qasas-ul-Ambie) was printed in book form and distributed among the members of the Majlis. Opportunities were afforded to young men to come into contact with well-known students of religion and to profit by their views on vital problem; of life. Mr. Peer Bakhsh, Advocate of Peshawar, spoke to the College on December 13, 1942 on "Islamic Organisation" (Nizam-i-Islami); and Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Advocate-General N.W.F.P., delivered an address on "Decline of Nations" (Ziwal-i-Qaum) on the 21st January 1943. The two gentlemen described to their youthful audience the Islamic conception of life and character and explained to them the causes of the rise and fall of nations. Mr. S. M. Idris traced, in a series of Sunday lectures, the origin and growth of mysticism in Islam. The president of the Majlis, Maulana Nur-ul-Haq continued to deliver weekly sermons and hold classes in 'tafsir'.

The outstanding event of the term was the holding of a speaking competition open to all High schools of the province. "The secret of human progress, material as well as spiritual, lies in following the teachings of the Holy Quran" was the subject, and ten schools from various parts of the province sent representatives to participate in the competition. The following competitors were awarded prizes:—

1st prize, Rs. 20|- cash and a scholarship of Rs. 10|- p.m. : Zahur-ul-Haq, Islamia Collegiate School.

2nd prize, Rs. 15]- cash and a scholarship of Rs. 5]- p.m.: Mohd. Husain Shah, Islamia High School, D. I. Khan.

3rd. prize, Rs. 10|- cash : Abdul Basit, Islamia High School, Nowshera.
4th prize, Rs. 5|- cash : Muhd. Sarwar, Govt. School, Bannu.

The prizes were given away by K.B. Haji Sadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the College.

THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY has shown signs of greater activity since we made a rather sceptical reference to its programme in the last issue of the Khyber. A prize debate was held and Makhtar Ahmad was awarded the first prize. The most notable achievement of the term, however, was the successful holding of the Iqbal Day under the presidency of S. Abdur Rabb Khan "Nishtar" Advocate. A number of well-known poets from the city and the cantonment also took part and recited their masterpieces. Prefessors Kaleem, Shafi and Timur spoke on the life and work of the great poetphilosopher of the East. In the prize competition which followed and which was open only to student competitors, Prof. Anis-ud-Din's prize for the best speech in Urdu was won by Fazl-i-Rahim, and Prof. Mohd. Sadiq's prize for

PROCTORIAL BOARD. 1942-43.



S. Zafar Ali, Kundan Lall, Mehtab Khan. Prof. A H. Qureshi, Safdar Ali Shah. (Proctor). Mr. I. D. Scott, (Principal). Niaz Ali. Standing :- Pran Nath. Abdul Quiyum. Mukammai Shah. Chairs: -M. Muzzaffar Khan. Prof. Mushraq Ahmad, (Proctor).

College. You can point with pride to your Duty Society, your newly-started U.T.C. Company and now your Co-operative Society as places where each of you thinks first of the community and each other and of bimself only in the second place.

What of the future? We have met the challenge of the War, and I agree with your Principal that the ISLAMIA COLLEGE has no need to be ashamed of the part it has taken in meeting that challenge. Immediately after the War we shall have to meet the challenge of the peace. Post-war problems are going to be grim. Mr. Henry Kaiser, the famous American shipbuilding recordbreaker, has recently said: "To put it baidly, war alone has thus far accomplished full employment. Vast numbers of workers to-day dread the thought that it will come to an cud?. Here on the Frontier as elsewhere things are not going to be the same, on either side of the Border. Even without the generative heat of war there have been great changes since I first saw the N.W.F. in 1921-mostly I think for the better. After this war we shall have to tackle, and tackle urgently, problems of rural reconstruction, of health, of employment, extension of tillage, of education, of co-operation, of law and order. Optside the Province and India the whole world will be calling out for reconstruction, not only of buildings, roads, and bridges, but of political systems. In all this rebuilding the present students of the ISLAMIA COLLEGE will have to take a hand. What have they to bring to this task? They have their Pukhtu: courage, generosity and manliness, which are their birthright. If the Islamia College teaches its students to add to these great virtues not only knowledge but discipline, simplicity and faithfulness, and to contribute them all to the happiness of the Frontier and of the world at large, it will have taught them also the secret of happiness and upheld the ideals of its founders.

College Societies

THE KHYBER UNION has had a successful session. Its magnificent hall has after all been completed and formally opened, and all its meetings are now held there. Being primarily a debating society, its chief aim is to develop the powers of public speaking; and this it has tried to achieve in various ways. It has conducted speaking contests for junior as well as senior students, and awarded prizes to the best speakers. It has held debates on some of the most important topics of the day, and provided opportunities for students of not only profiting by the knowledge and experience of eminent thinkers but of learning the art of public speech from the actual performances of well-known speakers. Its representatives have won laurels in speaking competitions at such centres of learning as Aligarh, Delhi and Lahore. An account of its various activities is given in the President's report which we publish elsewhere in this issue.

During the term, the Union has had the honour of welcoming such eminent persons as H.H. Major Nawab Sir Md. Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal

certainly wrong, and the inexact may possibly be right. The fact is that there is no finality of knowledge short of heaven; and that the poet is more likely right than the mathematician.

These same doubts passed through the mind of an unhappy poet some hundreds of years ago, namely, OMAR-I-KHAYVAM, Neshapura and I would remind you that he was not only a poet, but a mathematician; indeed he is more respected in the East as a mathematician. He said:—

"Myself when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint, and heard great argument About it and about, but evermore Came out at that same door where in 1 went;

With them the seed of wisdom did I sow And with mine own hand wrought to make it grow And this was all the harvest that I reaped I came like water and like wind I go."

Poetry, no doubt, but very bad citizenship! Omar's whole point of view is wrong:

"Ma ra che rasid"
"all the harvest that I reaped".

He thinks in terms of receiving or getting instead of giving, and his gaze is directed inward instead of outward. We have heard this cry too loudly and too often in recent times: "What did we get out of it?" "What can we get?" The Italian cry of "Tunis—Corsica—Nice!" and the Japanese "China, India, Australia" and the German "The World!"—the cries which drove these misguided nations into the present war in which we hope and believe their cry will, before long, be not "what can we get out of the war" but "how can we get out of this mess?" How long it will be till the end depends largely on how tough we can be, how you and I can learn to live hard and tighten our belts, and how we lay to heart Shakespeare's words: "Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel." The enemy's chief hope now—although a desperate one—is to estrange us from our friends.

I often think-though the view may be heretical—that what is taught does not really matter much so long as it teaches unselfishness and the love of truth; so long as it is taught thoroughly; and so long, as your Principal has said, as it is realised that a College exists not only for the dissemination of knowledge but for its advancement, that knowledge is a living and growing thing and not a dead thing, "and with mine hand wrought to make it grow". Education is largely learning how to learn. Happiness is to be had by giving rather than by taking, by loyalty and faithfulness rather than by playing to the gallery. I am glad to see that this aspect is not overlooked in the Islamia

that the Government of India have now spared, at a time when there is a heavy call on the Political Service for officers for ex cadre duties, the services of a distinguished officer of that service as Principal of the College. That is a clear recognition of the close connection between the welfare of the College and the welfare of the people of the Frontier, and I am sure that in Mr. Scott Government have chosen the right man. They have also, and I gather with the hearty approval of the College, broken the tradition whereby the Principals have always been 'confirmed bachelors', or should we say bachelor addiets? "Amucath' shall no longer "Amucath succeed". I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of Government and I believe also of the staff and students of the College, of the public spirit and ability with which Mr. Hadow Harris stepped into the breach and conducted the affairs of the College during the difficult transition period.

The criticism is sometimes made that Government has tended to consider the problem of education on the Prontier as quantitative only and not as qualitative—that is, they have been solely concerned with how much education to give, or how much money to spend on education, and have not given their mind to the question 'what kind of education is best suited for the Frontier'. This criticism may have been true at one time, but it no longer holds good. The qualitative aspect of the educational problem has for some time been to the fore, and is being constantly kept in view.

You have no doubt-not only students but professors-asked yourselves this question: "What is the use of all this stuff we are learning-or teaching"? The question of the best kind of instruction to give a child or young man or woman has occupied the minds of thinking men since Plato's time and before. Everyone agrees that the question is one of enormous importance; but there agreement ends. To this day there is war to the knife in Europe between those who think that a knowledge of the dead classical languages of Greek and Latin is essential to the education of a gentleman and that persons without a knowledge of Greek and Latin are only fit for the outer darkness, and those who are convinced that it is simply a waste of time. We can easily see the usefulness of direct technical education, that is, the teaching of trades and practical professions, and the usefulness of elementary sciences such as arithmetic. It is when one goes beyond that stage to advanced abstract sciences, especially inexact sciences, that more faith is required to see their uses. It is, for instance, casy to see the application of mathematics to such works of. direct practical use as bridge building, or of chemistry to agriculture, (to which your Principal has rightly directed your attention). But how is one to apply philosophy and poetry to the everyday art of living? How are we to apply History to the problem of statecraft, for instance, to the making of the peace after this war? How far can philosophy be taken as the last word of truth, as the final guide? Philosophy is surely the highest form of applied science, for it deals with life itself and the art of living; but unfortunately it is also one of the most inexact. I used to think "blessed are the mathematicians, for they are never wrong"; but then came along Einstein and proved, so far as my poor brain can understand it, that the mathematicians had been wrong all along. Indeed a cynic might say the difference between the so-called exact sciences and the inexact seems to be that the exact sciences are almost

The College is in the process of acquiring an additional area of about 80 acres to the east of its present site. A part of this area is at present being used by the Civil Pioneer Force, and the remainder is being devoted to the needs of the Government Buffalo Breeding Farm and Dairy which has been established.

I cannot end this report without a reference to the impending departure from the College of Mr. Shafi, the Professor of history. Mr. Shafi has been a member of the staff for twenty nine years, and has serve to the institution well and faithfully during all this long period. Our best wishes go to him for long life and happiness in his retirement.

Finally, I wish to thank Mr. Acheson for so willingly consenting to come and preside over our function this afternoon. He has many calls upon his time, and we are grateful that the Islamia College has been given this priority.

I. D. SCOTT.

Islamia College, Education and Post-War Problems

(Presidential Address delivered by Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., C.S.I., Advise to H. E. the Governor, N.W.F.P., at the annual Prize distribution of the Daru!-Ulum held in the Roos Keppel Hall on the 20th March 1943).

The Islamia College was founded in 1913—the year before the outbreak of the first Great War-by two men of courage and visions one a Pathan and one an Englishman—Abdul Qaivum and Roos-Keppel. They believed that the key to the Frontier problem is education, and the College was the visible expression of their belief.

Since then other theories have from time to time tended to thrust aside this belief, for instance, the idea that the peace of the border is best secured by the development of communications, on the ground and also in the air. And doubts have been east, not without some show of reason, on the suitability of the standard Indian type of education for the needs of the Frontier. Of this criticism I notice an echo in the last number of your College Magazine, the "Khyber". Be this as it may, I do not think your Governor has ever doubted, and it is my own belief, that the educational problem, whatever its answer, lies very near the heart of the Frontier problem as a whole—that is broadly stated the problem of ensuring the well-being of the people of both sides of the Border, and the Islamia College is very near the heart of the educational problem. I have had many years' close contact with Sir George Cunningham and I know how he always has in mind the welfare of the College, in which his first interest dates back to the days when he was Personal Assistant to Sir George Roos-Keppell. The latest proof of that interest is

The various College Societies have done another successful year's work. The new and splendid Cunningham Klyber Union Hall was formally opened by H.H. the Nawah of Bhopal in December 1942, and the Union has continued to hold regular and occasionally unruly meetings, a sign of its vigorous hold on the student population. The Majlis I Islamiat are holding a speaking competition open to all schools in the province, and this society is awarding scholarships at the College as some of the prizes. The Duty Society has many calls upon it these days, but its funds have been entirely exhausted: efforts are being made to recover from past students some of the 40,000 rupees which have been distributed to them as help in the 30 years of the College's existence.

The supply of food in the hostels has as usual been an important question, which occasioned in October a strike by the students. The chief cause of this unfortunate episode was the mismanagement of the then Steward, whose services have since been dispensed with, and it was necessary also to expel two students who had taken a leading part in organizing it; but apart from this period, discipline in the College has been satisfactory. Constantly rising prices have made it necessary to increase the feeding charges for boarders in the hostels twice in the year; they were first increased from Rs. 12- p.m. to Rs. 12.8; p.m. and then from Rs. 12[8], p.m. to Rs. 15], p.m. from the 1st of this month. It is only possible to keep the expenses within this figure if the scale of rations which has hitherto been followed is somewhat curtailed. It is necessary for us to consider carefully where the line is to be drawn between higher charges and a lower scale of food, remembering both the physical needs of the students and the fact that very many of them can ill afford further increases in these charges. The College has its own flour mill which ensures a supply of pure flour, obtained from a large stock of wheat which was purchased last summer; and we shall continue this bulk purchase of wheat until conditions return to normal. A supply of pure milk is now being obtained from the government dairy on the premises, at a concessional rate which is of great advantage to the College. The only other main item of food whose supply is unsatisfactory is give, and efforts are now being made to remedy this.

A very tragic occurrence has recently marred the peace and good comradeship which exists in this institution; two days ago a quarrel arose between two boys in the school and knife wounds were inflicted which caused the death of one of the boys. The background of Pathan culture includes unfortunately a cheap valuation of human life, and one purpose of education in this province must be to inculcate a proper sense of civilised values; the offence is therefore to be regretted not only in itself, but because it is an outrage against all that this institution stands for.

Last year the incidence of malaria was even worse than usual in the College, and we are now trying the experiment of putting all public health matters and sanitation under the control of the medical officer, and hope to prevent such a heavy incidence in future. Thanks are due to the Civil Surgeon, who is the College Medical Adviser, for the interest he is taking in this matter. The chemistry department is making experiments to discover an alternative method of preparing flit which will be used for the spraying of premises, and our scientists are assisting as usual in a number of experiments at the request of different government departments and outside bodies.

poor results in the examination, but it is an essential part of the process of weeding out the unfit and thereby eventually raising the general standard of the College.

On the whole the College has not had a successful year in games, and we lost both the Athletics Cup and the Relay Shield to our old rivals, the Edwardes College, to whom a word of congratulation is due for their athletic achievements Juring this year, both locally and at Lahore. The only trophy which we secured in competition with them was the Col. Keen Tennis Cup, though we also won the inter-collegiate bockey match. A number of teams were sent to compete in the University Sports at Lahore, when the College obtained the fourth place in competition with all the affiliated Colleges of the Panjab University. One of our athletes, Abdur Rahim, created a new record in the half-mile and another, Abdur Rashid, won two of the events and afterwards represented the University in the Inter-University Athletics Championship where he created a new record in the High Hurdles. We entered a Boxing team in the University trials at Lahore for the first time, and they put up a creditable performance. Amanullah, the Captain of our Football, obtained his University Blue, and two of the Hockey XI, Qazi Ghulam Mohd and Ghulam Nabi, were selected to play in the University team. tournaments in Football and Athletics have been held during the year, and it is hoped that we shall be able to raise the standard of our Athletics as a result of this experience. The College stands in great need of a gymnasium, but in view of certain other building projects which must have priority, it is unlikely that we shall be able to achieve this in the near future, however desirable it may be. The Cricket XI has played practice matches against a number of clubs in Peshawar, and Abdul Hamid the Captain, was selected to play for the N.-W.F.P.

After a long period of negotiations, started by the late Sir Abdul Qaiyum, it was at last possible to establish a Company of the University Training Corps in this College during the year, and we have been given the services of a whole-time Adjutant and a Sergeant-Instructor. The number of students who have joined is 93, and they are divided into three platoons. It is intended to hold a camp for them later in the year, and from the next session it will be possible for students to take Military Science as a subject for the University examinations. An Army Class has also been started to prepare candidates for Emergency Commissions, and is directed mainly towards improving their general knowledge by listening to and discussing the daily radio news, as well as by hearing short lectures on subjects of general interest. The U.T.C. is in my opinion an important part of the College, and I hope that it will be a permanent feature of College life. This province supplies a very large number of recruits to the Indian armed forces, and probably will always continue to do so; it is therefore fitting that the Islamia College should supply a regular stream of officers for the Services. Before the war began, there were seven old students of the College who had Commissions in the army, of whom three have since won the Military Cross; since September, 1939, a further sixty-eight members of the College have obtained Commissions, of whom four are in the Indian Air Force, and the remainder in the army. This is a very creditable record, of which the College may justly be proud.



Mr. I.D. Scott, M.A., (Oxon), 1.C.S.

matriculates, many of whom are only wasting their own time and their parents' money by coming to the College. Furthermore, too high a percentage of such persons acts as a general drag on other students and causes a disproportionate strain on the teaching staff. It may not be possible in a province as educationally backward as N.-W.F.P. to set the standard of admissions too high, but it is clearly undesirable that the numbers of third division matriculates should be unduly large. There was a drop in admissions last year which brought the total number on the rolls of the College from 614 to 467, a number much more suited to the capacity of the institution, both in the matter of teaching establishment, lecture rooms, and hostel accommodation. This was perhaps due in part to increased opportunities for employment on leaving school, and is to be welcomed also on other grounds. A few individual results in the examinations were excellent, notably Cheta Ram Chopra who stood first in the province in the F.Sc., in which he obtained a first division, and Mool Chand Kathial who came first in the B.T examination.

The number of students who take up Agriculture is disappointingly small, due apparently to the dislike of many of them for the manual work which is a part of the course, and in spite of the inducement of a number of good scholarships. We are trying at present to increase the number of candidates offering this subject by starting agricultural classes in the 10th class of the Collegiate School. In this province, as elsewhere in India, agriculture is the main occupation of the people, and there is great need for the development of scientific cultivation.

One effect of the admission of backward students is that the general standard of English, which is not as high as it should be, is further lowered; and on this special point a scheme is being worked out to devote many more periods to the teaching of English during the first months of a student's career in the College. This is not only important in itself, since all students have to offer English in the University examination, but also because English is the medium of instruction for all subjects, and therefore a poor standard of English keeps back the progress of the students in all their other subjects. It will therefore be well worth while to concentrate on improving their English in the beginning, and I should also like to make a recommendation to the Education Department of the province that greater attention should be paid to the teaching of English in High Schools.

As a newcomer to educational work, I have been struck by the number of lectures which the students are expected to attend, a number which would have horrified me in my own student days. This may be necessary up to the F.A. examination, for which the work may be considered as an extension of School; but I am sure that more responsibility should be put on the B.A. students to work for themselves in their own time under the guidance of their teachers.

As an experimental measure this year it has been decided that no student will be detained from sitting in the University examination, but students who have done little work, and who are unlikely to pass, have been warned that if they fail badly in the University examination, they will not be allowed to return to the College. This may well have the effect of giving the College

course the rule of particular laws) there can be no real basis to society. There can, in fact, be no justice or security without the rule of law and there can be no planning in either social or economic matters without the basis of the rule of law. Law cannot ensure these things, but can only provide the framework within which they can develop. That is the importance and these are the limitations of a legal system.

The Principal's Annual Report

I have on several occasions sat in the body of this hall and listened to the Annual Report of the Principal, little thinking that it would ever be myself who should be reading it. I have always liked coming to the College, and I find now that I very much like living here. My way has been made both pleasant and easy by the friendly welcome which I have received from the staff and students, the Honorary Secretary and members of the Council of Management, as well as by letters and visits from a number of parents and old boys with whom I had already become acquainted during the seven and half years which I have spent in the Frontier Province. It will be my constant effort while I am Principal of the College to do all I can to raise its status in every possible way, bearing in mind that in academic matters it is quality and not quantity which counts.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year: Messrs. Anisuddin Ansari and Mohd. Sadiq have joined the Education department, Mr. Jalaluddin Khilji the English department, Mr. Nafisuddin Ahmad the Persian department, and Mr. Hafiz Mohd. Idris the Arabic department. The College suffered a loss by the departure of Dr. Imdad Hussain to an appointment in Bengal; and benefited from the services of Mr. Adrian-Vallance for a few months. I myself took over as Principal early this year when my predecessor returned to his substantive appointment as Chairman of the English department. The various departments in the College are now fairly adequately staffed so far as numbers and subjects go, with the exception of the Botany department where another Demonstrator is required. History department there is only one Professor for the whole of this important subject, which is not a desirable state of affairs, since in the case of illness or leave a suitable substitute cannot readily be found. The College exists not only for the dissemination of knowledge but for its advancement, and it is my hope that many members of the staff will contribute to this by undertaking some sort of original research, on however modest a scale. This is being done in some cases, but it is an important feature of academic life and I hope that the habit will grow.

The results of the University examinations last year were on the whole not satisfactory, and the pass percentage in a number of subjects was below the University average. One reason for this, I believe, is the fact that too many students are admitted into the College who are totally unsuited for a University education, and it is my intention to limit the admissions of third division

principle in the drawing up of India's constitution, the methods by which laws are made, changed, and enforced, must be those which are suited to India and which are not necessarily those which may suit other countries or other ages. This is a matter to which a great deal of thought and discussion will have to be devoted in the near future in this country, and I should therefore like to commend to you the accessity of devising a machinery for working this rule of law in accordance with the true nature and characteristics of the people for whom it is designed. Failure to harmonize the people and the law may lead to disastrous results; Germany provides a conspicuous example of this. In that country a naturally gifted and progressive people have allowed themselves to fall into a worship of the State as an end in itself instead of as a means to the fulfilment of the individual lives of the people. conception of the State is due in part to the fact that Germany was never included in the Roman Empire, like most of the rest of Europe, and never therefore benefited from the wonderful system of Roman Law which has left its mark down the centuries on the legal system of western Europe. There are only two approaches to the relationship between the haw and the State; Germany. like Japan, has accepted the unquestioned authority of the head of the State, be he Fubrer or Emperor, in contrast with democratic countries where the ideal at which the State aims is that its machinery should be as responsive as possible to the needs and desires of the people.

And now a few words in regard to the maintenance of the law. Everyone in a community must agree as to the fundamentals of the law if the community is to five pracefully together. That is to say, there must be equity before the law for rich and poor, for educated and uneducated; without this no community could maintain a stable existence, but would rapidly disintegrate into civil war. In every community the best minds or the best people will always act in advance of the law: they will not simply refrain from doing those things which the law prohibits, but they will also refrain from acts which are undesirable although not illegal, and they will at the same time do things which the law does not demand. They will themselves go a little further than the bare legal requirements of the law in many directions, and thus the force of their example affects other people, so that in time the body corpus of the law itself is brought a step forward, and the remaining people who have not hitherto joined in will be compelled to fall into line with the rest of the community. Then the leaders of the community in thought and action-this by no means is the same thing as the political leaders -will again go ahead of the law and find the way to progress. There may be occasions when the best minds in a community will consider it their duty to go against the law, and this is also a part of the progress of a country's liberty. All governments from time to time tend to pass ili-considered acts, or to place too much power in the hands of the executive; and it is well that leading spirits of a community should constantly be on their guard against this tendency, and be ready to oppose it; and that they should constantly seek to make the machinery of government ever more careful of the rights of the people. That is why also the freedom of the press or the right of public criticism is a necessary condition of good government, but again unless the criticism is of a particular law and not of the fundamentals, there could be no stable community; that is to say, unless the critics agree on the desirability of the rule of law (though not of

That is what the law seeks to do, to provide the reinforced framework of society, but it will only be possible for it to do so if it has the assent of a large part of the community. The relationship of law to public opinion is a very definite one: I do not mean that laws should reflect public opinion all the time, because there are often short-lived gusts of opinion which move over a particular community or country, and which it would be undesirable to embody in the form of permanent laws; nor do I mean that the law should wait until everybody is convinced that a certain chactment should be passed, as in that case there will probably be never any progress. But at the same time it is also necessary that the law should not act, or be made, too much in advance of general public opinion, or else it will be doomed to failure. If the lawmaking authority is truly representative of the public for which it makes the laws, this probably would not happen, though the example of prohibition in America is a warning that even in the country which is said to be the most democratic, it was possible for a law to be passed which was objected to by so large a preportion of the people that after some years of attempted enforcement it had to be repealed. The law-makers, whether they happen to be-as in some provinces of India, the Governor, or if they are an Assembly of the people, must seek to enact laws which, though not necessarily demanded by the people, will be generally approved by them. The law can therefore act in advance but only slightly in advance of general public opinion, and the main purpose of a political constitution should be to devise such a system of lawmaking as will ensure that laws are made according to this principle,

I have said that the rule of law is the basis of civilisation, and have explained what the law should do and what it should not attempt, and how it should be made. The function of the State, or the machinery of government, in all this is simply to see that the laws are maintained, and that the system of law provides in the best manner possible for the inclusion of new laws and changes in old laws. The State may in a way be compared with the duties of a referee in a football match; the laws of football are devised and changed by representative associations of people who play football, and the rules which they draw up are the ones which a referee enforces. A referee in a match is therefore simply carrying out the rules which the players in the match, along with ail other players, have drawn up, and that is why it is very desirable that a referee who has been selected with a reputation for fairness should never have his decisions questioned by any player, even though at the moment a particular player or team may feel aggrieved by the result. If the decision was, in fact, a wrong one then the remedy lies in a more careful selection of referees, which in turn will be a matter in which the representatives of the players are concerned; so that the fault committed by a bad referee is really the fault of the players themselves. In India there is too great a tendency to believe that the machinery of a constitution can be copied exactly from elsewhere; now while the principle of democracy, or the rule of law, is certainly of world-wide application and holds good for all time, the method by which it is worked out in particular countries must be adapted to the conditions of those particular countries-just as the system which produced the rule of law in ancient Greece was quite different from the present political structure of England, which in return is quite different from its offspring the United States of America or any other country, and so on. While therefore the rule of law must be a guiding

The Place of Law in Society

(Address delivered by Sir James Almond, Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P., at the College Convocation held on the 20th March 1943).

First, I should like to thank you, Mr. Principal, for the honour which you have done me in inviting me to preside over your convocation this morning. Secondly, I should like to congcatulate those on whom I have conferred degrees on behalf of the Punjah University. The letters which they are now entitled to put after their names are a symbol of the learning which they take with them from this College, and which I hope will be an inspiration and a guide to them all their lives.

The subject which I have chosen for my address this morning is the place of law in society, that is to say, the importance of the rule of law in the life of a nation. I propose to say something on the question of what laws are meant for and how they should be made, the procedure by which they should be changed, and the method by which they are maintained. I propose to maintain that law is the basis of civilisation, and that the degree of advancement of a community or a country can be known by the state of its legal system, and is reflected in that system.

It happens that I am the head of the judiciary in this province, but lest you suspect me of the purely legal approach to this question, I hasten to assure you that I am interested in the rule of law not only as a judge or a lawyer, but as a citizen like any one of you. It is important then to realise what a legal system should be and what it should not be; laws cannot make men happy or make them good, nor they can really attempt to do so. There was a period in England about a hundred years ago when it was believed that parliamentary reform bills would make it possible to legislate happiness for the masses, but those who believed this were speedily disillusioned. What a system of laws can do and should do is simply to create and to maintain the conditions in which individuals can develop. There is a famous essay on liberty by John Stuart Mill in which he discusses the rights of society, or the people as a whole, to make rules and regulations for each individual member of the community; and he comes to the conclusion that society or the nation should make laws regarding those matters which are the concern of many people, but should not seek to interfere with those things which are the concern of the individual. We may, therefore, take the first requisite of a good legal system to be that it should simply seek to provide the broad framework within which individuals should be left free to develop their own lives--it creates in short the conditions of freedom and happiness for the individual, but it does not and carnot compel him to use those opportunities. The law, for example, lays down that a man should not beat his wife, but it does not enjoin that he should love his wife. The negative conditions are laid down, since any breach of these would injure not only the individual but society as a whole; the positive conclusions or developments are left for each individual to work out for himself.

College population, milk is being supplied somewhat on the 'cationing' lines. But the Gevernment Veterinary Department is trying to increase the number of cattle in the dairy, and the College has acquired more land with a view to producing more fodder. It is expected that before long we shall have all we need by way of milk and curd.

OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to learn that once again efforts are being made to bring into being an Old Boys Association worthy of the name of the Darul Ulum. We wish Mr. M. F. Rahman and his band of co-vorkers all so cess, and hope that not only will a strong central association be formed at the headquarters but branches will also be established in all districts. We, on our part, assure the sponsors of the scheme of our hearty co-operation and support, as we believe that an old boys association run on sound lines can be of immense advantage both to the College and the old students themselves

DUTY SOCIETY LOADS.

The Duty Society has been rendering very useful service to the cause of education by helping needy students with loans. But unfortunately a large majority of the borrowers have failed to repay the amounts which were advanced to enable them to complete their courses of study. We understand that a sum of about Rs. 45,000 is at present outstanding against old students some of whom are holding fairly high positions in society and can easily pay back the 'debts of honour' which were given to them at the time of their need. If borrowers keep their word of honour and return the loans, the Society would be in a far better position to support many more descrying candidates than it can at present when fresh collections have to be made every year. We appeal to all those who have benefited by these loans not to forget their 'pledges of honour' simply because no pressure is being brought to hear on them. Even comparatively well-to-do parents are finding it increasingly difficult in these hard times to meet the College expenses of their children. And talents being in no way the monopoly of the rich, quite a number of promising young men come to join the Darul Ulum every year whose guardians are too poor to bear even the mess charges of their wards. How we wish that the Society had ample funds at its disposal and met the full College expenses of really descriving students !

OUR LADY CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly find room for contributions from two ladies living on the College premises. Mrs. Scott has discussed in the course of a thoughtful paper how far the Lake District was responsible for shaping the genius and work of Wordsworth. Mrs. A. H. Qureshi has stressed the need for the provision of facilities for a Ladies Club worthy of the great name of the Darul Ulum. We understand that the need has already been anticipated by Mrs. Scott and a Club has been established which provides its members opportunities of meeting and taking part in the 'Home-front' part of war work.

Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Darul-Ulum, paid a warm tribute of thanks to Mr. Acheson for having, in the midst of his many and important preoccupations, found time to come to the College and deliver such an inspiring address to the members of the Darul Ulum. The Khan Bahadur Sahib assured him that the Islamia College would never be found wanting in loyalty to the cause of freedom and justice.

Then followed a one-Act play "The Good and the Bad" by Philip Johnson, staged by the College Dramatic Society. A reference to the play is made under 'College Societies'.

Everything went off smoothly except for the weather, which necessitated arrangements for tea being made in the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall instead of on the Cricket lawn as originally planned.

University Extension Lecture.

Dr. L. C. Jain, the Punjab University Professor of Economics, delivered a highly instructive University Extension Lecture on the afternoon of the 13th March on the subject of "War Economics".

THE TURKISH PRESS DELECATION.

During their tour of India, the representatives of the Turkish press paid a visit to the College. They were entertained to tea at the Principal's bungalow where they were brought into contact with some members of the Staff. They were then taken round the College buildings, Union Hall, Library and hostels and met some of the students. They appeared to be keen on studying the system of education at present in vogue in this part of the world, and asked many questions about the people and their ways of life; and gathered as much information as language difficulties would let them collect.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

The black coat of the College uniform is not a suitable wear for the hot weather. Hence the standing rule requiring the wearing of uniforms has had to be relaxed during the summer in past years. The Principal has now ruled that the best way out of the difficulty is to prescribe a different uniform for the Summer term. This has been done, and students will now be required to be dressed in the summer uniforms after the spring vacation. The uniform consists in white or khaki sports shirts with open collars and white shalwars.

DAIRY.

The College dairy has, after rather protracted negotiations, been handed over to the Government. The old unsatisfactory system of obtaining milk supplies wholly or partly through a contractor has been brought to an end, and a supply of pure milk has been guaranteed. The number of buffaloes at present in the dairy being inadequate to meet the total requirements of the

Sports :

Amanullah Khan Gandapur: Captain of Football Eleven, colour-holder, University blue.

Kh. Abdur Rashid : Captain of Athletics, colour-holder University blue.

Special prizes for proficiency in extra-curricular sphere of studies were awarded to the following students:---

H.E. Sir George Cumningham's prize for Original research in Pushtu:

K.B. Haji Sadullah Khan's prize for Original Pushtu Poem:

The Hon'ble K. B. Qazi Mir Almad Khan's Prize for Islamic Theology:

K.B. Sardar Mughal Baz Khan's prize for Urdu Research;

K.B. Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan's prize for Senior English Essay;

K. B. Mohd. Kuli Khan's prize for General Knowledge:

K.B. Mir Alam Khan's prize for Junior Euglish Essay :

Prize for Junior English Essay:

Khyber Union Prize Debate-First Prize: Declamation Contest First Prize:

Khyber Union Junior Prize Debate--lst Prize:

Prize for best speech on Iqbal Day: Khyber Union 1st Year Prize Debate 1st Prize:

Oriental Society 1st Prize for Urdu Debate:

Prize for Urdu Poem:

Minn Mobil. Yusuf.

Mian Mohd, Yusaf,

Syed Abdate Rahman Shah.

Malik Mohd Saced.

Qazi Ahmad Saced.

Mohd. Khalid.

Mohd. Khalid.

Tahir Salim Jan.

Tahir Salim Jan.

Mirza Nascem Anwar Beg.

Fazle Rahim. Fazle Rahim.

Mukhtar Ahmad.

Mukhtar Ahmad. Dwarka Nath Sarhadi.

Mr. Acheson rose to deliver his presidential address amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers. He emphasized the importance of education in the solution of what is called the 'Frontier Problem', and the great role which the Islamia College is bound to play in shaping the future destiny of the province. The correct attitude of a student should be to assess what he can contribute to the general life of the institution rather than what he can take out of it. For this reason, team play, U.T.C., and Co-operative Shop are steps in the right direction because in each of these the members have to think of 'all' and not of 'self'. The world is passing through hard times, but post-war reconstruction is going to be harder still. It is upto the young students of Islamia College to get ready to tackle the problems of Peace as confidently as they have rallied to the call of human liberty. For, Islamia College has no cause to be ashamed of the contribution it has so far made in men and money to the joint efforts of democratic nations. We are printing the full address of Mr. Acheson in another place in this issue.

"improve his physique". It will also permit of his taking up Military Science as one of the alternative optional subjects for the University examinations. While the cadets will have no legal liability for military service, such of them as decide to make the army their career will evidently have better chances of selection for Commissions.

An army preparatory class has recently been started to coach students who may be thinking of applying for commissions in the Land, Air or Naval services. It meets every night (except on Fridays) and listens to news broadcast from Delhi and London. Mr. Scott, and Capt. Cook discuss daily developments with the students, and occasionally Military officers and members of the College staff speak to them on matters of general interest and topics connected with the way.

College Convocation.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees was held in the Roos-keppel Hall on Saturday, the 20th March 1943. The Hon'ble Sir James Almond, Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F. Province admitted successful candidates to their respective degrees, and delivered a highly thought-provoking address on "The Place of Law in Society". The Principal in his concluding remarks thanked Sir James Atmond for his kindly accepting the invitation to preside over the function and for his learned discourse. The Convocation Address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-giving ceremony was held on Saturday, the 20th March, 1943 in the Roos-keppel Hall. Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., C.S.I., Adviser to H.E. the Governor, N.W.F. Province presided.

The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Holy Quran. The Principal, Mr. I. D. Scott presented a very interesting report (printed elsewhere) on the working of the College. S. Suhan Husain Shah, offg. Headmaster read out an account of the work done during his stewardship of the Collegiate school.

Mr. Acheson then gave away the prizes and certificates of merit for academic distinctions and 'colours' for proficiency in games and sports. The following were admitted to the roll of honour:—

Academic :

Mool Chand Kathiai. For passing the B.T. Examination in the First Division and standing first in the N.-W. F. Province.

Chela Ram Chopra: For passing the F.Sc. examination in the First Division and standing first in the N.-W. F. Province.

province was compiled by Maulana Sahib on the 'Direct Method' of teaching languages. He has retired from lecturership, and has become whole-time labrarian of the Oriental 'Maktaba'. We are glad that the College has not been deprived of the wide knowledge and deep erudition of a great scholar like Maulana Abdur Rahim. We wish him a long and happy life, and hope that new that he can devote all his time and attention to his studies, some kind of essearch will be taken in hand under his guidance and supervision.

Peof. Muhammad Shafi came to the Darul Ulum in 1914, full of knowledge at apprience of teaching; and has been in charge of the department of history ever since. The generations of students that have come and gone during these irrly years remember him with affection and respect. His geniality of temper, courtesy and kindness have endeared him to all his colleagues and pupils. His impending departure will leave a void which it will not be easy to fill. Every College function, particularly one at which speeches are to be made or at which way and delicions dishes are to be provided, will remind us all of Mr. Shafi. He has been patient as a teacher, forgiving as a warden, generous as an examiner, courteous as a tutor and obliging as a colleague. We wish him many years of well-earned rest and happiness.

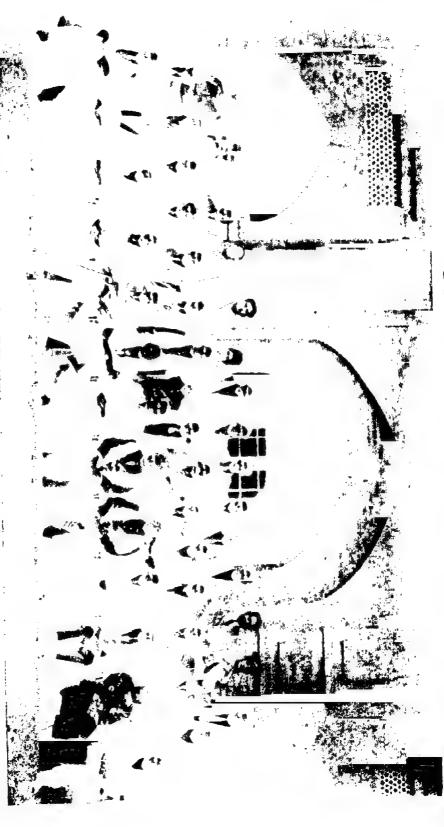
FAREWELL PARTY.

The staff and 'non-University' students bade invewell to the outgoing students of the 6th, 4th and 2nd Year classes at a grand party on the 25th February. Mirza Nascem Anwar Beg read the farewell address on behalf of the hosts. In the course of it, he expressed regret at the impending departure of "loving friends, close acquaintances and jovial companious" and wished them all good luck and god-speed. Abdur Rahim replied on behalf of the University students and thanked the hosts for their good wishes and hearty send off. He said the outgoing members of the College will always remember the happy days they had passed at the Darul Ulum and will ever look back to the College with a sense of love and pride. After a few more speeches had been made, the Principal spoke to the guests of the evening and reminded them of what high expectations were entertained of them by their alma-mater. The honour and reputation of the College depended on how its sons acquitted themselves in life. He wished them all success and expressed a hope that they would remember the College and the duties they owed to it. In the end, he said goodbye to Prof. Shafi who was to retire during the year and wished him a long life of rest and happiness.

U. T. C.

The U. T. C. has now been firmly established, and about a hundred students are undergoing a regular course of training. The headquarters, the stores, and the rifle range are located "somewhere" round about the Khyber House. The Pathan is a born soldier, and training in U.T.C. is designed to provide him with "valuable means for training in the principles and practice of military science", to give him instruction in leadership of men and dealing with emergencies, to "strengthen his spirit of patriotism and sense of discipline" and to

"COLLEGE STAFF 1943"



Standing, Ist Use: M. M. Kaleem, H. M. Idris; M. Aslam; A. Haq Quresh; M. Raza Khan; Q. Inayatullah, Ghulam Sarwar; M. Ashraf; M. Sadiq; S. A. Muttalib; A. Hashim; Nefasud-Din; V.A. Ansari, Hassan Din; A. Wahid; Nur Ahmad.

2nd Row; Howe; J. D. Khilji; A. A. Farooq; Ghulam Ahmad; A. Satur; Sakhatullah, Ziasud-Din; Sher Ahmad; Rashorsud-Din, Nawazish Ah; S. M. Ahmad; M. Tufail; Adil Khan; Ceptain Cook; Asanullah Khan Seated: E. A. Pices: Q. Nurul Haq: M. Shafi; Beg, F. M. Fazil, Abdut Rahim: S. M. Minhap-ud-Din; H. M. Osman; H. Harrid; I. D. Scott (Frincipal); M. Timm; A. A. Sadiq; M. Anwar

who fail badly in the University Examinations will not be readmitted. A warning to that effect has already been issued. This will, it is hoped, guard against the coming in of unsuitable material from outside. Efforts will at the same time be made to keep the new entrants up to the standard. Their promotion to the II and IV Year classes will depend on their regularity in attendance and studies and on their doing well in the Annual examinations. Absence from an examination, for whatever reason, will count as failure, and no Supplementary' Examinations will be held. English being the medium of instruction as well as of examination for all subjects, special steps will be taken to improve the students' knowledge of that language. We hope that these measures will raise the general tone and standard of the academic side of the Darul Ulum considerably.

STAFF.

Dr. O. H. Malik, Chairman of our department of Mathematics, is still with the Government of India. Mr. Adrian Vallance, who was with us for a short time during the autumn and winter terms, has also been taken away by the Government of India. Mr. A. Aziz Farooq is engaged at the Punjab University Library in conducting researches into economic problems, and collecting material for his thesis for a doctorate.

RETIREMENTS.

One of the oldest members of the College Staff has retired during the year, and another is shortly retiring.

Maulana Haji Abdur Rahim comes of an old family of the 'Ulema', and is himself a great Oriental scholar. Having been educated on the "dars-i-Nizamiya'' lines by well-known Maulavis of the time (including his own father) and completed his coarse of studies in Arabic, Persian and Religion-tafsir, hadis and figah-, he passed with distinction the highest examinations held by the Punjab University in Arabic and Persian (Maulavi Fazil and Munshi Fazil). He worked on the editorial staffs of the 'Vakil' of Amritsar and the 'Zamindar' of Lahore in 1911 and 1913 respectively, and was entrusted with the duty of translating and editing select articles from Arabic journals of Egypt and Beyrout. On the establishment of the Darul Ulum in 1913, when a large library of valuable books and vare manuscripts was presented to the College, the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum selected Maulana Abdul Rahim as the most suitable custodian of that priceless treasure. Since then, the Maulana Sahib has been in charge of the Oriental Library; and has in addition worked as Lecturer in Arabic and Pushtu. His chief achievement is the compilation on the model o the 'Kashf-uz-Zumum' of a detailed catalogue of Oriental Works in the Library. This has involved a critical study of thousands of books and manuscripts and is perhaps the only catalogue of its kind in India. His translations of the writings of Ibn-i-Taimiyah, Ibn-ul-Qayyim, Rashid Riza, Tantavi, Syed Ali Fikri, Imam-i-Rabbani, and Jalal-ud-Din Afghani have made the works of these eminent scholars and savants available to Indian students. He has also written the biographies of Imam-i-Rabbani and Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani. The set of Arabic Readers at present in use in the schools of this 'A social order which does not command the moral loyalty of its people, which is sustained not by their convictions but by their satisfactions, is inherently unstable and unreliable.'

That a society based on convictions is more durable than one based on satisfactions alone is the one great consideration which impels me to tell my countrymen that even if Akhand Hindustan is economically a more desirable objective than the splitting up of the country into small states, the real interest of the country lies in conceding the right of separate honeland to Muslims. And lest I am accused of chanvinism on this count, I hasten to state that my conception of a Muslim state is not identical with that of a national state. Here the tyranny of geographical boundaries and political frontiers is eliminated altogether. The doctrine of racial superiority finds no support and the glorification of one country at another's expense is simply impossible. The society which is thus evolved is largely international in character but national in administrative organisation and sentiment of unity. And it is remarkable that this society, while not neglecting material development of its members, places the greatest emphasis on convictions rather than on satisfactions.

When the Armageddon comes to an end, we must be determined to see that the old order in which the guiding principles were: "Each for himself and God for all of us", and "Patriotism and public service are fine things, but of course a man has to look out for himself" is never reviewed in its brutal, shameless individualistic selfishness cuphemistically called "laissez faire". The new society must be sustained by the moral loyalty of its people, by their convictions no less than by their satisfactions.

A. A. F.

College Notes

NEW OUTLOOK.

The new year has brought us a new l'rincipal, and the new l'rincipal has started looking at things from a new standpoint. Being a believer in 'quality' rather than in 'quantity' of the results of one's labour, Mr. Scott would much rather have a smaller college with comparatively fewer 'really keen' students than a big institution with a larger roll of 'indifferent' pupils. Unfortunately, a perceptibly large percentage of matriculates who obtain admission into our colleges at present are unfit to derive any benefit from a course of higher study. They do not possess the requisite intellectual background, retard the pace of progress of their class-fellows for some time, and have finally to give up in despair. The enormous waste of time, energy and money involved in such hopeless experiments can only be avoided by diverting these third divisioners to avocations more in keeping with their individual capacities. The Principal has consequently decided that new admissions will be restricted to those only who are likely to benefit by college education, and that those of the present students

life. All this damage will have to be repaired. In many countries men, women and children have been brutally starved by an aggressor. They will have to be fed and clothed on a generous scale to restore their vitality. In all countries the problem of absorbing demobilised soldiers into normal civilian employment and of changing over production from war-time to peace basis will give a terrible headache to statesmen. The question of international relations, war debts and restoration of trade between countries will probably cause much bad blood at post-war peace conferences. In our own country, the administration will have to employ all its ingenuity to provide for the flood which will be let loose into our villages by the demobilisation of lakks of men from the array. These men will have seen better days, better life and better environment than their villages can offer them. Uncared and unprovided for, they will prove a great source of embarrassment, and may even become instruments of a revolution just as the demobilised soldiers of Italy did after the last Great War when they played into the hands of Fascists.

These are vital issues, no doubt, and the sooner we started thinking earnestly about them the better. But beyond these immediate problems are certain questions of far-reaching and fundamental importance, and if the politicians in their notorious attachment to momentary issues forgot them, the world might once again be plunged into a bloody war in the not too distant future.

Speaking in 1926, Field Marshal (then General) Smuts once said :

'From the ruins of the Roman Empire arose the great ideal of Christian brotherhood, binding together serf and nobleman, Jew and Gentile, Roman and barbarian, which became the basis of our European civilisation—so from the ruins of our time should arise a new spirit of human brotherhood.'

Had that "new spirit of human brotherhood" arisen after the last Great War, there would have been probably no occasion for the present war. But the tragedy is that the very people who wanted others to show a 'spirit of brotherhood' would themselves never feel the necessity of showing it in their own homes. The splendid opportunity which the British Empire afforded of welding different peoples into a real Commonwealth of Nations was never properly availed of, because of the lack of the spirit of 'brotherhood' among the various component units of the Empire. We blame Nazis and Fascists for their rank, almost inhuman, chanvinism. But do we ever realize how many amongst us are no less chanvinistic in their outlook? This new idolatory, the creed of jingoism, has polluted the milk of human kindliness in all countries (including our own) and unless it is given up and the baneful tendency towards antarchy is severely checked, the spectre of recurrent wars must continue to stalk the earth.

The advocates of antarehy usually attract following by constantly dinning into the ears of their countrymen how the economic policies of other countries are keeping their country on the starvation level and how free trade and open competition in international markets are depriving their industries of the chance to stand on their feet. I am no advocate of empty-stomach spiritualism, nor do I minimise the importance of material requisites of well-being. Nevertheless, I very frankly recognise with Walter Lippmann that



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After the Armageddon

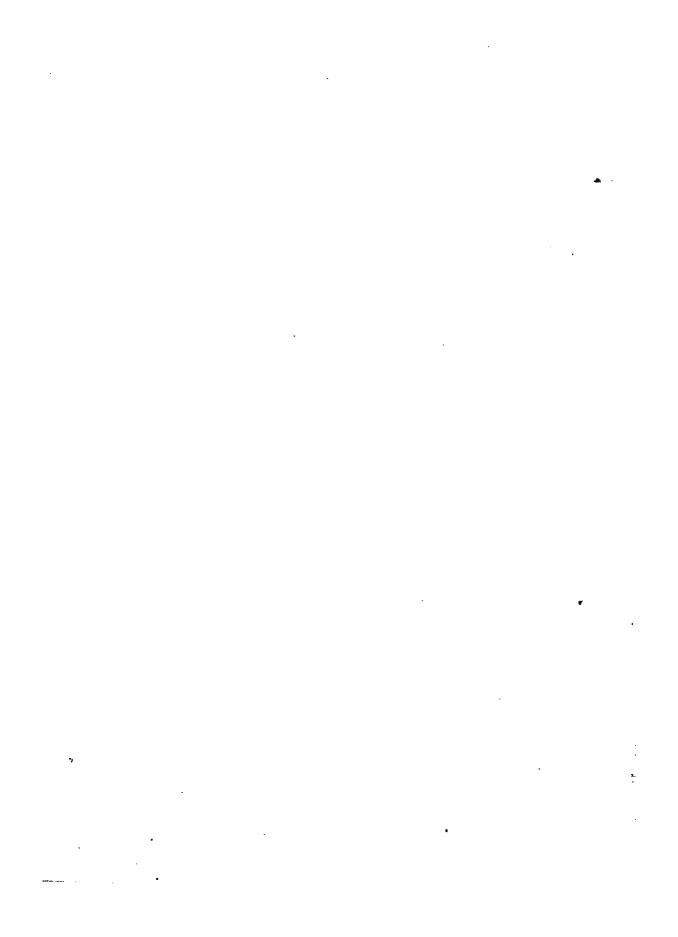
After three years of unremitting warfare nations are slowly awaking to the consciousness that war is not merely an episode and that the eggs which are being scrambled now will not be automatically unscrambled when peace in restored to a war-wearied humanity. The wounds received during this internecine strife will not heal themselves untended. The ravages of the war will not be repaired by a policy of drift. Nor will a bleeding civilisation be restored to vitality by indifference. Lest we are caught unawares when the storm has spent up its fury, the prophets of post war reconstruction are already urging the preparation of "blue prints" of the whole plan well in advance Maybe, our plans do not exactly fit into the situation which arises after the war. Maybe, we are even accused of

Lecturing on navigation while the ship is going down.

But, withal, it is undesirable to postpone the discussion of how we are going to put our house in order when the hostilities end.

The ball was set rolling at an early stage in the war, and the new catchwords which are coming into fashion, such as "New Order", "a world fit for heroes to live in", "freedom of thought, speech and religion and freedom from want", are all very alluring, indeed. But many such catchwords found currency during the last world war without ultimately bringing a jot of comfort and sunshine to the dark and dismal homes of the world's suffering millions. And the man in the street, however prone to be swayed by shibboleths, has too vivid a memory of their hollowness to be deluded by them now. This time he insists on a clean-cut definition of policy and wants to know what precisely the government of his country is going to do to usher in the promised millennium.

The first concern of all governments after signing the peace treaty would, of course, be to make good the losses inflicted by the war. In many countries warfare and bombing have resulted in untold devastation of towns and villages, factories and fields, railways and shipping and a paralysing of the normal civic



EDITORIAL BOARD.



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M. Saced.



عسر صال اردوادب كا تاريخ س ظر م. اندما ۵- لونا بتواطل ساناللين ن اشرف مفتون

13. 18. mm

عرض حال

سفسال کا پہلارچہ آپ کے سائے ہے۔ ہم نے اس و نعظم عدان کے ساتھ کو کو کو کے فرائی کے ساتھ کو کو کو کے فرائی کے ساتھ کو کا کھائی، چہائی اور کا تفدیر ذرک کی ہے۔
میار صوری اور معنی عقید ہے سے بلند ہو نے غیبر " کے ہم شارہ کی گھائی، چہائی اور کا تفدیر ذرک کی ایک کی او بہ عیا آئی ان معنائین، افسانون اور نا قدان کی ایک کی او بہ عیا ہے کہ ال بدرو ہد محسنت، اور وقت شائی جانا ہے۔ ولم اس کی اور انتخا ب فرض معنی کا بھی احساس نہیں۔ ان حقائی کی جا پر اس بارہم نے ان معنا میں اور انسانوں کی ترتیب اور انتخا ب میں دوازیو و محسنت اور اصدی اطاست کا مرایا ہے ہم دؤق سے نہیں کہ سکتے کہ اس تا اپنے مقصد ہوگا گیا ب میں دوازیو ہی ہوئی ہے۔ البند ہم مرف آنا عرض کرنا جا ہے ہیں کہ آکر آپ خیبر کے ہوئے ہیں۔ البند ہم مرف آنا عرض کرنا جا ہے ہیں کہ آکر آپ خیبر کے اس بھی شاروں سے موازیکر ہیں گئے تو اور ہی کو الم ہی کا دائی ہوئی کرنا جا ہے کہ تر نہیں ہائی گئے۔ ہماری حقیدت ایک میں ارک ہی ہے اور بہن ہوئی کو ایک کا داج نا مہیا کیا جا بھی کا دائی تا ہوئی کو ایک کا داج نا مہیا کیا جا بھی کا دائی کو میں کو ایک کو ایک کا داج نا مہیا کیا جا بھی کا دائی کو میں کو دیوہ زبیب ، پنیتہ اور سے کی کو ایک کا دائی قالمیت اور فن کو فرور کچو دفل ہوگا ۔ ہم کے البند اس ممارت کو دیدہ زبیب ، پنیتہ اور سے کی کو ایک کی سال کی ذاتی قالمیت اور فن کو فرور کچو دفل ہوگا ۔ ہم کے البند اس مرش کی بھا آوری ہیں کی گئی تھیں گئی ۔

ہمارے پاس اس دفعہ ہماری امیدوں سے براہ چراہ کر مواد نیچاہے۔ ایک دومزاحید مغالبین مجا آئے ہیں۔ اس مضامین اورانسا فول میں ۔ ان مضامین اورانسا فول میں ۔ ان مضامین اورانسا فول سے اس اشامت کے ہم ال تمام مغالمین اورانسا فول سواس اشامت کے محدد وصفحات بی مجرفہ ہیں دے سکتے۔ باتی اندہ مغالمین تو خیبر کی آئیدہ اشاعت میں جسالنامہ کی مودت بیں شائع بوگی مجرد مینے کی کوشش کریں گے ،

ہمارے إس نظيس اور غزلس بہت كم آئى ہيں۔ إين كمنا چاہشے كرس سے آئى ہى نہيں كيونكم ان مومول شدہ غزلوں اور نظموں ميں سے و تى ايك مى اس قابل نہيں كراسے شائع كيا جائے يطون تم كى سفيدى مومول ہوئے ہيں۔ جرانى كى بات ہے كہ اوب كے ان اصفاف سے كيوں ہے اعتبائى برق جائے۔ والا كر مطون كم مومول ہوئے ہيں۔ جرانى كى بات ہے كہ اوب كے ان اصفاف سے كيوں ہے اعتبائى برق جا اور کو مصفوں كم مومول ہوئے ہيں۔ اردو مسكت ہيں اور اوب بين سفل مجمد پاسكت ہيں۔ اردو اور كو موموں ہوں كے سائلة تنفيدى مقالوں كى طردت ہے ۔ اور اننى كى دجت ہمارا ادب زندہ روسكت ہيں۔ اردو مسكت ہيں اور مسكت ہيں اور مسكت كو تنيدہ ان اصفاف كر كھى نظر انداز نہيں كيا جائيكا۔ اس اور موسك ہمارے وار انعلام ميں بنم السنا من موست ميں اس است اور دو ہے جو سالدا سال سے فارسى عربى اور پہنے تو بالدا سال سے فارسى عربى اور پہنے تو بالدا مور در بالى پر مسلم المور در بالى سے مارود در بالى من موسلم نہيں كول اس بنم کے ارور مارود در بالى من مارود در بالى من مارود در بالى من مارود در بالى سے مارود در بالى من مارود در بالى سے مارود در بالى من من موسلم نہيں كول اس بنم کے اور الى من مارود در بالى من من مارود در بالى مارود در بالى مارود در بالى مارود در بالى من مارود در بالى ما

سفائی کا اس سلطی کو ترقی مرکسی بیس دکھائی ، مقام چرت ہے کہ ویہ بنم اردواور اپ و بیسے والے طلبہ کی نا تندگی کا وی کرتی ہے - اور اس کے مشاعرے ارد مناظرے بی انی درز باؤں میں ہوتے ہیں ۔ تئین اس سے اسکان مون وہ طلبہ بیں جو الدیا ہے تو کے طاوہ عربی یا فاری بھی پڑھتے ہیں ۔ اس انجوں کے اما کی اور نیسی می فرصت بیس مون وہ بیسی کراس کی رکشیت ہیں تمام اردو اور بہت بیل مطلبا دشال نہوں ۔ اسید ہے کہ بیم السند شرقیہ کے در بیک مناظروں اور شاعوں کا سلسلہ شروع کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ او بی اور علی مغیابی بشر کھنے کے لئے بی افرام تور فران می مناجی بشری میں میں بیس اطلاع می ہے کہ بہار ے می مرف اس میں میں میں اور اور طاہر فران ہے در ایک اور کی مناجی بشری میں میں میں اور اور طاہر فران ہے در اور کا اس میں میں میں اطلاع می ہے کہ بہار ے می مرفی کریں گے مقاب یا دراوہ طاہر فران کی اور اور کا ایک افراد کی مقاب کا بودی اعلان کیا جا ایک اور اور کا ایک اور میں کریں گے مقاب اور ان کرنے ہیں ۔ تفصیلات کا بدیں اعلان کیا جا ایک اور اور کا اور کا اور کا اور کا ایک کا بدی ایک اور کی اور کا درات کو ان کران کرنے ہیں ۔ مقاب کا بدی اعلان کیا جا ایک کا در کا درات کا درات کا درات کا درات کو ان کران کرنے ہیں ۔ تفصیلات کا بدی اعلان کیا جا اس کی اور کران کا تدول سے اعزان کرنے ہیں ۔ تور ان کران کران کرنے میں ۔

ايم -سعيد

اردوادب كأماريخي لسرمنطسر

بول ماتے بن كرا أي سرمال بن با أن ب معاشى معريان سرمال سرتك رادر برزماني يسريان ہی رہتی ہے مخاور وقد اکی مواسط فی ہو۔ یا ہمارے نووافل کے انکار کا نیٹم - مجھاں سے بحث نہیں کہ الندو عروبون مين حق بجانب كون معدر بلد معدوية كمناب كديج الوابي نفول معدادرية لفراني بي غلط من -ہمارا ادب برانی کیروں و پیلے یائی شاہراؤں بر کامزن ہو۔اس کامنیعد ندورت سیندوں کے الحقيب ادرنت اويول كيسي فعورن باف اويب كام ورنف فحاديب كا الريب كا زلمنے کے نیزی سے بدلنے ہوئے حالات کا -ادر ظاہر ہے کہ اِس تغییرادر انقلاب کی روک مقام ہمارے اديبول مصنهين بيسكتي مادر كهرية زمانة اجهلي مرتبه تونهيس بدل دياريد انقلاب اكيب دن مين توظهور فيرينيس ہوا بمکدابتدائے آفرنیش سے تیکر آج کا آوم کا احول بدلتار الم بنے اس کے معاشر تی -سیاسی احد سما می مالات انقلاب پذیر رہے ہیں۔ اس کالباس وطرز بود و باش وطرز گفتار عرضیکداس کا تهذیب وتدن زما نے كانسائة بدتارا بعدة جانسان دونهين جوات عابب براربس سيد عقا ادريم تفسيركا كليصوف اس سے خارجی میلوریہ مادی نہیں ہونا ۔ بلکہ اس کی داخلیت مجی اس کی دست برد مصحفونا نہیں رہمتی -چندادب سمارے اول اور سمارے ومنی سجان وافکار کی پیداد ارجواہدے ۔ شاعر ما اوبیب زمانے کی مالت سے شعری یا فیرشعوری طور پرمتان بوتا ہے۔ اس لئے ادب و می پرانی و کر و میوانی و کر پر ملاناہی ہوتا مے بیاریم تعدیدیں کہ نیا ادب مامنی سے کمیرست ترابیط تا ہے۔ تدیم ردایات کا ارتضرود باتی متباہد المركيد وصندلا وصندلاسا - إن زين كدرا عقاكداوب زندى كانتخركون عيم المبتك بونا جامتها بع -سى نوم كى مك كا دى تارىغ به اكر مين نكاه والى جائے . نومين يه مليكا كدادب مردورس بدلتا دا جمد برزا نے س فع اور آل نے اوب سے درمیان شمکش رہی ہے ، ترتی لیندادر قلامت لیندم بید وست و مريبال رساعين - دُورد جاشيد - ارد و ادب بي كوليجة - اس مع ناميني ادراق كوليليد . تواب كوملوم بركا يك بارى قدات پیستی سے بادجود بمارا دب و تت دزمانہ سے الحاظ سے آست آم شنشنے فالبوں میں و حداثا روا ہے۔ ارددشاعری کی بنیاد میدستان میں سلائوں سے ہائتوں بلی ۔اس سے ان کی ۔یاست - ان کے ماحل -شاعرك ذاتى مالات مامدانتاو لميع كاس بركراا ثرباء ال وتت سلمان مكران عقد ال كي زبال فاري في. ان کے دل دوماغ پرفارسیت کارنگ فالب تھا چوند اردوشاعری نے فارسی سے سائیر عاطفیت میں جم لیا۔ السلنة اس كعروض - اصناف كلام بليحات رضيهات سب فارى كى مرمون احسان بين - فارسى كى بدن امروبيتى يمل ولمبل شيري فرياد كسبه وبت فاند خورة تل يفس وآشيان وشراب وساتى اوراى تبيل كى بزايد ربوزد تمثیلات سے اردوت عری کا واس مرکبیا وال کامعشوق قرار پایا -اددفارس کی تقلید میں مہار مے شاعرای لوکے سے فرخی عشق کی بنگیس براحانے لگے۔ اور اِس ترک حبفا بیٹر سے علم وستم اور جروبدا و مع جرج مرف لكد احل ادرمالات كالفس مغرن براتنام كيراد كمرا الزياك الفي منت كافي

اب و آن اجواتی ب یکھنٹو آباد ہونا ہے میروسودا کومی دلی چوڑا ابڑتی ہے جمر تکھنٹو کی ہُوا آہمیس اس آن ان کی آواز کو ذیادہ قابل اعتمانہ یہ سی جھا جانا ۔ اب تیروسودا کا دور کر گیا بھر صحفی ۔ انشاد ناشی ادر سوادت یار نگیتی کا دور آبا ہے ۔ تکوست کو ذوال آر با ہے ۔ مرکز سے موجے اگھ ہوکو دو من اردر ہے بیں ۔ اجتماعیت کا جنا زہ کل رہا ہے ۔ وابوں اور دئیسوں کا زور ہے ۔ فرضیک سلمانوں اگھ ہوکو دو من اردر ہے جب کا نیج بیم وائے وہم عیش و شریت میں کھوگئی ۔ انہیں اپنی زلوں مالی کا خیال خوالی دولا ۔ اور دہ اپنی اس ایس یاسی اور مواشر تی اس کھا کو طاق س دھینگ سے نفوں میں مجول مالی کا خیال خوالی وہر نامی اور اس مالی تا اور سے در پر جا بڑے ہیں ہوسوطا کو طاق س دھینگ کے لئے قوالوں کے در پر جا بڑے ہیں ہوسوطا کو طاق س دھینگ کے لئے قوالوں کے در پر جا بڑے ہیں ہوسوطا کو طاق سے دوالوں کو شاعر بیا ہوسوطا کو ساتھ ہوسے کا دور اس مالی کی شاعری بنیب منسکی گرمعتونی ۔ برانی دون کو گئیتی ذمالے کی تو سے ساتھ ساتھ ہوسے ۔ قوالوں کو شاعری بنیب منسکی گرمعتونی ۔ ان سے دوبار دار اس مالی ہوسے کی اور اس کے دوبار دار داس کے دوبار دار اس کے دوبار دار اس کے دوبار دار داس کے دوبار دار دار ماشتی ہور دو میکنٹیں۔ دو میکنٹیں۔ دو میکنٹیں۔ دوبار دار دوبار کو دوبار دار دوبار کو دوبار دار دار دوبار کو دوبار دار دوبار کی ۔ دوبار دار دار دوبار کو دوبار دار دار دوبار کوبار کوبار کی دوبار دار دار دوبار کوبار کوبار کا دوبار کوبار ک

فرخیکہ اس را نے کی شاعری محض تفن طبع کی خاطری احداس میں اصلیت کوفدہ دعمل نہ تھا۔ اس لئے اس میں اثر المحروم بنیں سرمتوسطین کا کہا متقد میں سے مختلف ہے : استی دانشہ نفتی السلیم اور لفنگی گور کھ وصندول میں الجو کردہ عینے ۔ فرایس اور امیروں کوفرش کرنے کے لئے انہوں نے دہ کچھ کہا اور کیا جوان کے شامان شان میں الجو کردہ عینے ۔ فرایس المان کی شاعری ال کے ماحل سے لگاؤ کھاتی ہی ۔ بدائد تھا نہر صال ال کی شاعری ال کے ماحل سے لگاؤ کھاتی ہی ۔ بدائد تھا لفن منمون سیستان ور بی زبال سو دو کھی ابنائ بہت کچے بن جواج کی مال مال می نے تیز کے بہت سے الفاظ کو میزول فراد ویا ۔ جدبد محاور سے تنظیم بیں اور استارات والح ہوئے ۔ جس کی وجہ سے زبان میں دہ سادگی خدری ہو جبتر کی زبان میں نظر آتی ہے۔ اس کے ملادہ متوسطین کے زمان میں فاذیہ کی ناصوت پر کھی گئے ۔ ان اسکے حیند فل فیصل خوں ۔ جوں ۔ وں ۔ وں ۔ وں ۔ شب و کھور کی گردن ۔ امیور کی گردن ۔ وغیرو ال قران قافی میں صوت کے سوااور کھی کھی مناسب نہیں ۔

میں نے مان و جو کر المجی کے ایک اورا نقلنب کا ذکر خمیں کیا جوز مان کے ساتھ ساتھ میاری شاعری میں بها بوتاريا - جبيها كدعن كرحيكا بول - فارسى كى تقليدىي لوكابى ممارامعشوق كطيراً يكيا تقا-كيحه فارسى كى تعليد مع بحتى والركيجة زماني كالقنفنا لهي واس زماني بي شاعرو ل واتن جرأت ندم كانني تقى كم علاينه عورت كو انپامعشون فراردیں -اورسی بدونشین سے بجرد ومال سے قصف نائیں اس لئے مجوراً انہوں نے اوا کے کے پرد سے سب ہی عورت سے خطاب کہا . مبراتی خوا پستی سے بادجود میں انسان منے ، اور سے عالکیمونسی مذہ ان بر مي تفاء اس راف سے وكوں س معى تفا يكر كچه وباد باسا و بے بوت عند بات معى يمي على اظهار عالم یں۔ادرتیری بیاری سے بہانے عطار کے لواتے سے دواخریری بینے ہیں دو میں ان رکے ہوئے۔ دبلے ہو ئے جدبات کا اظہار کو تے ہیں ہے کو کہ ایسے اشعاران سے اُل کنتی سے ہیں جمرہی ضرور - ادر آج انہیں پڑھ کو مع ولقین سی آر ایکده متر سے تک موں متر کے لبد متحنی النا در ال کے مقلدين كاددر آتا ہے۔ دومتيرے ايك قام آگے برعظ بيں -اورمنس برو ملى لوا كے كے پردے بين بهت كمجد عربان بعش طور ميكم جات بي ميحماهي بت كي كلف كانمانه نبس أيادر جرأت مون واقدرواذي ادرمعاط بندى پراکتفاکرکے فاموش برجاتے ہیں۔ زمانہ کورتا ہے کھنٹویں اواسے سے فلاٹ علم لبناوت بلند ہوتا ہے شاعرکا دم ال ذكومشوق سے محفظ الما بعد واسے ونت س تبديل كونا جا شا سے محرسماجى با بندياں اسے اليانيس كرنے ديس ده عدمت كوانيا نشان بنا اوا بتا ہے ده صنعب نازك بى عصصت بازى كرنا جا بتا ہے ۔ محمر وه الساكر في كى جرأت نهيس كرسكتا و وجعلاكراس لواكي برول بالم المداس سي خنجرة الوارجيين ليها ہے۔اباس کامقتل میں اکو کرآنا اورعشاق کو بےرحی سے قتل کرنا برطی صد تک بند ہوجا اسے۔اس کے عوض دلی بیاس بجمائے کے لئے اسے عدت کا اباس مینا یا جاتا ہے جینجو تلوار کے بجائے نازد غمنرہ و نزاکت کا فرر بدنے گلتاہے ادراب منظمی جوٹی مستی زلنوں کی درازی اور کمرلی نازکی کے جرجے ہوتے

بن - اوراس طرح سعان شاعو ل كاستون كوعبيب مظون بن جاما مع ببرطال إلى كاكستسي قابل داد بي. أنون فيعنزل كى طوف تدم الخايا- الماسف والعال كفتش قدم برمل كرمنزل كم تريب بنج محف . اب زان اید ادر کرد ف لیتاب وسلطنت مغلبه کا جراغ فرسار اب داد کیدی جو محے کاستطرب -الخفرخاندآن منليدكاة فرى وائع نام اجداري - المحريد و كحرفت معبوط مو ملى عديمارى اجتما عبيت كاشيار ، كموريات دانغراديت كالمجل على غالب سي يمين افي ذاون مالى . فلاى اورب ماركى كاحساس نہیں ہوا۔ بادشاہ خدشعر کتاہے۔ برحبہ شعردشاعری کا چرماہے۔ بانی کیروں کو پامار ا جمدات میں ايك نى آدار بماس كاذر بين وعبى بعد عالب يانى طرزت لبنادت كران علوا اس كمراس كى توطبيت امدتشكا اسعبب كونيس كرف ويت يبروال اسكى رفست عنيل ملبيت كا أيج امدشان خدوادى نے بمدی شاعری کو ابتذال سے نکال کرایک بلند مقام پہنچادیا ۔ نشے الفاظ امادرے ترکیبی استعامے اورمديد سيسيس اسجادس - اردوز بان مين فارس كے پوندلكاكر وسعت بيداكى ادر اسے اس قابل بنا دياك اس من منتلف انهوع معنامين صن وخوبي عداد إوسكيس - اسفيهلي بارغزل كي سك داماني كوممس كيا ادرفارسی رمورد تمتیلات کویسیع منی س استهال کیا یعنی وه باوه وساغرسے بردے میں مشاہره حق کی مفتكور في لكا جمراس سبكي كم بوت بوش بوشكي فالبشاعرى مي بمكررانقلاب بيراكر في براكاكم رال اس المي كريد مان كا و تقفاله كفا - ال معيم عمر ومن اس اجتها ومين ال سيكسي صورت بيجي نیس رہے۔ انہوں نے جوات کی تقلید میں قدم الخایا گران کی طرح کھل کرنہیں ہوئے بھر کھی ال سے واسونت اور إن بيت ما في من كانية مانا" ال بات برولالت كرتي بي كرمار الماعرول ك دل ددماغ برمنسى جذب كاكافى انرداع ب ده خود نهيل كملن يحرك مي كوفى اندرد فى جذب الهيس كمل كم بدلنے پرمجور کر دنیا ہے ۔ زون اس زمانے میں ملک الشعراء ادر با دشاہ سے استاد منے محمرانهوں نے اردد شاعری لوکئٹی یادیر باچیزسیں دی۔

انقلاب تغیر بنا وت میفطرت کا اصول ہے۔ کمپنی کی کومت کے فلاف ایک اولی الحقاہ ہے کومن کے فلاف ایک المحت فواب ورکس کومن منظید کامدت سے فی ٹما تا ہوا دیا اس نیز دشد مجمو کے کی تاب نہ لاکر مجمو ما ہے فواب ورکس لط مبات ہیں۔ ورباروں کا لفت کمیسر بدل جاتا ہے۔ امارت امیروں سے مجب کر درمیانی طبقہ کے الحق آجاتی ہے۔ اب شاعر کو دربار سے نکالا جاتا ہے۔ اس بیٹ مجر نے کے لئے کسی رکمیں کی منت نیویں ادرمان حزانی نہیں کرنی پڑتی عرض کہ اب شاعرانی لبتاکی فکر میں الجھ جاتا ہے۔ وہ اسپنے ماحول پر لگاہ فوالنا ہے۔ اس جاروں طوف ما ہوسی اور نا امیدی و کھائی وی ہے۔ بات و لا جاری اس کے باؤں میں میٹریاں بہناتی ہے۔ جم اور کی سامی بھائی اورمان روس مالی پر نگاہ والتا ہے۔ وہ اب منری ادب سے اورمان روس مالی پر نگاہ والتا ہے۔ اس کا دل قوم کی بے مہلی پر کو صفا ہے۔ وہ اب مغری ادب سے اورمان روس مالی پر نگاہ والتا ہے۔ اس کا دل قوم کی بے مہلی پر کو صفا ہے۔ وہ اب مغری ادب سے اورمان روس مالی پر نگاہ والتا ہے۔ اس کا دل قوم کی بے مہلی پر کو صفاح۔ وہ اب مغری ادب سے

یا روز این مالی آمنیل میکیت اور اکبری اوششین بار آورثا بت بوئی ای کی کوششوں سے اروو شاعری کامومنوع اوراسلوب بیان بولی مذکب بدل کیا بسن برعشتی کی دفت دصیلی بولکی یم وم کی بے حسی -احساس بے سبی و بلے جارگی خود کیکنی اور ترکیم ل برستور را جس سے روم سے اقبال بیدا ہوا - اقبال کا زمانہ ماتی و آزاد کے زمانہ سے مختلف کھا ۔

مغربت کار زیاده موسیاتها عوام کے ذہر سی بیداری کی کئیں بینے میکی تیں رزائیں آ زادی کا ور د سرری میں داختراکیت وجمبوریت مزوکیت اور سرایہ واری کا چرم عام بورا کھا ،

اتبال کے حساس طبعیت از پزرید ہوئی ۔ اور انہوں نے اپنے کلام سے اروو شاعری ہیں ہم گیرانف لاب

پیدا کر دیا۔ اقبال کے المعتون فرمن عشق کی وصعیا ل اور گئیں انفین خمران کیسر برا گیا ۔ خودی اور ممل کی قلیم و سے

کواقبال نے ابنی قوم کو جنع بو وا ۔ ابنی بلندی فکر ۔ وسعت نظر یعنیل اور افتا و بلب کی مدوسے امدو زبان کو نئے

نئے الفا ط ۔ جدید زاکیب محاور سے ۔ استعار سے اور شبیعوں سے دوشناس کردیا می کم کم کم کم کا عربی قافید ومد لین

کی بند هنوں سے آزاد نہیں ہو سکی ۔ اقبال کے والی بریت محتے ۔ زبانہ نے ایک اور ہولو بدلا ۔ وگوں کو ابنی سیاسی

معاشر تی اپنی کاخیال نہا ، اپنے افلاس کمبت و ناواری پر نگامیں پر انے گئیں ۔ مزود و صرفای و ارکی مشکس تیز

ہوگئی بعربی تعلیم علم ہوئی فیرز بانوں کے تراجمہ امدوز بان میں ہونے گئے بمغربی امریم کی و نہیں و ارکی کھی کہا اور کی اور پر بھارے و کر ایک اور پر بھارے دیوں نے ایک شے اور کی کا والی اب اور خواص کی جا

عوام کی ملک ہوگیا۔ وہی اور کھفنتو کی تفریق سٹ گئی۔ دربادی اور دوایتی شاعری شرمی ۔ خیالی کیکری آزادی ادر سرست سے افران کر سرست سے افران کی سرست سے افران کی سرست سے افران کی سرست سے افران کی سرت کی سے افران کی اور اور کی مقتنی تھا ۔ اس سے افران بر سرت ۔ فاتی مجرد اپنی شاعری کا مقتنی تھا ۔ اس سے جند الربی سرت ۔ فاتی مجرد اپنی شاعری کا آفاز غزل سے کہا ۔ مجروہ حالات زمانہ سے مجدد ہوکر نظم کھنے گئے ۔ جوش ۔ سے اس سے مورد سے اس سے مورد کی سے جود کی کھنے گئے ۔ جوش ۔ سے اس سے مورد مورد سے اس سے مورد مورد سے کہا ۔ مورد سے کہا ۔ مورد سے کہا ۔ مورد سے کہا ۔ مورد سے کہا ہوئی میں مورد کی سے مورد کی مورد کی افران کا ساتھ نہ درسے کی ۔ اب قائیہ درد لیٹ کی نید طبح آزاد ہو کھاری ہو کے لئی ۔ مبلیک ورس کا روای اگریزی شاعری کی تقلید میں عام ہوا ۔ اب علائیہ عورت کو اپنیا معشوق قراردیا گیا کیونکہ اب زمان میں دو آن کا نہ کا ۔ اب فرضیت کی سیا شے حفظیت تکاری نے ہے ہی ۔

ن م رات بنین مجاز دندیم ادرمیرام منظرعام به آئے جبنوں نے تی تراکیب استعاب انتہاں میں استعاب استعاب استعاب استعاب ادر میں ادوث عری کو دشت مبدیات کا اظہار کھلے الفاظیں سختی میں ادوث عری کو دشت مدبات احدیات کا اظہار کھلے الفاظیں ہوئے لگا مبنی مجوک کی تسکین لفظوں سے ذریعے ما مسل کی جانے گئے دادر ہمارے فرجوان او بیوں نے کہا میں کھی مفرند کا اسم ہماری شاعری کھیلے تمام ادود سے مختلف ہے۔

ادرا سے ہونا کھی ماست

یہ نوسب کی ارددشاعری کے سات کھا۔ اب لگے یا ختر سکی نشر کے ستان کھی شاعری کی مشاعری کی مشاعری کی طرق زمانے سے ساتھ سائھ بدلتی رہی۔ تیراس دہوی اور دجب علی بیک سرود کی نشر کو سرت بدام مد مآلی آزاد۔ اور شبتی نے بڑی صفاک بدل دیا ۔ اور اب نشر شاعری سے ووش بدوش چلنے سے قابل ہوگئی گزشٹ ند مزاک خطیم کے بیدارد دنشریں ایک بہت بڑا الفتلاب آیا ۔ تبھرے اورا فسانے اردو اوب میں رواج پا گئے۔ اور افسانے نے اس معتورے سے عرصہ میں آئی ترتی کی ہے آج بچا طور پر بم انہیں دوسری زبانوں سے سفایلے میں منورے ساتھ بیش کر سکتے ہیں۔

منی جذبرانسان کی زندگی میں برت اسمیت رکھتا ہے۔ دبے ہوئے جذبات ابض اوقات الجمرآ لے
میں شاعری کے ذریعے اس جنسی مجول کا اظہار قربہت کم شاعروں نے کیا۔ اب اضافے کے ذرائد کملم
کھلا ان جذبات کا اظہار ہونے لگا -ہمارے اوریب اپنے ول کی بات و دسروں کی زبان سے کہنے گے
اورعریانی دُنگی اس مذبک بو موگئی کہ ذوق سلیم ہو بارگذرنے کی -ہمارا ترتی پنداوی جب جنس پر
قلم الما تاہے۔ ترکی کھی جیا کرنسیں رکھا۔ اور بیمول جاتا ہے ۔ کہ اس کا یہ اوب جنے وہ اوب برائے ذندگی
کہتا ہے۔ ہمارے زجانوں سے اظامی لگا لے میں معدثا بت بوگا۔ ہمر طال زماندکا فی ترتی کر حیکا ہے۔ اور اب و زندگی کی بوہوجے تھوریں جا ہے۔ اور آ بھی جو کھی و سیم سے اور سے دور تا سے اور سیمے۔ اور سیم اور سیم میں سیمارے و تھوریں جا ہے۔ اور آ بھی جو کھی و سیم میں سیمارے و تو رہی ہو ہے۔ اور آ

ت ببرلا نے کا تقا مناکر اہے ۔ اور سمارا ترتی پند ادیب اس تقاصے کر نم پار اکر رائی ہے ۔

ان مقائق کے بادجو داردد ادب کو المجی بہت ی منزلی طے کرناہے اور لبزل میرامی اس کا منزل مقصود کا

المجا تعین نہیں ہوا ۔ ترتی بیند ادیب ایک چر لہے یہ کھڑا ہے ۔ اپی منزل کا تعین کرتے کرتے اس سے خلطیال

مزور سرزد بول گی ۔ اس سے میں ان محلیوں سے محبرا نانہیں جا ہے ۔ بکد اس دن کا انتظار کرنا جا ہے میں

مزور سرزد بول گی ۔ اس سے میں ان محلیوں سے محبرا نانہیں جا ہے ۔ بکد اس دن کا انتظار کرنا جا ہے میں مرارا ادب میری رائد اختیار کرلیگا ،

ریشید خواجہ

تساره"

اس سال بھے اکیلے ہی تغییر جانا پڑا سلیم نے ساتھ چلنے کا دعدہ کیا تھا مجراً سے اچا کک کی خردری کام پشن آگیا۔ اس لئے دو سرے ساتھ نہ جاسکا یچ پلے سال سلیم کی ہماؤی میں مجھٹیاں خوب لسطف سے گذری محتیں۔ اس لئے میں حیان کھا کہ لنہیں کیے سے دون کس طرح گذریں کے۔

جس ک کنارے بیر موبوں سے ایک درخت کے کوائی میں میں ترتے ہوئے جولے جولے اسکاروں کو تیے رائے تھا خولیوں ادرخوشنا سولوں میں بلیوس جول سے شکاروں میں بلیوس جول سے شکاروں میں بلیوس جول سے شکارے کی سیرکا لطف اکھارہ ہے تھے۔ کچہ الم نی ایس بلیم سیرکا لطف اکھارہ تھے۔ کچہ الم نی ایس بلیم سروزیمال اکرنتے رمغنان ادراس کی نوجان بہن سارہ سے جھی شار سے شکارے بین بھی کارج سے ساتھ المی کارج ہے۔ دواکٹران لگوں کا مفتحکہ اُوا آنا ہے جہیں گنتگو کے ساتھ کی اور سے سے دواکٹران لگوں کا مفتحکہ اُوا آنا ہے جہیں گنتگو کے لئے کو اُی موفوی نہیں ملیے ۔ اُس کی باتوں بین شش ہے۔ دواکٹران لگوں کا مفتحکہ اُوا آنا ہے جہیں گنتگو در سے کے لئے کو اُی موفوی نہیں ملی اور سے بوئی ہیں۔ کہ اُلکو کئی ذرا اُلی میں اس کے باس بلیے جائے کہ اُلی منہیں لیتا۔ میں کو اُلی کی اور سے بوئی ہیں۔ کہ اُلکو گئی ہے۔ در ساتھ اِلی شروع کو وہا۔ جندی دو اُلی میں اسٹون کے گؤں میں سارہ با کی جدید کی ہوئی ایک ہے۔ در ساتھ اِلی کی بیٹ لگاہے۔ در ساتھ اِلی شروع کو وہا ہے دو ت ہیں اپنے گاہوں سے چہو میلاتے و ت ہیں اپنی گوئی ہے۔ در ساتھ کی کی ہے۔ در ساتھ کی کھوں سے چہو میلاتے و ت ہیں اپنی گوئی کے گؤں اسے می می کوئی کی ایک ہیں ہیں کا بر سے ایک کوئی ہے۔ اور ساتھ کی کوئی کوئی ہے۔ اور سے میٹھ دو بالی کی کوئی کی کوئی ہے۔ اور سے بھی نواز میں سے تی میں اور کی کارٹریں سے تا ا۔ تورصفان کی کوئی سے جہو اُلی کی ایک ہی در سے بیٹے اور کی کارٹریں سے تی کوئی کارٹریں سے تا ا۔ تورصفان ہوئی کا تو مورد آپ کارٹریں سے تا ا۔ تورصفان ہوئی کا تو مورد آپ کارٹری ہوئی کا دی با ایک کارٹریں ہوئی کا دی با کارٹری کوئی کوئی کارٹریں کوئی کارٹریں کارٹریں کارٹری کارٹری کی دورکوئی کوئی کوئی کارٹریں کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کی کارٹری کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کی کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کی کوئی کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کارٹری کا

برتیس مال کاکا کے ہمراہ دلن سے باہم جوں گائ ادر کھی سرت سے اس کی آٹھیں بدہوجاتیں۔

" تم می آو گی - سارہ ؟ " سیم پر جیتا ، " میری الی نسمت کال ، بادی " سارہ کھنڈی آ و مجر نے ہوئے کہتی " عم شمیری لو کیال وطن سے با ہزدیں جایا کرتیں "

بمتهين زورسے لے مائيں كے اسليم سكراتے ہوئے كتا رساره ميسكرا دني .

یزنی برروز مجھیل کے آبا سے جاتے ۔ رمغان اور سارہ شکارہ کیا سے ت نگائے ہمارے اشغار میں بیٹھے ہونے ۔ رونہ رفت سارہ اور سیم کی میں بیٹھے ہونے ۔ رونہ رفت سارہ اور سیم کی ہا میں شق و موست کی باتوں میں تبدیل ہوتی گئیں۔ ایک ون میں نے سیم کو کالمبی جمروہ ایک تھنڈی آہ کھر کے ہوئے گئے لگا۔

" تمنهس ماننے فلیل اِمجے سارہ سے کئی مبت ہے۔ کیاکوں - اپنے آپ کواس سے بہن دور رکھنے کی کوش سمتا ہوں بگرانیا نہیں کرسکتا "

. حُرَم في من سويالمي معديد كرتهاري المعبت كالمجلم كيا بوكا؟ من في بعباد

ومعبت مين انجام بين سوما جأنا بغليل ً

سلم نے بیجاب وہیم مجے خاموش کرویا۔ می میں آئی کہ اسے برطاکسہ دوں۔ تم از آج تک دس بارہ لوکلیوں سے عشق کر مجلے ہو یکھی میں اس عشق کر مجلے ہو یکھی میں اس کے سوچا ۔ سارہ عشق کر مجلے ہو یکھی میں نے سوچا ۔ سارہ پراس کا کہا از پڑگیا جب طرح سلیم کا وتن جوش ہے۔ اس طرح اس کا کھی وتنی جوش ہوگا۔ ان لوگوں کا از کام ہی ہی ہے کہ جوسواری مجبی آتے۔ اس کے سانھ نہس نہس کر باتیں کریں ۔ اس کا د ل بہلائیں ۔ آگر یہ السیانہ کریں ۔ تو ان کا کا مدما کے ساتھ میں مدر مدر مدر السیانہ کریں ۔ تو ان کا کا مدما کے ساتھ میں مدر مدر الم

سخبت کی مقتلو شابرست پُرتیج ہوتی ہی جید رمعنان کا نتھا و ماغ نتیجے سکتا تھا۔ شکارہ " اکثر کہیں جبیل کے کنا رہے کھڑا کرا بیں اور اور کے منا فرکو وور کے کنا رہے کھڑا کرا بیں اور اور کے منا فرکو وور بین سے دیجے تاریخ اور ایک ایسیم اور سالہ کی کفتلوسی طرف کی دینے کی سارہ کو سالہ کیکر بیر مجنوں سے دیجہ تاریخ اور ایک ایسیم اور سالہ کی کفتلوسی طرف کی دینے کی سکے میارہ کو سالہ کی کرون سے کے دینے کی میں ان دونوں کی باتیں اور سارہ کے بیکے کی تعقیمے منا رہ الحالیا کی ایک اور سارہ کے بیکے کی تعقیمے منا رہ الحالے الحالے کا تھا۔

ادر کھروہ ہماری دالیں کا ون ۔ جب ہم نے سارہ سے کہا۔ کر کم ہم دالیں اپنے شہر کو جارے ہیں ۔ چتو چلاتے چلاتے ایک دم سارہ کے لا کارک گئے ۔ جیسے ان میں دورانِ خون بند ہوگیا ہوسلیم اسے بہت ستی ، تنا رہات ہن تمیں کھی نہیں کجول سکوں گا ۔ سارہ ۔ تمہاری یاد ہمیشہ دل میں رہے گی میں دہاں نہی کو تمہیں با برخط کھنوگا تملی اپنی خریت کی اطلاع کس سے کھواکر مجے ضروج مین رہا ۔ اسکے سال میں ضرور آؤں گا ۔ ادر تمہارے سلے 機能を受けています。

ر سفان " میں نے آوازدی - وہ انیا نام س رمزار اور اور ان کھاکہ ایک اعبی اس کا نام کیول کر جانتا ہے۔ مرفقوری ویر لبد دو مجھ بہال کہا ۔

الله المرابي المرابي

مر دونين آيا ساره کمان ب رمضان ؟ " يين في يهما يسكرا سب

ایک دم اس سے مہرے سے غاشب موکئی

"ساره وس سے بیارے مس نے شمایت معم اندازیں کہا۔

مكيا بياريده ٥٠ مين بعمبرى سعاس كحجابكا انتظاركرف لكا.

سبا بیارہ وہ اسی برق ہے۔ بادی اور روز سخار کھی ہوتا ہے۔ باب سروز مکیم می سے دوا فانا ہے گرساہ فیک "اسے کھالسی ہوتی ہے۔ بادی اور روز سخار کھی ہوتا ہے۔ باب سروز مکیم می سے دوا فانا ہے گرساہ فیک نہیں ہوتی دور بڑی کمزور ہوگئی ہے۔ بالای سلیم بالوکیوں نہیں آئے ؟ اور مجرسرے جاب کا انتظار کے بنیر ہی کف لگانا دو آد کنتے تھے میں مزور آؤں گا۔ . . . ، انہوں نے کوئی خطائعی نہیں کھیجا۔ سارہ ان کو بہت باوکرتی ہے

دو بہت بیار ہے بالومی "۔ بین فامق را بین اسم کو تا تھا۔ جیسے میں شہرد اس کو سارہ کو باقل کمول گیا ہے۔ ای طرع سارہ میں سے

مول کی ہوگی مرمیرے الدواس کھیل کا انجام کتنا و فناک دور الم سے میں آگے بات کا سکارے میں مابیطا مضان میری فاوشی سے مایوس موکر چیز الفاتے ہوئے إلى الميس طرف مائيں - بالوجی "

مان سری عام ی سے مایوں ہور ہور اس سے برات ویکھنے لگا۔ اُسے شاید میر سے الفاظ پر بقین ندا آیا اسے شاید میر سے الفاظ پر بقین ندا آیا اسے میری طرف ویکھنے لگا۔ اُسے شاید میر سے الفاظ پر بقین ندا آیا

تا۔ اس كى معدم نگائي مجد سے مير سے الغاظ كى تا شد في مين -

" مپورمندان" بن نے کہا۔ نتھے الماح نے چپووں سے پائی کورمکیلنا شروع کیا۔ شکامہ مبیل کے سینے پرددر نے لگا۔رمعنان تیزی سے چپومپارا تھا۔اس نے مھر بھی سے لومپا یسلیم بالوکسون سے ا ماده ان کربت یادکرتی ہے۔ آگردہ آجائی ترسادابہن بہت نوش ہدگی دہبت بیارہے۔

الدی الدی کریں نے اس کی یا ترس کا کرتی جواب ندیا۔ میں اُسے کیا جاب دے سکتا تھا۔ سا نے ہی بیرمجنیل

کا دہ درخت نظر آنے لگا جس کے نیچ بڑے کوسلیم سارہ سے مجبت کے مقبوط بیان باندھا کرتا تھا۔ اور

کہتا تھا کہ میں تہارا ہوں اور بیس کمی نہ کھولوں گا ہروکا بیان محبت ؟ ۔۔۔۔۔۔ مردکتنا کا لم ہے۔

جرانا فری ۔۔۔ دمنی ابل سے بول سے دعدے کوتا ہے سادر کمجول جاتا ہے۔ شہد کی کمی کی طرح مبر ایک مجول پہنے کر اس کارس بیارسے چس لیتنا ہے کیلی لگا داکی سے نہیں رکھتا۔ عورت ۔ ہولی کھالی۔۔ معدم بیشہ مردے دھری کھاتی ہے کر کھی کی جرائی سے مامل نہیں کرتی ۔۔۔

ا جانگ ہی مجھے خیال آگیا کہ سارہ سے گاؤں والے اوروا لدین کیاکہیں گے بحد نوجوان ا جنی کیول سارہ کو دیکھنے آیاہے ،کو تی مہان نبانا چاہئے ۔

مرسنان"۔ بیں نے کہا

م جي " وه چيوكو اني طرف كيني بوث إدلا.

" اگرتمارے بابایکوئی ادرتم سےمیرے معلق بچھے کہ یہ تمارے ساتھ کو ل ہے ۔ توتم انہیں کیا کمو مجے "

ده کوئی جواب شوج سکارسی فے کہا

" تم اپنے باباسے کمٹا کہ یہ ایک ڈاکٹر ہے میرے شکار سے پہٹے اسی نے اسے تبایا کرمیری مبن ہمیار ہے ۔ اوریم بہت عزب ہیں۔ تراس نے کہا۔ مول تہارے ساتھ میل ہیں اُسے دکھتا ہوں .
" مراب بیری در ایس نے کہا۔ مول تہارے ساتھ میل ہیں اُسے دکھتا ہوں .

"ا مِيا مي "رمضان ميري تجويز من كرفوش بوكيا .

سلف چنار سے دفتوں سے جمندلی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے دمعنان نے بھے بتا یا کہ اُن کا کا وُں ان
دختوں سے معنب میں ہے یعودی دیرابدہ اری کشتی کنارے پر جاگی ہم چاء ل کے کھیتوں میں گیڈنڈی پر
سے گزر رہے کتے درمعنان مجد سے آگے آگے نیزی سے چل را بھا ۔ دہ ایک لمحے کے لئے رُک جانا ۔ ادر کہنا ،
اس تعولی دوررہ گیاہے بالجی " وہ شاید اور تا تفا کہ بیں را سنتے کی طوالت سے کھر کر دائیں نہ کو ط جاؤں ۔
کھیتوں میں کام کرتی ہوئی کشیری مورس سرا کھا کہ مجھے حیرت سے دیکھر ہی کھیں ۔ ساسلے کشیرلوں کے حیند

" دو ہمارا گاؤں ہے" رمعنمان سرے چہرے پر نظری ڈالتے ہوئے بولا - سارہ آپ کود کھ کر ہت فن ہوگی ۔ کر " وہ کچھ کفتے کفتے رک کیا بین ہج کیادہ کیا کہنا جا ہما کھا کہونا صلے پر حنید لوگ ایک بول سے تشمیری کو بیدردی سے پیٹ رہے گئے ۔ بول حا درد سے مبلار یا کھا گراس کی و لدون چیوں کا اُن کا لوں پرکوٹی اٹر نہیں ہور ہا ہے۔ رمعنمان نے مجھے تنا یا کہ اُس کا بٹیا کا مور معزوددی سے لئے گیا ہوا ہے۔ مهرسال زمین کے بنے المدیمی دیا ہے۔ بور حاکم کام نہیں کوسکتا - المحان اس کے بیٹے نے والبینیں مجیا ۔ یہ سرکاری پیادے میں اور آسے بیٹ رہے ہیں۔ کہ اس نے المبی کا مالیہ کار نہیں اواکیا ، و نیادی حبت میں انسانیت کے ساتھ وحث یا دسلوک کے اس مرد و منظر کو دکھتا ہوا میں آگے براہ گیا ۔ چندکشیری بیچ خمنوں مک لیے لیے کرتے بین کھیل رہے تھے ، وہ در منان کے ساتھ مجھ وکھ کرچیرت سے میری طوف د تکھنے گے ۔ در منان اپنے معبدوں کو دکھ کو میرے آگے اکو اکو کو ملے لگا ، ایک و لیے جو نے جو نے اس نے معبدوں کو دکھ کو میرے آگے اکو اکو کو میل ایک والے ایک والے ایک والے ایک ایک والے انسان کرنے ہوئے اس نے معرف کر ہوئے اور دور کر دکان میں کھی گیا ۔ بین اِمران خلا در لے لگا میاول نیزی سے دھول رہا تھا۔ معرف ی دیے اور دور کر دکان میں کھی گیا ۔ بین اِمران خلا در لے لگا میاول نیزی سے دھول رہا تھا۔ معرف ی دیے لیک دوراک کے دوراک کیا ۔ بوراکھ اوراک نیزی سے دھول دیا تھا۔

"آپ نے ہم غریبوں پر بت کرم کیا ہے ۔ واکو صاحب مطاآپ کوسلامت رکھے " بوڑھا عاجزی ہے اولات میں ہے ہوئی کے دشے ہوئی میں ہونا یہ المعناد ہے ہیں کا بہت علاج کیا ۔ پیری نے بہت تو بذکار کرد نے یکم کا بہت علاج کیا ۔ پیری نے بہت تو بذکار کرد نے یکم اسے باصل آرام نہیں ہونا یہ المنا فاس کے ملت میں انک الک جا تے تھے ہوہم بہت فریب ہیں ۔واکو مساحب اننی طا فنت نہیں کہ اُسے مسری تکریجا کرکسی واکو مساحب اننی طا فنت نہیں کہ اُسے مسری تکریجا کرکسی واکو رکھا میں مبری بیاری بچی ۔ اُسے بچا لیجنے ۔واکو مساحب ہیں ساری عمر کے لئے آپ کا علام بن جاوی گائی

ی میکن کرد روسے سیاں امی رفینہ کو دیکھتا ہوں ۔افشاء الدملدی ہی فیک موجائے گی " میں ایک واکٹر کا پارٹ اواکر نے ہوئے بولا ۔ ہم سکان کے اندواخل ہوگئے - بوڑھا جھے ایک کونٹری کی طرف نے گیا ۔ اندرا کیا کو نے میں چار پائی پر سارہ پڑی ہنی ۔ بوڑھا رمنان کومیرے پاس چیوڈ کرخودکسی کام کے سفتہ ایم

نكل كبا -

سری آکھوں کولیس ہی نہ آنا کھا۔ ککبلول میں لیٹا ہوایہ بے کوشت کا طائج دی ہجیا سال والی حین مونے شوخ سارہ ہے۔ اُن ۔۔۔۔ سرے اللہ! ایک سال میں اتنا تغیر۔۔ اُن کے سرخ مولے مونے مونے مونے مونے مونی اب زرد بلایں اب زرد بلایں اب زرد بلایں اندازد و پراے کے سوالچھی باتی نہ بہا تھا میست کے میٹرے سارا گوشت کھا کھی تھے جم بر بلایں کھی جھے میکا ب کی تی جیسے سرخ ہے ہونے سیاہ خشک بونٹ سیاہ خشک بونٹوں میں بندیل ہو تھے تھے کہ بل کے یا ہر بلای پر گوں سے لیٹا بواایک بازو پرا اتھا میں سوچنے مشک بونٹوں میں بندیل ہو تھے تھے کہ بازو پرا اتھا میں سوچنے میں اور کی اواقی سے میں میں بازو ہیں جن کی اداقی سے مست ہو شک کے ایم میں میں مون دہ فرکسی آ کھیں ہی یہ نشان دے مست ہو شک کے دو مسارہ ہے۔

"ساره" بين في تدر ع ممكت بوش كها-

اس نے اپی آنکھیں کھول دیں بیری طرف دیکھا۔ اس کے بے فررجیرے برمسرت کی لہردور گئ ۔ یہ تمیں کیا ہوگیا ہے سارہ ؟ اس نے شاید میری بات شی پینیں یشکل سے سرائفایا ،اس کی آنکھیں کھڑ جي كى اوركى تلاش كرنے كلين اليس بوكر صرف سے ميرى طوف و كيا اس كى الكھيں مجد سے سال كرد ہي تي و منيں آئے تر بي نظري جيكا اين - بين آسے كيا جواب دنيا كر حين ظالم كے تيجے تهارى يہ مالت بوقى بي معدم لواكى اس نے تو تيج مجى بجول كر مجى يا د نہيں كيا ميرى زبان بند بوگئى - بين ايك لفظ لمجى د بول سكا اس كا سرود بارہ تكيد پر جاكوا - آس بنے آئے تعييں بندكر لين - اور لهر نه لولى تمراس كى آئھوں سے تعلق بوت آنسو قر سے و معدم نظوں نے مجدسے دہ سب كچى كد ديا جوده شايد زبان سے كهى شكر سكى ده دوست جو بھے دنيا ہي سب سے زياده ديا لا تعا اس دقت اس سك لئے ميرسے دل ميں نفرت كاليك سند بي عبر بيدا تهراء بي دان ديا وه دي كار الحا - اس دقت اس سك لئے ميرسے دل ميں نفرت كاليك سند بي عبر الحا الله على المان ميل المان المان ميرى طبعيت اس فرن ميں بدت وير نفل مي المان المان كر المان على ميں بدت وير نفل آيا - شام كونا آمريد بوكروالي والمان ميں بدت وير نفل مي ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كہيں نظر تر آيا - شام كونا آمريد بوكروالي والمان ميں ميں بدت وير ميان ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كہيں نظر تر آيا - شام كونا آمريد بوكروالي والمان ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كہيں نظر تر آيا - شام كونا آمريد بوكروالي والمان مير عبكا شي ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كہيں نظر تر آيا - شام كونا آمريد بوكروالي والمان سرح عبكا شي ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كہيں نظر تر آيا - شام كونا آمريد مير ميل ميں ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كہيں نظرت آيا - شام كونا آمريد مير ميل المير مير الله كار ميں ميرى طبعيت كو پرشيا كر رہ جھے كھيں نظر مير الله كار الله كار

" کل کہاں تھے ۔ رمعنمان میں نے تیزی سے بڑھوکر اُسے پر جھا۔ " سارہ بہن " وہ رد نے لگا۔

یمیا تواساره کوی میں نے بیزاری سے اس کا شاند جمنبعد لرتے ہوت و جہا ۔

" مرحى " موبرائ شكل مصدنارد كت بوش إولا .

رمعنان بجاره برای بے قراری سے رور الخفاد اس کے آنسو تھمتے ہی نہتے داس کوائی بہن سے بہدت مجب من من داراس نے جب ببری آ تھوں بہم کمی آنسو و سے تعطرے و تیجے ۔ قدم بے افعانیار بہو کر دونے لگا۔ بین اُسے تستی دینے کی کوشیش کرتارہا۔

مین شمیر سے والمیں دَٹ، یا سیم الم و و مسکل نا ہوا مجھ سے ملے کے لئے آگے بوط میرے می میں آئی کہ اکس نامی میں ال کی کہ ایک اس زور سے اس کے مندر ماروں کر سکرک کارے والی گندی نالی میں ماکر سے گرمیں اپنے مہرے پرمعنومی سکرا میل پراکر نے موث اس سے کہا ۔

"سلم إتهارى ساره مرتقى بيارى " ادراس كے جبرے برنظري كاروب -

" ادہ ' ۱۰۰۰ ،" سلیم نے اس طرح کہا ہے یا ساسف موک کہا کا کسی کار کے پہتے تلے کمچل کو مرکدیا ہو یم پر کفتولی دیر لبد موضوع نبدیل کو تے ہولتے بولا

سر البورث بدکی تا ن مین آتی ہے۔ جلور تکھیں " •

انوميبر

انرصا

ده اندها تقال من بیدانش اندها بید اندها بید اندها بین اس ودر نے بین نهیں ملا تھا۔ اس کی بان خولجدوت انحمول والی فوق فراج عورت کھتی ۔ اوراس کا والدا کیا۔ لیسے فائدا ن کا فرد تھا جی بی سیلے کو تی اندها نہیں گزرا تھا۔
سورج کی دشنی اس کے لئے سوائے حوارت کے مجمعی ندر کھتی کھتی ۔ کھول سوائے خوسنبو کے مجھنیں تھے امجالا اورا نده برار رات اورون ۔ رئی اور نکل فاصلا اور قامت بیسب چیزی اس کے فہم سے بالا ترکھنیں ۔
امجالا اورا نده برار رات اورون ۔ رئی اور نکل فاصلا اور قامت بیسب چیزی اس کے فہم سے بالا ترکھنیں ۔
امجالا اورا ندو ہورات ہے تو اندها ایک اسر آودی تھا کیکن اس کی سب سے بڑی دولت اس کی مال اور مین بین مرحکا تھا۔
میں جی سے ساتھ دو زندگی تو ار رائی تھا۔ اس کا باپ اس کے بچین ہی میں مرحکا تھا۔
پولیس سال کور گئے اور براندھا ایک فامن اور خولعبورت توجوان بن گیا ۔ وہوسیتی کا ولدا دو تھا اور کھی میں جی تظریر میں آ وار دیں گا یا کرتا تھا۔ پیا تو اورو اللہ کھی بجالیتا تھا یشر کے شورو فل سے دوروہ سرندر کے میسی جی تظریر میں آ وار دیں گا یا کرتا تھا۔ پیا تو اورو کھی بجالیتا تھا یشر کے شورو فل سے دوروہ سرندر کے میں میں جی توروہ فل سے دوروہ سرندر کے میں میں میں تھی تاری بی آئی اس کا بیا تھا۔

کنارے اکیا۔ حرقی میں رہنہا تھا ، مداب ڈنیا سے مجربات کو دیکھنے کا خیال دل سے نکال حیکا تھا ، ہنٹ بڑے بڑے ڈاکٹرآئے ۔ گمر اس لاعلاج ہیاری کو دیکھ کرمالیس والبن چلے گئے ۔

اندها واكثروك في باتين سنتا اورسيتاري -

اندمے کی مسسر کے جیسویں سال ان کواکی الیے واکٹر کا پنہ میلا جوہدت سے اندھوں کوآنکھیں دمے حکالتا۔

واكثرك تارد كمركبوا بأكبا.

ر کھراڈ من تہاری نظرتم کو ل مائے گی اس کا محکولیتین ہے . . . گرمکن ہے تھوڑی دیر کے لئے ہو کمیاتم مرداشت کر سکتے ہو ؟

"مبت مشکل بوکا داکر ما حب برب به مشکل گریس برداشت کرلون کا "

"کیانم سمجنے بو باکیاتم جانتے بو باکر تنهاری نظر کمکو کفور ی دیرل جانے سے کیا سطلب ہے ۔ تم

نہیں جانتے کیا کھورہے ہو۔ آگرا جا کاتم و کھنے گا۔ جاؤ۔ شاید حزید شوں یا گھنٹوں سے لئے اور کھیں۔ ،

یہ بیلے صفور ہے وہ سر بیرا ہیں ہو ہوں ہے اور سے کا ایک ساریا کے ایم سے کا ایک ماریا کے میں علاج شروع ہوگیا جوہت لکلیف دو مقاء چوہ فتوں کے لئے اندھے کا ایک ماریا کے اس کو فاص متم کی خرراک بیلے سے بل لٹا یا کیا ۔ اس کی آئنھوں پر بلیسٹراور ما تھے بہتر پلیا اس کمی گئیں۔ اس کو فاص متم کی خرراک بیلے سے بل لٹا یا کیا ۔ اس کو فاص متم کی خرراک

دى ما تى ادر من من سى إزر كما ما ما .

لائمي لا اكثراكيب و دسري ملين كاعلاج كرف بغيراطلاع وت مبلاكيا ادرا كي خطر ميور كيا - مب بن دليان ادر مليننرود كرف كاون للما نواتعا .

آخره وسخت گعرای آمینی ده میسترددرکرنے سے بچکیا تا تھا۔ ده سوچتا تفاکه دنیا کے عجوبات کو تکفیا ده کیسے برد اشت کرلگا دادراکر می کھو لئے رہمی ده اندهای رائد نورورد

تنین میں مرد است نہیں کرسکتاماں ۔ تجھے وار لگتا ہے۔ کیابی امجابونا آگریہ بخر مجد پرنہ کیا جانا بغیر آکھوں کے میں موش کھا ۔ باکل وش ۔ آگران تکالیف کے بادجود میں دنیا میرسے لئے اندھیرہی رہی و میں میں خوش نہیں رہوں کا ماں رہیں یہ کیسے برداشت کرد لگا :

" دنیاکی در معبن کرنے دالی سبتیوں کو سبیس سال کے لبد اچانک دیجہ کرمیں پاکل ہوجا ڈن گا - میں سر مدداشت نہیں کر سکوں گا مال ننم دونوں باسر معشرو ---- ادریا در کھو حبب کا سبی نہ بلاگ اندر نہ آنا" ۔

آ خواس نے لرزنے ہوئے آنکھوں سے بلیا ل اور لیسترد درکرنا شروع کردیا اس میکنش میں اس کا سکوی کی میں اس کا سکوی جینے سے کلایا اوردہ ہیوں کی طرح ببلا الحطا -

اس نے کمپسترودر کر دیا ۰۰۰۰۰

ا سے روشنی معلوم ہو تی دہ دیجہ سکتا تھا۔ . . . اسے کچھ و مصندسی نظر آتی اور اُسس کے ابد چیزیں اپنی اصلی عالت بر آنی شروع ہوگئیں . و صندلی کئیروں نے چیزوں کی شکل اختیار کولی -دہ کھڑا ہوگہا عمراط کھڑا یا اور کر پڑا۔ دہ خو فروہ تھا۔ اس کی ٹمانگیس کا نپ رہی تعییں ۔ دہ چاہتا کھا کہ دمدازہ کو نسا ہے۔

المبي دن اورردشني سليا أي لفتي -

کرے کے جربات کود سیف کے بیددہ کھڑی کے پاس کھڑا بدگیا بمندرکود کھا ایک بادبانی جہاز کو دکھا ادر سجما شاید ہی بیندہ ہے ۔اکیب طرعے و نے اخبار کوجوکہ ہوا اس کی کھڑکی کے پاس الحفالاتی کھی ۔ شاست غورسے دسیما کمر نہ سمجھ سکا ۔ ایک نیچے کود بچھا گرنہ سمجھ سکا ۔

اكب كفند كرحيا لقا . . ي . . ورداره كمشكه الياكبا-

منورئ سميم الد

أعلى وكمناشروج بوكش

دوليا المرات المرات وريك لدر العرس ندركو وكلفنا شروع كرويا وو المفنط كزر عل تقد "يكيا؟". أعدايف إخذا علائم و الكفول كوملا يونكرو وكفري لفين ووملدي سع المدينها ودبابرفورس وكينا شردع كرديا .

سبابيمكن بوسكتا مص كدوه عيراندها بورابواس فعاتى وفى أنكميس بتركس ادركيركمولدين سمندر ادرة سمان برسياي بله ريي حيزون كالمابري شكل بدل ري هتى -

عفودى وريني دوسب مجه ماف وسجه را نفاع حمراب چيزى بدل دى فنين يسندرك كنارك ك كايىاب ايك سباوكليرين كرره كني مقى - ادروولهريل - دوان كا أنار چراها ذريجه سكتا بنما - مكراب ٠٠٠٠ دو کر پیااس کی نگامیں کمرے کی ہرا کی چیز رپر پار ہی گفتیں ۔ دیوار گیرتہ قالین جمیت کرے بال پر چ مير. اوردهمميس كررا عقاكربيسب چيزي سيايي مين بنديل موري بن -

واكر كا الفاظة تهاري فنظرتم كومل ماشيكى واس كالمحد كيين بيت عرمكن بي كفورلي وبير

کے لئے ہو۔''

ده اس مقور ی می دیر کی خوش میں بیدالفا فالمجول جیکا کھا گیراب بیخو فناک سیاه با دل کی طرح اس کی روح برجهار م ففي وه عجر إندها بوريا نفا واس كارك ن سنغنل ماريك مورغ عقا و دنياكي أبا مجلك كبرفانه بالكل فانه -

اس تےندرسے چنج ماری دافعا ادرائے إلى وروازے كى طرف بر معات داس نے جانى و باتى -اوروروار محول دمارو وارزاس في الحمين دور علين كمي كفين -

" مان مان تم كهان مو يدين تم كونهين وكيوسكنا عبي تعبيك مو كيا نفا - مجع صاف نظر آف لكا نقاء میں نے بہت کی دیکھا کر اب کھراندھا ہورہ میں یہ معسوس کوتا ہوں کدمبری آنکموں سے آگے انظر بادراب دنیای سرتے سیاب سی شدی بورہی ہے ماں اب بھرساری عمرتم کونہیں و کھ سکول گا خدایا۔ مجے مرف ایک محطری سے نے مینائی دیدے تاکہ میں اپنی بیاری ماں اور مین کورکھوں". . . . ده سركو كربيه كيا ...

مسياى كررى ك ونهيل مير عني تم اب لهراند صنيل بوسكة بين تهيل كيه معادل ك كدشام بودي بعداس وقت زونى كم جومانى سعدادربررات بوئى بهد ر ماخوز) كانى ديرسے ليدده اس كامطلب سمحا +

نوٹا نہوا دِل

سدج دنیا برانی آخری لکامی ڈال رہا تھا۔ ادرآخری بار ابنی منہری رشنی سلح زمین برکمبررا تھا جیمانے والے برندسے ایٹے آخری فنے بلند کررہے مف کاروباری دنیا کا شورد ملغلہ فاریشی کی گرا تیوں میں دب جانے ى تياريال كردا عقاء سنرى ركشنى كايد تكنداسا ل مرد تيف والے كے في وجاتا عقاء اورمول وسينا م سكون دنيا تحا يكبين اس مدح بروروقت مي كي ايك ردح باخ اردمضطرب عتى - دوا بيني سيح تحريم كوك س، ماريانى پر ليل بهياك خيالات كى الخام كمائيون مين غوطرزن تنى - نطرت كى نيزليدن معداست كياكم دة تزخوا بني عم والدوه اور فكرونز و كي شعلول من لبي مل رسي عني - آه إوه أيك بيكس مظلوم يتى --ائے بازورسرر کے ۔اس کی آفکھول سے برحسرت آنسوئیل کیل کرکمیہ کے واس میں مذب ہونے چے جارہے گئے ۔ آوا اُسے اپی ساری عمر سرت اور شادمانی کی ایک مملک کے معلی میں د کھائی نہیں دی ده ای خیال میں غرق محی - ادرآج محی ده ای طرح و کم ادرور دهمبیل رسی محتی - به محمراس کا ابنا کها -ده اس كى ماكليمنى -لىكين نبيس - ده يون مسوس كرتى متى -كركويا كمراسه كال كما في كو دوروان عمرى ستين اس بي ننگ مورس مين - گفري سراكب چيزمه ب چهرن كراس كي بيكي نازل كوردند و الناجامتي ب آه - اورآج اس ي دليس مبي جنيس وه پارے سجايا كرنى منى - ناك بن كروس ليذا جا منى مفير -س كى بلى بالى سياه آمكىس اس معدلى مذبات كى خمازى كردى مني - - ولى برين في اواضعراب بے تراجم ی خنیف سے خنیف حرکت سے نمایاں مود لا تھا۔۔ غم داندوہ اُسے زط وار اُ تھا۔ دل کی مراثیوں سے دی آئی تکل کراس سے سرل مرک رک ماتی منس ۔ آہ اِ اُسے اب موس بورا مقا کے دہ ایک شیع ہے کمکن کسی عمل کی دفتی کھیکی بڑ کی ہو۔ ۔ مب کا اور کا فرر ہو حیکا ہو ۔ اس کی دفت اس کی جاذب نظرتا بانيوں بربنراروں بودائے شبید مو لے کی تنائیں ول میں لئے ہوئے اس کے گرد میں ہو سکتے تھے . سكن آو - اب دواكيستى بى قرب عيلى دشى سے لطف الدور بو فدوالا كرفى نيس - ايك يروان مى ال كي محرد مكرنسين لكاما ـ

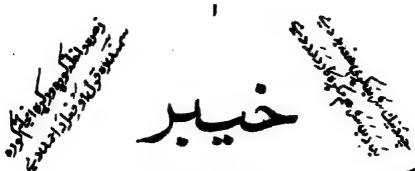
" وه آخرائی سرومهری کول بر تنظیمی او دوسوچی مثاید الهیس محد سے قطی مجست نہیں ہے ۔ ان کے ول بی میری کی فرائی سرومهری کول بر تنظیمی کو دور کھینک دنیا جائے ہیں ۔ وہ مجھے بیکر بیص بیستے میں ، لیکن شاید ہے جرمیں ۔ اس سے کداس دل میں کمی نازک مذبات کی تحریب ہوسکتی ہے میکن اس بات کا انہیں کوئی احساس نہیں ۔ دہ انہیں کہل دنیا جائے ہیں۔ جانتے نہیں کے مذبا

تسین ہمارے کام سے کیا سطلب ہم جانیں اور ہمارے کام ۔ تہیں ہماری مرفی میں دخل اندازی کونے کار ق بن جاری مرفی میں دخل اندازی کوئے کار ق بن حاصل نہیں ۔ آوان کی جلی کئی باقس نے ول جل افا داور ترجی ترجی تکا ہوں نے ول قراد الا ساکت دفاوتن رہ گئی کیا جاب دی ہا ہا کہ کائی ہی جو ماصل نہیں ۔ خلا مفاوندوں کے جاب میں جب ظلوم ہویاں بات جبی کونا جا بتی ہیں۔ قرآ بنی نیجے اکی کرون کو دبا نے اور گا تھو نے کیلئے تن جا یا کرتے ہیں ۔ آ فرکن ک جو د لفت کا یا متنا ہی ملسلہ مبلنا جا استحاد ہیں ہے آزاد میں مرج نرکی ایک مدرج تی ہے میکن کہا یہ الم اس محدد ہے ہے ۔ اب براول ال طالم بدهنوں سے آزاد ہوئا جا ہے دی کی میں اب میری کئی تشن نہیں رہی ۔ میرے میم کا رواں رواں اس طم کے ملان فیا ون کو نے کے لئے تر ب رفی ہے ۔ آو ۔ اب میرے صبر کا پیانہ جھا کہ جی کے د

میں ان نے کی فا طرکیا کیا نہیں کیا ؟ متوات دوسال فوب فوب فارمت کی ۔ اپنے جان دین اکی فارمت کیلئے د تعن کوئے معن اس نے کہ شاپر میری طوف کوئی لگا ہ فلما اندازی پڑ جائے ۔ ساکھ نبا اسٹکار کیا ، پنے موری جیم کو فوب آراستہ کیا ۔ سب آہ جبید در السکال ۔ اب میرے ساسے وبے بریکار جو جکے بیں ۔ ان کلم دیجور کے پر دوں کے بہی فردر کوئی راز کا کو ابنی کا فرد کی فرق کو فو فا طور کھتے ہوئے اپنی ساری فوشیاں قربان کوف بسکین فا دند با اور کھتے ہوئے اپنی ساری فوشیاں قربان کوف بسکین فا دند با اور کھتے ہوئے اپنی ساری فوشیاں قربان کوف بسکین فا دند با در اور کہتے ہوئے ہوں ۔ ادر کسی آئی کھوں کو حید صیا و بنوا حظام کی خوشی کرد کے انہوں ہے ۔ نہیں سری کسی فردرت ہوئی ہے کہ کسی شوئے حقی کی موجود گی میں مجد بری ان مطلوب کے کہ کسی ہے ۔ نہیں کا کہ نیا آغاز ہے دی کے دول کا اک نیا آغاز ہون کے ایک کسی میں موجود کی میں کو در کا کا کہ نیا آغاز ہونے کے دول کا کا کہ نیا آغاز ہونے کے دول کا کا کہ نیا آغاز ہونے کے دول کا کا کہ نیا تاخل ہون کے اس کے کسی تعقبل کی خونناک تاریکیاں بھی کا کسی دولی جی آری کھیں ۔ دد گی سائے آنونیزی سے بنے کے سینت کی سینت کے سینت کی سینت کی سینت کی سینت کی سینت کی سینت کے سینت کے سینت کی سینت

وه فيرارادي طوريرا للى مادراسى والكوائى بوئى مائليس اسعاس كوم كى كافون كيكين جويت ميدان كافون كالمكتبى مدخل المحلق كالمن المعلى كالمون المحلق المحلق كالمون المحلق كالمون المحلق المحلق كالمون المحلق المحلق

وات كاركي حياتى بوقى عنى رسارت آسمان به تعين المهار بعظ دونيا ساكت دفاوش لمتى سوندون التي كاركي حياتى بوق التي التعين بهما ورخت كا شاخ بر ميما في كمال م كا صدائت برود و لمبندكر رفا فعاد ادروه سكون ؟ فال دو المعكل في بوقى سوايت سين بي ايك فوا موادل لئة آت باسع بلي ما دي التي التي كمال ؟ سشايد و نياكى حيان سع كمري كما نے كے لئے ،



منكوان- نفيس الدين ايم- الى ايل بى - مدير مدير تصوالته منان من الروف خان نائب مده يو نصوالته منان نعم

افتتاحيه

كدرُ نا خائ دخوشمالئ وي - دَعْداي دوسّان بهكن نزيل تله وو ندد ميبولوستو نكوته بمساومه ننوی وی چهستکال کا به د دری دوستانوند د حيشه د فاره جه اشو-اول دكا به حردلعزيز يربيدين ش سرميم رعاجى محمد ناموا لملك كے -سى ايس وكى مهترحيرال او دويم خان بهادى مغل بازخان ۱ و - بی - ای ممبرسپای سروس كبيش - بهدد كا بطود انتظامي مجلس بوو فاداس دکن ده - او دریم خات بها دراد باب محدایوب خان دَلنةٍ يُ - اناطِلُه وانااليدواجعونه آنکرمزی عصی واله به ددویٔ پیرژوند ښه پیر تعمیلس، دیکی دے دُیارہ زوبه ویوفت بيان اكتفا وكرم مهنوصاحب دكاب انورى لانف پرین بیان شا و زود یا لیعلم ود - انگویزی

نهایم ندملاود فارسی عربی مطالعه نی وسیع وی مرحوم کفارسی نازك خیال شا مراو اعلی مصنف ود به مسئل کمنس ئی خیل اول کتاب محیفة التکوین اوبیا وربیسی مشرق الانواد بهای کیل دواده کفادسی ادب فایل قدار تصنیفات دی -

غان به اور منل بازغان شعلق به نه ماوف دوموه اوليام چه دوی د صاحب په خود و دوستانوکښ وه - اولکه د حغوی في غان له ژون (لالف) خپله جوړکړی وو سوکښ د معولی سپاحی په حیثیت فرځ کښ د اخل شو - جنکی خه مات په وجهه د بولیت ایکنځ لوی موبتی نه مهم اورسید و - او د پېلای سه وس کیش ممبرهم پلته نتوه و و

اغرکس مونود دعاکوو جدخده ای و دو او و تدبنت الفودوس کس بند اعلی مقام ودکری او دودی پس مانت کانوند و میرودکری .

دریم اوباب مادی محوند و کا به و یو و ده مهروو
پنجاب پولیس کښ د گیتانی په علان سرفواز

ورک و در تنای روکیده و مهیس و خیل کلی کنی یه

استوکند شروع کړه - دوئی بدد کا لے بد خیرو

کښ ډیره د لیسپی آخستند - موبو د دوی په پ

ومت موك د افسوس المهاركو و او د دوی وشته

دا دا نو او خاص د دوئی فرزن ادج بن ادباب

ورحده خان سره چهموند د كا به کما لبعلم د ی

زمه ددی المهاركوو -

وس به زه د نیبرد موجوده بدی شعل یونو فیری اوکیم - خونو و اپرجه دیرلب وخت کنی دفاده - خا خیال ده چددا خل بدمونی تر شه موادیادس دانشی - بیکن دکا بچینتنو مجلو خاداخیال دخیل فام به زور غلط امت کرو -شکره فام دی چه دکا بچ پښتاندهم د وپ ند دا بیدا دشول اددائی محسوسه کړه پرهغوی پښتاندوی -

وجوده مضمونونوکس دیشتو ترقی شعوو ناعری متلومد- او ایزید انساری خه دی او تاریخی مقمونونددی - پدنلونوکس

دُمفتون - نُعمراوحبيب الرحان سواتي كلام حسيه عول قابل تعريف دي - پيرا فسا نوكښ دُ فيه اقبال بنكش إفسانه ديرو خوره ده -ييكونكى بنكني دي - ييكن ژبر ئي پښاورئ ده د اشايد، د عند د بنا ولا اندنهد كالد استوكى انزکیدی شی- بله انساندد سلطان محمود ده - زهمهٔ چه حنددکا لج دَ حلکانوسیکه ویلی ده - بیکن دِ نرد هغه مطلب سیکاوی نددی بلکراصلاح ده - د تطم ونتر نور عم چ يري نسنى مونبز تبردا دسييه يى دى ـ زيه موغوښتىل چربعفی مفمونونی پہاپ کولود سیکونکی ہے حوصله افزائى اوكرو- بيكن كصفحو كمي صونو بيسى جبودة كرو - چرصند پريي و - دن، حفىوات تديكاودى جيرصغوى دموفع نشايكا

اولیکی -خُوبْز به واکونشش دی چدد دسالی معیار ادچت کړو - که اوچتولی ندشو - نوکم اژکم چدوي ندغور ژو - خونني که یولاس ندندنیژی دا کارمونېز بے د تاسوندننوکوك - و لا چدخگونېز مثال خو د معاودی - معاون د چدخونك

مصالحهودکړی شی۔هنه شان مارن به

واخلى اودَسالنا ى دَياده بسر ښداد بي مادي

ادمدا قبيرمفامين يخيل اول فرصت كبس

ستامنال دسيين پيروى پر كردو وراش چەنتوك لاس دوندىن دىكىي ئىرى ئىرىدىندىدانىك پرمرئيكنى دِ بسكاره شىعه چدكت كه اوبهكري دحسين شفاف مرمرويوب كيردام بنكا دعي وليب تن چدسين لهاس كړي په ننده اكړي كوه بي يُ سيرد من دُقواد لست بدادد يُوكبن يوكك پردرماب كښى بدنىكارە تنى تىدد سىنى جورد ملى دُصواعْوَلِه جِداشَى نَديد ع بأند ع وراشيك دادكيف يوه نغمه ده چدد روح بيركهدالوكس دَدباط لوسِیه اکړی چه دُمَاوٰه مَدّخنده سیکے داجەرقص كړى بداوبوكښ دوپ داكل وكنوا نه خطاشوم داخوته ي بداوبوكس بهفن كي دُ شبنم يوء قطود يُ جِديدُكل بالدى يوندوى دُكومر جي لطيف تتروكوك لله ل يك عمد يوس خليل دامل كال

شعروشاعري

(دُمضهون شروع شکی شویه و می قابل ایکونکی مفعون سرندند دی دسولی و دی دی تدم اوکوروچه دا و سکول کدیو طابعام د نبدمین اتو بنتیدده نومونز دالر شمه دیروا وکنول او در قدار بدندر و در تکرورو - امید داروچه داماه

جوركري رفودا ذمدواريهم تزديره عدالا بِهُ اسودة - بيكن مُماهِنى رونية داسىم شد. بدهموى وائى ويهويتويوه شداوكاريك پوه شد. ندېد وائي جوړې د پيېرو ايمايية د ذاتی ملکیت دي- دوی دا ښدی خبرچ دَ قُومُ نُوْفَى علاوه وَ نُورِوجُ بِروبِبِرُوْبِهِ حَمَ موقوفه ده - مثلاً كدد أنكومزانومشال واخستني شهى نومعلومهم شيى جيدووي دُتُرَتَىٰ دُمہوار تُوجِیرہ حدہ بیکونکی یا پہ نورونفطونوکښ د صنوی ا د ب دي - زه اميدكوم جدما بنتانه دونوه بدؤذوه سترکی اوغوړوی ۔ اونمنکه چددوی دوس نزبوردهٔ ان ندزیات ندشی کتلی مم دغد شان دِحُان دَ زُبِرلِعاظهم دَ نُوروزُ بوويزيُكُو سوه برابرکړی. ولی چه خودکونه کمشی نو عُودٍ ، ئي د ميريكولو وى + اعبدالروف مدير ا نوٹ ـ مونو افسوس کو وجہ کا نے دکی بدوجه كسلطات جود المساني اوهناوندمونو جهاي كميى شو

ررآشنان،،

دانازى غائسترىكىن دېرمتال كىلولىنته كىلىنتىرمان روكىنى تىرۇنازە نىل دىكىكىك خیال دُیبُ النساء پرخپل دیوان بخفیکن ب_{دیو} کائ کنی وائی -دین بنهان شدم اندبود *در برگرگل*

دُ حرید بند شاعر به ۱۵ کښ د عشق سوزمونه له شی - ولے چه تو څو د له جنه بات ئي په څه درد نه وی لرزید لی به څه درد نه وی لرزید لی برخه خورد خلفونه د شاعر) د نورد خلفونه د شاباشی حقد او نشی کرزید لے فور خلفونه د دُنیاد غونونه شاک کښ او باسی ولی شاعرد خپلے شاعری به پایا وه سینه کښی مان خوبه کړی - او د د د نیاد غونونک دونونه مان د څه موبه کړی - او د د د نیاد کړی .

شعروشاوی مغدلطبین اوکار آمد فن دے۔ چربیحیٹے زمانداوبد میٹے وخت کنی دائد ہے کا وہ کیریسی ۔

(سلفان بهاددک نهم جماعت اسلامیه کالجبیت سکول) بد د فلکنی د باره هم بیمیکزین مضمون ورکوله ماری اوساقی)

ويبتوشعروشاعرى مونهالاتوا وسدبوري عيا المنابك ويست ندى معلم كم ي المناب و المناب المناب المرابلة اليكونكوران دورجد دبيئة وزب رومين شاعرتيخ التي وه-داشامرؤشامان موريه زمانكني كنى تىرشو ى دى - استوكند برئى دُكسى يد غرهكن بهراوس ذكوه سليمان يدنوم بإدبيرى كوله- يه دفحساب محونيز وزب وشعروشاء ف تشروع دَنشكه ا ومستنصه پدمینتم شویه ۲۰ أشعرونشاعوى ابته احركه جيشوبيه ورادوس اميت ملرى وله داچدكشعرونوجورولو الى آدم تى تىمىنى ودىت دە يادى! اوشعدىد تە زائي مغدقد ري وبعث قابل سوالوندوي لملنو وكبن شعروندجورول يوه مشغولا ده فيديوه لعظمير شاعرخيال فلطكرى - اوودس إوس، وا تلونكى سسل تديادكادى باتى شى -كدبوشاعر وخيل شعرمتعلى داعه وائى جيد ادے کرینونور عیج می مایشته

سید ودك شی دنك نی حبرتی نوایی بادی معود بخی دم د پیتوحن با توصفه نصیصه اونیکل چانی ده چه صریولوستونک او اوربیه ونک د اشامرد د به بدرا زونو پوهید ب شعی رحم بددنه

پسرلے

دُنيروکه، دواند دمغرب پرلودی ذعلي سودد غربه جولان دانے بلوشی ئی نشی اولی سربكاد بهرشوله ودايا حركلى تتملق باسيد برغدهم ببرياسيد وشوه عود عفله ورذعلي يه زانگوكښ ديول بوراغوب د ځوانگ ويني توله شبه ئ پرسپوږمئ كښ لىمنى نىونى كربيولى بيعيرتهكوره جدبه غمجوركه له غاورو شدين صادرى دے خوركرے بركلوندى شندى كلى وروسنزك برائيزى تماشه دكلستان كه غنج وعمدى نىل غود ونى للبلانوتدنيو سے نسيم دك دخوشبويكي ندغد ب خودو طوني واف ا ودهكيف ئى دابسيد إدكرونوب دغل بننائ دغلى لاله عان لا دوكروهامكن جدنياني يحط نشو يدنوكس عسرجودليكى داته نبكادى ذيات أيثكل رنیکنئ کړی غزونے نوے نوےم پرخیال کبنی دُسِمْن ښکلی نوبونه نشه واتے دی راغلی بد دولا يحكن د فطرت ديسر بي او عداسته دى بنبيان سائكلوند تدرسواره شكارى تدبلى دغزان دسيره باده جوركلان واده خبرتسو مريوكل بدانشكان برسروستركودى وبالى دُپ رلي دو يوندو ميم تعبيروندي زمکين د ي

دفزان کموك د بار گانيا غشى دا و بستاى دازموك بريشان شوم كوم بوكل م به ذره او الم او ندما ته جاخت كى د ايد مرا تا د ند ايد مرا تا د ايد مرا ت

كبيناونزقي

ينتنوز مديوه داسى زبه ده چدك فورو ژېوسى، تدد يرتعاق نشته ، دخشعالى خفام دف چدپښتانه اوس لېو ويښ شوی دى - د اباهم وبيا شوجر بنتوزب كافئ توقى كوىياه - لكدنن ورمح چە ق دهای رساله ازن پرون ۱۰ او کانندها م نە لملوم افغان شائع كىكى ادخلى ئى دىد پرشوق سن کوری اومطلب نزاهلی ىبكنىسام دىسنتوزى ازقى بدنست دنورو ژبو کمه کړييه و د د بيره مکن ده جديښتو ژب کانی ترقی کړی وی - د پښتنومهالت بددے بارہ کینں یولوے رکاوت دے۔ کہ چرے پنبتنا نہ تعلیم ہافتہ وے نو دیر سرید كېنىمترچان بېيدا شوى ورد- اوپښتودنه

ا بهم د نوروز بوبرشان د برووسیم شوی

ا فسوس دے دکین تنوی پروا زبان الور قوموند پر حواکن کوری مکر دین تاومقور انزاوس دھنے نفش می نشوں دائنگی ۔ نور قوموند پر مواکن جنگوند کوی دینی تنو بھا دران صفہ بہفوب کس می نہ وسنی دین تو زب د ترقی دیا وہ ما یعنی ال دلائن ال خلور شیزوند چیونی وری دی خاور شیزوند چیونی وری دی الیک اوباد نورو ڈیولیکلی شوی کتا ہونہ پہ الیک اوباد نورو ڈیولیکلی شوی کتا ہونہ پہ

پښتوکښ ترجه کولدايودا سه طريقد د چېکد کو ده چې اغلا^م
پيروی اوکړی شی ئون روری ده چې پښتو
اژ بې کو څخه نا څخ شی د د د د ريد سره بې که
پښتوا د ب کافی ترقی اوکړی و لے چې قابل
غلق بې پېي دا شی او هغوی به کوشش
کوی چې پښتوا د ب له نزنی ورکړی
کوم چې کو فيا لاتو نه ډل کتابونه وی هغه
پېريښتو رونړونه خاکښ کيغود له شی او
مغوی به نزنه فائن و واخلی مغوی به نزنه فائن و واخلی د حارين عمل ژوندی صفال حيد س

أآباددكن دك - تقريبًا حرتعليم يافت،

شمعلومده - چهدید را باددکن کنی تعلیم دمد رست نه ترکا لج بورے خول به اُردو ژبه خومره مقبوله و معلومه ده رجم اُردو ژبه خومره مقبوله و مام ژبردلا - د دے هض وجه دا دلا چه دفتزی ژبه دلا - اوبل نظام ما حب ورله کافی ترقی و دکرے دی -

دُدکن پیکا لجونواوم درسوکنی البهوا-سائنس- اقتصادیات علم نباتات- و حیوانات پراُز دوژبهکین خولے کیلی-او حلکان پیرکنی هیچ تسم ندکلیف ندهسوس کوی-

دُالفريدا عظم دُمادَشاهت دُ زماني نه درني درني درني المنويدا التى ژبه لا تنين اوفرانسيى ده - دوى نه به هرفسم شكل پېښوه - هُكه چه د دوى نه به هرفسم د المولي و خلقونه علاق المي انه به لا تاينى يا فرانسيى نه و رتله مي الموانه به الفريد په تغت ليناست نو مغه د لرك لرك لرك الموريد په تغت ليناست نو علمات دا وغيشل او غيل تعزيوات خم چه نور ډيوكتا بونه ي په خپله ژبه يعنی الكوري كني ترميم کړل ـ پس له هغ نه المک ريزانو خپله ژبه به شوق سه ويله او المک ريزانو خپله ژبه به شوق سه ويله او المک ريزانو خپله ژبه به شوق سه ويله او

جيدخن ايابينيتووم تزوع عدد واودسوله جد کنورو زبوبه شان به لا مبریری کس دد ع عموسالے پرتے دی -رس شعروشاعری -شاعرى م دُيوز به دُ اُوچت والى تخرد كوم پورے جديوز بركب شاعران نروع ع پورے کو جنے ڈے د خلکنیں کیدہ و جنے امکان نہنتی کیں ۔ دشاعوانو پیروجہ ڈ ڈے نزقی غويدكا عيوبه وجهملكوندهم آذادى ببرى غنى الملاق شبركيين ع ننهى ۔ سن حب اوچت نتى ـ متى چر ټول د دُنيا نظام جوړىيى يىنى زه ډيوافسوس کوم چې څکونو معومېکښم ډېړ لمبنه بإياشاءوات موجوددى بيكن حنوم دَخْيِل حْدَادادتخْفُ (بِینی نُتَامری نُم) غدفايه و اخلى د دوى لديكاردى جدخيل خه ادا دنیات زشاعری)سره خیل توم اوچت کړی - او د خيلے ژب د ترقی د پاس لاس پینے اُدومی - او خیلے ڈے نہ یوہ ڈ بہ جوروکری-

(ادبی جیلسونہ او حبر کی) کینتو عند مت سونز بپردی طرخ هم کولے شو۔ حفہ داسی چہ سرحنہ تعلیم یافتہ پښتون چہ پښتوس، د کچسپی لری اویا ی

دسطنت مصركارته به في عان خبراؤ-يددے وجہ سره أنكريزى ا دب كنرهم كافى توتى اوشوه ا و خلفوتدح حرقم فايده اورسيده فوعكد يحرحم واع كرجرى بربشتوز بركب داسى كتابونه ا دبيكلى شى ما دنورو ژبوكښ د ديكلو شوكتا بونو بدبينة وكنس نؤميراوننع - نومنروري ده بعيد دَينِه تنوزْ بِي لمن سِمْ ارتهُسُى اولِيْنَتنوتْ سِ معلومهم تنبى جدنو زفوموندكوم خاى تداورتيه اودوى ككوم حًا عنوب وينى-رس رسالے اواخیادات۔ تسنبف شدوكتا يوند مستقبل كنبى هرونت بكاربيدى تنى - ببكن رساك او اخبا رات مېرف د بروخت د پار وی د اخبادات اورسالوهم دَرْب به ترتی کس دیرلاس دی دُ احْبارالواورسالويدوجدتوموه جديوز بر عنکنس کید عشی دومرہ ببدل تحدان عند شی کیں ہے۔کوم زم کن چہ دیرا ضارات اورسا کے اونی نوبوه شدیدداز سر دیرانتار ولارداهم وشكرمقام دي جدحكومت هم وى طرف تدخیال شوی دی- او حفوی بنتو كبن دسك واخبادات شايع كوى مر عُمج كله لا مبريرى تدلارتهم اود بنيتورسالي اوومنم نوزوه ماغ باغ شى اوشكراوماسم

گزنزتی خواهش لوی خپل کلی باخیل کبن دُیوا دبی جرگ ا جرا اوکهی- مقاصد ادی داوی-

دا) چرکیښتوادب پنې خزاني دابرسېره کړي ـ

رى غىرتعايم افتى غلقوند كېنىنولوستىل ، دى كى دىنائ .

رس) دیښتومرومېرې د لوبي هاربينني اومتلونه م م کړی -

دشتوصی کشراید با ترنفرالله خان نصر دکر مدلند با با بازی و به معند پرخپل کلی زیزنه کال کن او نوروبعضو کلوکش دی نولی بورکه یک به دیریکا میابی سره چلیبری،

نوروپښتفوننرهم پکاردی - جهمنوی د نوروپښتفوننرهم پکاردی - جهمنوی د نورماس، دخه شان کارنس و ځکړی - اوځان په اصل معنوکښ پښتون او خپله ژبېښتو ناښته کړي

سمندرخان صاحب دب شو بدموجوده ادبیانو کین کوهیرولوسید نددد - کینتو به ننگ دنیا کنی سمندرخان کینتو د باسل نفادم د د - حرطالب العام لد کاردی جد

دَسمنداددایلم غوکه، او دُقران ژرا، مطالعماوكړى چەورنىرمعلومىشى ھىم بسنتوكس مداس صنف شتهليكن مونو يزمبرنه يو-كوم (Nalupa) ميه سمندرخان صاحب بیان کیے دے دروزورته دهنهماے نشی افضے دو اكنوبهدك خبره خيلو الكروسيه ين كوم چەسمىنى دخان دۇر دنورتى شە دىر زیان دے۔ لیکن انسوس دی جسفری تعليمسيه مُونر دماغ هم مغرب زدونفوى دى - نوا نكريزي أنكريزي ده اولهندويننو دُامِيم تُوكد، جِمكوموالفاظوكني سمند زمان بیان کرے دی ۔ ورد زورته ری سیدل مدا برجيجرے نہ وہ سیان کرے ۔کدچوے حدد پہنتو شاعروے –

ره)فلموند-

ادمان

چدسپرے وے اوسپوردمکی وے نبيمه شبه وے نرے بادو سے دُولے پرغارہ نا ست و ہے د ہاس یاد کس ڈرب سے دُ أُو بوسرود شراء سے خبل دُغم سرود دا شکے اُو بہ حلتہ پہ چور لك و*ہے* او زہ دلت چور لیں کے دُسپِوبِ مئی عکس واله کښو خوریں لے کنو لیب کے جارچاپېبرد ونونې*نړ* وے شین کیل و سے سرامکلونہ چہ د باد سے چیر کس یونزیله زار میں ___ اود کشیے دے شومہ دم کس مادغم سنں رے وشیلے چہ دکھوا وشاو ونے غنے لہ ففکا نہ ش نکید لے کلہسوے لوے لو ہے ما شہیلئ کینں ار وو لے

استعاليوس كدع نرضاعض دامطلب دے جدکومُ ژبر جد پدیردہ رسمعہ عدی غ نکیبری منهمشهوره ژبروی - نو د اسع على كرچور ينتوز بركني فامونداوم ئى ـ نومنرورى ده جرابنتود برونزقى اوکدی ۔ بیر دے سلسلہ کنب دفیق نزلوئ برمون میش، باسه یا دلاو- وفیق غزنوی وُلْيَالِي عِنُون، فلم جوړونوکښ کافي تکليف اودت كرے وہ - كانورو فلمونو كر جوړولو رعده کړے وہ سیکن نہ پوھیبرم چہ بیہ غه وجرنشی کولے ، دلته سوال سبا کيږي چه د فلمونو د شيارو لو د بإره رو بي یکاردی - دایو بالکل آسانه خبره ده که چرے تحوك كرفيق غزنوى پرشان اتعال اوكرى اود حريومالد ارسىرى دروازه اوتكوى نوممكن دوجه صرسرك دغيل توفین مطابق نخه ناخه ورکړی - اول مه وريسے بل -

احسان الدین غلودم کال نہوت سکڈ بے کوئڑتی پہ باب کبی کو دبیویو مم غدنہ ندخہ فکر بکا دوؤ۔ مخلص

پرفریادر اویہبیں کے دُ آشنا رامبری کولے تروے داس سیں کے د شر شمو دیر مینی کس غلے عون کے بہتیں کے دو نے پہیئےوے ھاہرہ ما پورے سے خدی ید ہے كله يوخواكله بل خوا رویہ راندہ کرزیدے لے عُان ہتی ترخوایو کے کش شموس قیل کے اشارے د زیروکلو ناکھانہ لکیں لے يردومناجقوبه غرده أنكو نیغ پرماس اتیرسے ورتدخیه خپله ایشبو کے س دلائ ے رالوئیں لے چە دُښاودوياكو ك دوباس، پغلاکیدے و ي پرميني كشت كن يدمزه روانيه ك سرہ بیت پنہو نه کولے له يو بل پتهيد لے

چە آشنائى كوس لەخوب كلردخ دُغمُ لو بو چدد شیدسینه سپودیکی زه برن ربه بته تهیه د نرے پولے دیاسہ ا وشیسیلے را نہ حیبت کین چد آنشناراوچته ورك بيابرمنومنه اغواد يؤا له ډيرقهراس کردانه ماترلاله ديرے مينے خوزىي وسى دفندك يدنظرد ذر كوستتوكو سلامی دَشنوعند لو دے پہ دیر تینبے ومکیز کنب مواكيرله ډيره نا س ه ما غے شان یہ لادکش جد بے فقم نا خبر ہ بياے زر به صله خله پرخو ږويستو ځېرو لاس ندلاس كوت ندكوت سنك يدسنك جددواره ات د آسمان پیفیاد سنوس ی درن مربرف و سکوکشور

کبن ئي سپين خ عليد ك دا ته ناش کیش خند یہ ہے ونبل مُسن بدنت مكن دا مونوه شرمیه کے خُونِزِ زُدِهِ عَنْتَ عَبْ رِيبِ سی کودا شرکو زبیا ہے من في مِشق ميعواروك صن عِشق شرزار مي ك دوا دومست دمشق مشكب کے خندانہ تن چوئیدے تودانئے سریه تناوے یر مؤنیاس اخوربی سے تورے زیغس کولے وزنتر شرمسکن کید سے نيغه بيكه أغستنك له يُوبل رُخصتيد ال

که باندو که خرولو كاله سكتديدا وبوكبس که شه خان تدفا وس كه تورداغ في تطركبس هٔ ټيټاری سوے سائين و بے پلے د یاس تلاش کبن زہ اویاس وے منن وعثق وع مِنْق دَمُس ندقر بأن وے دوايه دوب نازونيازكس چدیوبل موتنسنا و ولے تك دُياسه مسأ وون وے وسعرينا أستنه رنزاوس پرمساؤنے د عنہ پاس پرغره دسروله تخته مونزهم خيل خيل اله تد بهآ فسوس اوبدارمان كبس

عبداش ف مفتون

زبااوشاءعراق

رتادینی افساند) دُعوب دُشکلودی جزیری پدسیلاؤتبلیزی طوف دین شین اوس سبزمکک

دى - دسن عيسوى پهشر وع كښ دىي بنه دُمانين وپهمهداعلاقهزيراب شوه نوينى فبائيل تطب بله لارل اوبرشام ادمراق كين ديروشول يدمرات كين ي دُهيره سلطنت قايم كړو- ړومنى بادشاه يُ مالك آسىى دُور وا ئى چەپوورخ دەخشىمۇى خانى يەلىنى دُتيراند ازئى شق كولوچد يونت بد سينه عبن شه - اوم بدرُ صغدند في ليخ اوتكوك اومرتسه - اوس خذيه ببتنت كيناست دى يوجا برا ومغروره بادشاه وۇ تىنوك بىدە ھېدھان سى دسى ئى محمنول سفت بت برست دو . دُسرو زرو دوه بتان بري مروخت عُانسغه سأنل ـ

د خبره ند پرقبلد د بنی لئم دس دارنسر بن ربید حکومت وو - عدی نومے پر دیر با استد خوی ورلوه خدای ورکړی وو خذا په چه دعدی د حدن حال واورين نودی دا وغښتلو - خوعدی پلار بری نخوده خذا پر پردے دی برخصه شو - پولښکري خان سره کړو او پر بنی لئم ي حمله اوکړه د واده بتان ي هم خان سره پودل و ونين

په علاقد چه وردا خل شو ـ نوغيه في واچول اونوع متري دُرارام حكم وركرو، دواره تبان ي يوه ښكلى فيمه كښكينود ل او بهره يې يو ادلكوله- مفريونموكسد ودنيمن فوم تداريكو حغوى كزنبا نوجا فطا نوسغد لادل يشراب ي پرى ادسكول-چەنشەشول ئوتانى تردادتنتول سعرجه خذيه عمات لهلار نوښان ندوو- وارباري خطاشو-يوسانت پس دنع رد لودی قاصده دای چرستاننان آن خپه شوی مونز سغه داغی دی - اوتا به زو تززره تباه کړی- به ی خد په د خال اواده ترك كمة م اونعرسه بيرملا فات راضى نسر نصور خبل خوى عدى ورسره كرو-عدى دادشاه مصاحب شويدد ماسكن به اوسیه ور دُخن یمه ببغله خوره بهرهمینه شوه - دکرمائی موسم او د نوارلسمی شب سپوږمئى فرات سندرى دائى دوان دی عددی پرکوته بوازی پروت دی عواد^ی چەننوك ورس، دمىنە خىرى اوكړى ـ پە دى كښ د مينووچغادواورى - حرم سابو نؤكره راشى اودى خان سره بوزى ، دوس په ژنکينه کناره بانو يوجننی ي ترنظرتني جداو بزدى زلفى يالكه دُمار پيجوتا ب فورى

او په او دری زوړندی دی . خټو خټوستوکو کښې ککه کش ابوخماردی - دَخُوانی پهنشه دکه ده پله قدم واخلی اوخپل نازک لاس دده په اوکه کیدی -دعه ی زوره به زوره درسی واوژسي اونخته دو زودکفن یه خور زهرایم) » هغه

كوياندنتى-عدى جدد صن اود شياب دى جيس تربونظراوكتل سنوغامونس بإتخ شدروفك رخاموش) وسے ي، (حددمسكئى شى افتيوس اوكوى مكرد ذهره دُحبن قد داسى رُعب پری پریوتے وی چہ مین تری جورونشوہ۔ '3 بادنشاهٔ تاس عمینه ده - صغدا وس کشل بو پەنشەكىنىدى پاسىدورشە دۇماسوال ترى ا و کوه د ارعدی به سترکوستوکوکن دهنی شكريراد اكرو شاندارمستقبل ي دستركو وراند عرائ مخوشعاله خوشعاله كمادشاه معفل قدلاد يوكيد مسينى بربادشاه شااب سُكول ـ چەخنى يىرىنىرىدنىنىدىنىد نودە ودىنرك ذموه د پاره درخواست اوکرو ادنشاه منطور كوورهم صغرونتا درهروا ودعدى تكاح اوتو ہے شو۔ ملدور کے سعوجد خن میرعدى د واده پیماموکش اوو سی نوحبراند شی

نپوس تری اوکړی - دی ورنه جواب کښ اووائی چه بیکاه و خورد اس ه نگام کړيوه خنه یم پوه شه چه دمار پی مار بوړی وی بادشاه در د د تنا اداده اوکړی مکره غه د میدانه خبی اولینی - خپل وطن نه لاړ اوسیا یو جنب کښ مړشی - و د هره یونوی اوشه - خنه یم حضه د یر په جبت او پاله عربن عدی د عرب به بهاد دانوکښ یو شمارلی کیده و - د جنب په بهاد دانوکښ یو وو-اوخپل یوسیل فوځ فی نیاس کړی ود-

کموسل پدعلا قتر کی موب طرب حکومت
و و - پومل برخیره حمله او کوه - خوخه یه
و رله شکست و رکوو - پردی جنای کبی مو
طرب میشد دده فادیند اولاد ند و و - معرف
دده لوشه ی وی . پوذ با او بله زینب - زا
ک پلاربد مرك و مكومت و آك بدلاس و او کیلاربد مرك و مكومت و آك بدلاس و او کیلاربد میلاد با خستوله نیاده شوه د پیوبهاد ره بنځه وه - دی خوښتل چه د بنعو
تند ک خوښه کودی زود او ښائی - مکوزینب
خوښه کوه - او مکونه ی کارا خستل خود
کونیل دوی پره شوره زباخن پرتد ک کار

دٔ چاروس و غردی - ته ما پیرخیای غلام نی کښ قبوله کړیو - دلته راشه له ماس و داد و اوکړه -

عُن مه دنباع به قلمكنى ود-دواده بيغامي قبول كرد مصاحبود يراويرولومكوده بانو د واده پایر بان داسی سواری وو - چه دَچای هم وانه وربيال - يوممتبرس دا تصيري مان س و کرو - اوموصل ندروان شه- چدوزیر عاے تد نزدے شونو شکوری چدد زبا فوحوند دی چدرابهیوری - قصیرادشاه تردوایی الوصلام وركوي مكرهف وندمنل رار ساعت بس مادشاه ي راكير شومكر فصيرتري ويمينه خن يدد زېدېدو باركېن پېښ كړى شور زبد د بربیرشان په تخت ناستدوه - لری دری سإميان بربنهاى تورى بلاس قطارقطار ولادوو - زبينف يه تدحقات سي، اوكتل اودى وى هِداوس به دُباك رب ل رونه بدراسانتيا وانسنى شمەند داتەكښى ستادوىنى يود قطره بهم شمنا يحكير عد خيرخوخني ي اوتولواوباي ډيربيب دردى قتل كړو رد دونه بيس زبر د فوات بهدوا دو طوفه د ده مل جوركره- اودواړه ي دسيند لاني پد پوسرنان يوساك كول - يوكس بددا

اوسیده اول کنن دوے خود زمین - دُس کک مطلب داوو - چرد خطری په وخت زاد دُونمن پیرسترکوکن خاوری واچوی اووس نام پیر بلرخو لمهٔ خان بیم کری -

فقىيرچىدىككوائدخيره تداورسيد عربن على تخت منتين شهر اوقسمي اوهو دي ترغود خناميدبدل واغلمنوآ وامساونكرا يوزېردست نوئم ي تياکيه -مکر قصيرى مقالفت اوكر ومصندة مكوس له يدمكروو وكإله عُوسِنتل مشممُ ١٥ ترمنيهُ تغيره شوه - ١٥ دُحُٰن يبه تعدد دُخلقو حيره شوء - نوقصير حیله پوره بری کړه د خواب جامے واعشنی اوذ بأسغه لاړ- ده د عمو دُ کلم داسی فوخی قمى درته جوړي كړي چه معفي م اومنلي -تصيرحلته اوسيده ورجرد زبع يرى إدوه اعتماد دانے ۔ یو ودئی قصیر نزی تھر ددیے اوغونبتلی - د تبارت سامان ي سم کړواد دشام يربهاندروان شدرجد غرميا كالإرنو مخ ي خيره يله واړولو-د مموعنای ډيری روینی دا واشتی - اوز بهسخم لاړ قصید يو توحُله حمد غدشان لا دور ساعلو-يوودئے تصيرزېرتهوائی۔ زود بادشاخلو درباركن ويراوسيدى يمحريو بادشاءك

معولی نبعٔ منروه چه کم همندشوی وی او داری مطاشوی وی - دکوتے نه ی افعے را وبستو اووی خورو - اوبپرخوشی اله فونوا لئی ی در - اوسپا دلو در نبتیادی چه کوهی مکنه د بل سهی په لادکن ا چری نه به دکوهی سمانه د با ایشی جری نه به دکوهی پیرغای و لایشی خانواده مجمان الدار منکو

بوآرس و

اسائے تہساتی ا وپیسانہ و ہے زەبېدۇق ئىوقكش درسك سترکے جام کا تہ شدواب وے مايدغوت غوت اوكوشك بيا مخمور كفشن نشركتب زو له تا رغمتنيد سے ندله ما س وجيلبكن پەرو روخواكښ م تىك سسىن نشركنى شادميخ له دنیانه به منبر ۲۰ پريونے۔ اوچيدا كے پریوے میں ہے۔ فور زید ہے۔ اُزکید کا مختار اعد دوج

معيبت پدوخت دُعان بج كولود بإ ره عراسطام كړي دى - زوغواړم جروادواره م يوه قلعم جوره كوم - زيدد عند دُحوكدكن راغلر-او مغهسرنك ي ورتدا وخودلو قعسيري دا اوليه لود ميرخوشعاله شداودُ ذبا دَنابِت تعربت ي بربرانسى زره وكرو-غرمُده يس قصيرسا عبارت ولاره عيوة فنرذم على ي عان سي وكول عوب مدىهم ورسره وور أول بهركيم اودكس كببنناستل رمائيام تياوه داقا ظه دؤبهمل تهردااورسبیه ۵- زاجیه داوشانونوی قطار ، وليد، نوخوشعاله شوه - لرساعت يسب تعبيري سلام له حامنرشو - او که ډيری نفع غوشغبري وركيه- قلاره شوم عربينكهسوه سإهيان وانستل اوكقصيرد صداياتو مطابق د معل مراج البيرة شول - زماجيه شور واورىد لوكرنيب على بله اورغليده مكرهلتهم دنيمن بعامده كرى وه -سا خېل محل پله واپس داغله - بېر دى كښ تعديرا ودهفهملكرو دروازه مالتكرى وه اوپېد مل داننو تی دو - زېږکد ښېن دا وُ كنى داغله د تصيرسا مان ديونوساله وو- اولكدد سيلاب دا غوسين ل مكوزب

يدمنيب أوازنز فوروشهه پاسه باستکرمه کوه د مل مامه د دبر کره جسرے برمان ، کیری مند تول سوجوند لرکر، بده رفوی کبن سر کیده و دهل بدمیده ان کوشه ما به وینوسالوم وشد یا د فته تا ج پسس کسره نيم مرده تركى ذنده كوه - تدهدوسيد كد فوالانو يا تبوله أزادى كروء ياغيرت له رحفن وركره د زمرى بشان راسورشد، وبني وتعكه دو بنمن نیرہ تورودے ورخیسدکد اغیارک زرہ بسکرہ بدنيك نين اويدخلوص، تدخد مت وكدد قوم چِه نُعُولَتُ مِينَ وى صغه بِرِينِه ، چِه عُلط دى غُوخُ فُرَكِه ٩ خود غرضهٔ او پیر نیفاق کین، وی ذلت دُهواُ مّت تېمومن ئى كوكس شرد د د د ا ده ندعن د كړه دُ مَلَكُونُومًا فِلْ نُنُوكُ سَتَامُ وَإِنْ اِبْرُورِ سِنَّةَ كُي كشاحين كديروا زغوارك وحفدشان جود ذركره دُهت غِننے وریرس و درجامید نزد سے درہے جدقتمت تنمعًان ير منك مع يدمل بانو باوركو کہ بہ دے دعمل وکرہ شاہمار وطن بدجورشی ببرطوفان كين ودلاحو شدكقوم حازر المعركوه كَلَالَ آتاتك دا أواز دُزره بدعور وواوريد بس يُ يروكو - اونيتجبري أو بدنيا تدمعلومدشود. ئە ىلى ئە جھان دحبيب الزمن

غيبىنلا

يه تاير تشوى بنىك كبن بدخه وخت ونهمنا نوتركى دغلوروا دود وونداكيره كيه- اوترك ندخطره سبدا شوه - همدند ذماندكن كال آمانزك يوه داسى صق وه جدبدسيندكين دومن دُميني مر دِك ذَيه وه ـ صغيدا فيسوسولديدكه ىركى يونحل ددوئ له لاسدا و وتلدنو ترقيامتدي يبادآزادى أميدنشة دككال اتمانزك دادبي حنواجش وه پرتوك يوآزاد قوم يات شى ـ سكن يه صغه حالات كنى دا با نكل نامكتر معلوميد لا- دغم اومًا ا ميد، ئ ببرمالت كبن يونسيه كمال بإشاؤ بنهورنه إحر يەيۇكتەرناست فكرادرى دەچە غدطريقد اختيا ركرى چدنزك دسمنانومقابله كامبابى سواوكرى اوتركى بن ستوديو أزادمنك بإنى نهى - ده لا دا فكركووچه نا ساپهي

بایزیدانصاری (تادیکی)

يبيدائش - اصلى نامدى بايزس انسادى ده لادبه بيرروش بالمنشهودى دبلارنوم عبالله اود مود نوم ع بنين ده- دصوبرينيام يد **حالنه حربنيا دكني يرعنها أكني بيدا شه**ر والدين يهد أصله بينتانه ووسفو جدما بوابراهم اودعى لدر ويعداء كبن دبإنى بت بهميدات كنى شكست ودكرو- اود بنتوخاندان يُ وركول نسروع كول - نودوى دَفند هادغرين علاقة كانكروم تدلاول - پدوركوالىكنى ي مد عب اوصونيت سره ډيره مينه وه رو ييل شى چەھغەرپەخچاخوانىكنى داصلى اسالام بإبنى پرسختى ساكوله زدے حداد پورے چەتدىمىيى كىغودە - نوغىال ئے كاۇھپىمىيد ك چرند کخپولانو راندشی ادموندشی اوتشد محياه ودنزريبل كشاه شكاديده - حكرجديد وخو كنى م دوندون شندد - اودد دريل د مع قتل دے۔ لیکن ورستوعرکس فی جرسیا د بهیرے اود بیل برے دعوی وکرو - اوخیل قانون بے جاری که - نودی صفر مننونکی سے المارية المحادث المستانة المستناف المستاف المستناف المستناف المستناف المستاف المستاف المستناف المستناف

حال پرات اکن صفد در مت باو در به می با بندا و او با بندا که دے حد تدراو وسیده بدد تد به ور تا که در و تا که

دموی مصند خیلے پورہ بیرے دعویٰ کوے
وه-اوک صرصنہ جاک نیات اوخلاصیٰ صامن
وه مفرد نیاین بید کے حضر صوبی ان وو صند کر نیاین بید

صخندبعنی داسے خبوے وانقل کرے دی۔ چہ کاخون درویزہ دُہان تصدیق پرکبیزی حفہوائی ۔

الهام - جهبيدوشن تدبه الهام كيده ويومُل ورتد الهام وشهجه ووالدر التك بك ومُرُفَتك بك - ماستاذات به تاوليده و او پذنام و پيرُنده يومُل ورتد عندا مع ووع -

فضوح الدنیا احدن من فضیح الاخرة و دُنیا شرم د آخرت دنسم پرهنگی جسس جم ندوی استعبلوا لحسنت ولاتستعبلوا با شیتر نبکی ذر زدکوے اوب بی مکوے۔

یوانهام در ننراوشد-چدظاهراوباطن دواړه

عباد توندفرض دی - خوظا صری عبادت وقتی

فرض دے - اوباطنی عبادت دهیش فرض

دے - به دے خبره با بزیں حیران شد چرکه

مونی کوم نوش کی یم کرند کوم نوکافویم کمکه

چربی وائی - الصلوة ته ک وارن لم اصل

کفوت الهام در نندوشد - چرند اوس ندیس

د دے ندیس ہے دغدمونز اختیار کردیعنی

د دے ندیس ہے دغدمونز اختیار کردیعنی

اسلامی مونزیے پریخود ممترجم) روشن موائی چدهفدند آواذ داغی او نوروموریانو یهٔ خوب هم اولیده و جرمایزید که هیش

دَبِهِ غِيبِرِ نَهُ دعوی - دلبستبان کنی وائی
جدمن ای صفر پیمیر کر دفعود باالله) کلر
به ورله حضوت جبرائیل داند - او کلدبرور را
خدای به دجبرائیل د واسط نربر فیله
غیرے کوئے - په دغه زمانه کن برحفال نوے
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوے
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوے
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوے
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوے
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوے
دُخیل موداره کنوله - اود نولومسلما نافو
د بیم بر بی موداره کنوله - دومونم د باره
به جدف ال موروری نگر کنول - در دیے
به جدف ال عدر طرف تد شته - فاینما
تولوانتم وجماماله)

دَعْسَل دُبِاره فِي دُ او بومنرورت ندكنره -وے بے جدعمال من صب كنى سرے دَ بلينى نديد حوايا كيروب مككم عددا هم

مربياتهم مفرورته وعيرزه مركلهستاد قير احسم ندخبرے اوربیا عشم نودسوں ند فہم اوربيه هج مُكريه ندنوهم پدمورمساب وتعريك انرات كريددده تعربك نيا شهر خوسيا ترمنه به بينتنود ده أوار الأكثنة بنتنهرا وغليكوكبن نزاوسه دده صوبياان ببید اکیزی - آکر دید صنوی کر تا ریکی شعا وَسِغِبر ع وغيره مناوند تنيالمُردى - فودني زمانے بولوی مسلم اوجین دیے گنری -ممنين وند- كرتاريكى بدنوم بدد معوطن كز مًا ع بِدِ مًا عُكبند وندولا دي - بنتائد تبرونو ديرمفنفد دعاء مكدمير دمغموية دُهفر بدنوم مُاكِمُ مُاكِ مُاكِم مُاكِم مُاكِم مُاكِم مُاكِم ور جورکری دی ۔ خومونز د عف دُحقیقت مذخبرمديواود عباره كبس مينخ ميجيم فیصله لدشوکوے چددادے جوړشوی اوچا چوړکړی دی۔خلاصدوا چه ک تاریکی که تعدیك یادمکار مدود ندووایو-دوسنت همه بي-ايس سى فائينل

دُعنا میرادیدوویوجزدے۔نوھونایاك

سرے بانی بیربادیداولکیده -دھقد پدنود

بدھندیاك نند- هفربروے چدكوم سرے مان

اوخده اے ندین بینزنی - هفرسرے نددے
دو ے وجدندئے عالم هنده والدی اهل سلمان

بانیو ترجیح دركول - دُدے نه صفا معلومیوی

پدد تادیکی متعلق د (عبدالکریم) المعروث

اخون در ویزه بیان دُ دنیمن بیان نددے

بکد پدوا تعالی مینی دے -

ماضرجوابی ، تاریکی بروے چدک ذرہ نہ خبریم ۔ مولانا ذکریا ورند بیددے باب کن تپوس اوکوہ ۔ جدکد ندجرے و خیلے دعوے مطابق بدر رہند اووایہ جدم اید دی کرد ہو اووے نوزہ ستامریں ہے۔

لدد مے اوو مے دوزہ سما مربی ہے۔
تاریکی در تداوو مے ۔ چد زہ کر زونو نر خبردالا
خویم ۔ خوستا ذرہ بالکل تنتد دِند او تدجیہ
کوم زرہ یاد ہے۔ داخو بد کنا ورکش ہم
تنتہ ۔ زہ ھغد زرہ یادوم چدھغہ کے عرش
اوک کس سی ندھم لوی وی ۔ بیاور تدمولانا
اوو مے ۔ چہ کہ ند چرے کو خیلے دعوی مطابق
دمرہ پدخبرہ بوجیکے نوما سے ہ فاہرستان
تدلہ رشد اوماند اوو اید ۔ نوزہ بدستا

رر کوته،

اکرم ختاک دُدویم کال آزمروی کیف

له دُنياشوروشف ندچوندلرے پربيدياوے بل بشرهلتاكن ندوى خوزه يوم آشناوى دُدُنياله رغم وغم ند دُنه يوم آشناوى به درن ندوى ندوه يوم آشناوى درد نرس انه درد نرس انه درد نرس انه درد مناون درد خرس انه درس المنس ا

Wedness in allow

A list of some of the titles under publication is given below:-

- (a) Byron's Platonism.
 - (b) Browning's Pessimism.
- ., (c) Newton's Emotionalism.
 - (d) Karl Marx's Capitalism.
 - (e) Drake's Stay-at-homeism.
 - (f) Newman's Liberalism.
 - (g) Huxley's Philistinism.
 - (h) Hitler's Humanitarianism.

M. I. H.

My School Lite

My school life has like every other thing two sides, the bright and the dark. If I look at the bright side of it, then I think it is very fine. But when I look at the dark side, it seems to me rather sad. That is why I cannot judge whether my school life is happy or not.

First I turn to the dark side of my school life. When the bell rings, I come to my school. I look at the ground on which we have to stand to listen to Sermons. If it is wet, I am glad because I dislike standing in the open when the cold winds blow. I congratulate my freinds, saying, "There will be no Sermon to-day". At times Maulvi Mohammed Idris tells us a story about truth in the course of his sermon which we very much like. When it is over, the next trouble begins. It is the drill! In this period other students do their physical exercises. For me it is the hospital period. I become ill for a few minutes and go to see the doctor. After this the greatest trouble approches: It is the mathematics period I do not understand what the teacher tries to prove on the black-board, and I am very happy when this period is over.

Now let us look at the bright side of my school life. I do not like English Grammar. The analysis into clauses always makes me sad. The teacher explains the noun clause. But when he questions me, I call it the Pronoun clause. I am very happy when he teaches us prose. 'The Great People of the Past' is a good book. It is full of interesting stories. The teacher talls us how to become great. I like his talk very much. He makes poetry also interesting. He reads, and we all follow as in a chorus. I am fond of this method. I like it. When the school time is over we go to our hostels. I am very happy in the play ground. We run, jump and laugh. Nothing troubles or worries us. I wish these hours could last longer.

At night I sleep soundly. Next morning the bell rings and I go to the school again.

SALAH-UD-DIN, 9th Class. of themselves. They have a firm belief in their national cause and are ready to make sacrifices for it. In the same way whatever people may think of Mazi-ism and Hitler, the bravery and courage of the Nazis cannot be denied. They possess those moral qualities which are necessary for making a nation great.

I must reiterate that it should not be understood that material resources do not contribute to national strength and prosperity. Material resources are also necessary for the strength and prosperity of a nation, but since the individuals of a nation have to use and handle those resources, the fate of the nation largely depends upon the individuals' moral character.

KAMAL KHAN.

Where?

How happy he was! He imagined as if he were floating in a vast ocean of joy and glee, while he was packing his luggage to leave for his home by the next train. He had already sent a servant for a taxi. "Alas!" he exclaimed as he heaved a deep sigh "If I could only fly away to my Kanta," and the pale but beautiful face of his loving Kanta began to dance before his eyes. "Kanta!" he shouted, but who was there to reply? He broke the silence once again by saying "You are ill, Kanta but I must see you."

Just then there was a knock outside. He picked up his suit case and opened the door believing that the taxi had arrived, but to his great disappointment he found the College postman with a telegram in his hand. A chilling horror ran through his entire frame and the suitcase dropped from his hand. "Kanta dead!" he hurriedly read the message, "Alas!" he exclaimed "If I could only see her," but he saw nothing except darkness all around. He fell down unconscious and never rose again.

He met his Kanta; but where?

SAMARENDRA.

A Boon

In order to meet the demands of the intellectual acrobats of our institution and to save a lot of energy now spent in extensive reading we are starting a new book-shop as soon as possible. Books of different kinds will be available, and students of all subjects will find our book-shop a valuable treasure-house of literary gems which have never been published before. We are confident that this enterprize will definitely create the "Alma-mater complex" amongst the students. A few outstanding issues are listed below:-

- Gandhi—the apostle of Power—Politics.
 Bernard Shaw—the romancer and poet.
- 8. Shakespeare as a novelist.
- 4. Harly—the Optimist.
- 5. Budha-the gay.

We are also issuing some literary and scientific pamphlets. We hope they will be welcomed most cordially by our customers.

survive; it must, before procuring the material requisites of greatness, make its individuals moral. Only then will the nation as a whole, as a unity, be able to achieve success.

By enaphasising individual character I do not mean to under-rate collective spirit. On the other hand I believe that the individuals in addition to being honest, brave, stead-fast, unselfish, truthful, determined—possessors of all the moral qualities necessitated by the nature of the national cause, should have a sense of solidarity; for a sense of solidarity is also a necessary ingredient of the individual moral character. My real point, therefore, is that the moral character of a few leaders by itself cannot bring success to a nation. For instance the prominent Indian leaders of the day may have a very high moral character, but if we desire national strength and prosperity every one of us must have the moral qualities of our leaders.

The leaders of any social organization, or programme or philosophy, do not remain contended with the fact that they have enough of material resources and a good system of regulative laws and principles. They know that the real force which puts into practice those laws and principles and which makes use of material resources is man; and not a mere man but a man of good moral character. Whatever the type of Government, he it democracy, dictatorship or socialism, it is not due to its principles, laws and theories alone that it is successful; Its success is principally due to the moral character of the individuals who translate those laws and theories into action. In practical world it is not the laws and principles underlying one system of Government which fight against the laws and principles underlying another, but the individuals who accept those laws and principles. Consequently, it is for the individuals to determine the fate of a nation. Like individuals nations also have to struggle for existence and it cannot be denied that "the crucial test of a nation, as of an individual, is its conduct under hardship and adversity." In such a struggle as this each individual's moral courage, determination, patience to bear hardship and hope to conquer, firmness, belief in the national cause and readiness to sacrifice his all for its sake are severely tested. It is, thus, in the hands of individuals to make or mar the nation.

The present war with all its horrors and disasters has taught many useful lessons to a forgetful humanity. The most useful of these is the reminder that individual character is one of the most important factors in the successful prosecution of a war. Superficial minds call this war a war of resources, factories and materials. But we have seen that Italy had a well organized form of government, large scale industries, well equipped armies and other material requisites which are regarded as th foundations of a nation's strength. But she collapsed and even the powerful support of Hitlerite Germany could not save her from destruction. As long as Mussolini was successful, the Italians helped him. But when the Allies threatened them and bombed their cities constantly their morale collapsed and with it the Fascist State. The Italians lacked not so much in material resources as in those moral qualities which are absolutely necessary for the strength of a nation. Hence their failure. The same was the case with Iran. The mere threat of attack by the Allies demoralized the Iranians and they surrendered praccally without firing a shot. It may be said that Iran could not fight against such heavy odds, but subsequent events showed that the Iranians did not even try to fight.

There is a vivid contrast between these two countries on the one hand and Great Britain and and Germany on the other. The latter have been bombing each other for four years, but each air raid makes their people more determined. Whatever we may think of the British Imperialism we have to acknowledge the fact that the British people possess those moral qualities which are necessitated by the spirit and nature of their national cause. They are loyal to their leader and country. They are confident

professor sat reading the paper while his wife wrote some letters. She asked him the date, but he said he did not know. "You have the paper—just look it up." "But my dear, this is yesterday's paper," he countered.

Another professor put a knot in his son's handkerchief not to ferget to post the letter and then himself forgot to give the boy the letter. The story of the professor who hunted through the whole house for his glasses while the article in question was on his forehead, is too well known to bear repetition. Professors' wives—those sorely tired creatures—do not let their academic consorts go out, especially for shopping unescorted. When a passerby told a professor that he had a brown shoe on one foot and a black one on the other, the latter was heard muttering that he had an exactly similar pair at home! At a shop a professor was heard asking for a large handkerchief—one that could take in at least six knots—six knots to memorize six things.

*There was also the one who, catching a midnight prowler in his house, took up a revolver and rang up the police station, but somewhat spoiled the effect by pointing the receiver at the burglar and putting the revolver to his ear. History is silent on the further happening, but I should not be surprised if the revolver was unloaded after all!

Hence I say won't somebody start a Memory Training School with reduced rates for professors—and soon?

CHANDAR.

Individual Character and National Strength

Whenever man tries to trace the cause of a certain effect in nature, he usually picks up one of its many antecedents which has a more dominant appearance than others and calls it "the cause." The remaining antecedents are then clean forgotten. For example: a man's foot slips on a ladder he falls down and is killed. His death will be ascribed to slipping. Take another instance, the success of a political movement is supposed to be due to the personality of a great leader This may be partly true, but it is not the whole truth. In the same manner material resources, large scale industries, well equipped armies, etc., are considered to be the causes of national strength and prosperity. Obviously, this is again a case of over-simplifying the matters. A deeper insight into the real causes of national strength and prosperity will show that although factors like material resources are necessary for the strength of a nation, yet if the individuals—the stuff of which the nation is made—have a low moral character the material factors by themselves will not make the nation great and strong nor save it from destruction. After all, a nation is but the sum total of all the individuals occupying a territory. Consequently, the quality of a nation will be judged by the quality of its component parts—the individuals. We can never think of a building holding out against the ravages of weather for a long time if it is constructed of shoddy material. The strength and durability of everything depends upon the stuff of which it is made. We do not find any example of a nation or civilization to have existed for a considerable period with individuals of a low moral character. If a nation wants to have a place in the world—order where only the fittest

Passages marked with an asterisk are acknowledged to P. S. Vaidya's article in Seven World.

Professors Innocent

Daily I scan the advertisement columns of newspapers in the hope of running across something like this:—

"Memomary Training School: The only correspondence school of its type—12 easy lessons on the art of Remembering—highly spoken of by Ministers, Matric Students, Film Directors etc., etc. Write to-day for our free literature, including first sample lesson.

N. B.—Special Concession for Bona fide Professors."

Meanwhile, see what havoc is perpetrated in the ranks of those who have a tendency to forget. Charity begins at home; let us take the case of Professors.

Newton, of course, tops the list. That he placed his watch in the boiling water and sat staring at the egg, is a legend. In the same category is another professor whose hobby was gardening. Once he purchased a mango plant and as soon as he reached home out he marched into the garden, equipped with a spade to dig the earth. A few minutes later everybody was surprised to see him return beaming with glee with the newly bought plant on his shoulder and the spade planted firmly in the garden! On another occasion where the same mango plant was bent by a severe storm he went out with a bamboo pole to prop it up. There was still a fine drizzle; and this time he returned home with the bamboo held up like an umbrella. Indeed the umbrella was helping to keep the mango tree straight.

While on this subject of umbrellas, I am reminded of a glorified member of this fraternity who was seen walking in the rain with a closed umbrella under his arm. He told a friend he had forgotten his umbrella at home. The friend humorously asked when had he discovered that. Said the Professor, "When the rain stopped, I put up my hand to close the umbrella, but there was no Umbrella over my head and so I discovered that I had forgotten it." And all the while, mind you the umbrella was hanging from the crook of his elbow.

Another member of this absent-minded profession once came home bare-headed. His wife sent him back to find out where he had left his hat. He spent the rest of the day going from shop to shop inquiring whether he had been there that day previously. Next day, the story goes, the boy from the barber's shop brought in his hat.

*Still another worthy gentleman of the same calling visited the Lost Property Office to claim an umbrella which he had left in a train. He got it, thanked the man incharge, paid the dues and walked out—this time forgetting his rain coat.

Professors' families have to put up with a tough proposition. One professor was roused from his reveries by his wife reminding him that it was exactly twenty five years from the day he proposed to her and they got engaged to be married. The children stopped play and looked curiously but the old man's reaction was, "Good God! then let's go and get married." At a party a professor met a lady who said, "Do you remember weyou once asked my hand in marriage?" "And did you accept me?" The professor naively asked. Going to a friend's house for dinner another such wool-gatherer was asked by the hostess, "But why didn't you bring your wife along?" "O" said the guest, "I thought I had forgotten something."

At a game of tennis a day-dreaming gentleman of this species was full of praise for his partner. "Do you know," he at last remarked, "I have an idea, I have seen you before somewhere....." His partner was his only daughter. After dinner one

everything is subordinated. Education must regard man as a spiritual entity, an individual creative force in the world, a soul and not merely as a biological entity, a social animal or a thinking machine, an object of wonder as Hamlet says, "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty. In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a God! The beauty of the world! The Paragon of animals!"

Buddha. Jesus, Muhammad—all the great founders of religions were whole men. They had a contribution to make to their own and succeeding generations. Gura Arjun refused to save his life by conforming to the accepted dogma. The courageous stand of these noble souls against reactionary forces was one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. The world needs prophets and torch-bearers—inspired leaders who will stand for the forces of spirit against extreme materialism, who will reinforce the soul of man and enable him to act up to the possibilities of his nature. We need them now more than ever and a vast field of activity awaits them so vast that everyone can have a place there and play the game of life!

Man may be conceived in many ways. As a physical organism he forms a part of the organic and inorganic natural realms. As a human being he belongs to the realm of persons. As an intelligent being he has his part in the realm of mind, finally as an immortal soul he belongs to the realm of the supernatural. Thus body, mind and soul is what goes to make a whole man. Education makes teaching a great spiritual adventure. It teaches manhood-forming instead of knowledge-mongering or wrestler-making. It would be imaging the whole and not the parts. We apprehend the wholeness of man as we apprehend the wholeness of a symphony and not by hearing the instruments in the orchestra one by one. In the same way the wholeness of human music needs the whole orchestra of human sciences to reveal it.

Analysing is simple and every one can efficiently do it, but when one comes to synthesise this whole man seems to baffic him. Greeks were good at synthesis, but the material they could command was insufficient. The division between material and spiritual is the result of analysis. It splits the world between God and Mammon, between the Kingdom of Heaven and the Kingdom of Earth. The synthetic idea would be a United Kingdom of Heaven and Earth. Jack defines this whole man as primarily and essentially a citizen in the United kingdom of Heaven and Earth, his body, mind and soul inseparably one and never to be independent of one another.

We cannot leave the whole man without assigning him some work, for then he will be restless, unhappy and discontented, craving for something to do, for self-expression. We must always remember that the self he craves to express is the whole self. Only by creation can he express it. But what will he create. "The real value," is Jack's answer, "as a born Creator, then, education will take him in hand. To train him for his grand vocation as Creator of Value—that will be the loadstar of practice, the final standard to which all our methods must contribute." For this creative activity there should be a driving power and that can be found in the love of beauty, innate in everyone, but suppressed smothered, thwarted in most of us—a deep hunger which is tendering millions of unsatisfied lives utterly miserable at the moment.

There is no other type of education better than this as it emphasises and objectivates the sense of proportion and beauty, the heroic temper, the philosophic mood, the keen relish for high enterprise and the joyful love of life, the realization of the Good, the True and the Beautiful—as the Creator in the realm of United Kingdom of Heaven and Earth.

multitudes I include myself as one of the most needy." We all agree will Mr. Jacks that all this misery, ugliness and unhappiness can be replaced by the good, the true, and the beautiful, if we educate the individual as a whole man and not as a jumble of conflicting aspects and incoherent parts. We must aim at the whole man. At present we operate upon our pupils in sections. We have subjects but no unifying object—just like uncoordinated chapters of knowledge. There is one responsible for training the mind in the class room. For the training of our muscles, we have trainers more ignorant than the trainees. Then there is the Chaplain, the Mulla or the Pandit to look after our souls, and so on. In all this piece-meal procedure one thing is constantly lost sight of—the whole boy, who is mind, body and soul all in one. Mr. Stephen Reynold in his book 'Seems So' writes, "you may learn sammut at school, or may not; precious little o'its any use; but I reckon, you learn manhood and womanhood after you leave school and the sooner you begin to learn this the better. Education is the biggest fraud ever forced upon us." So we must find out the true education!

Dewey's main concept of education is that reconstruction of experience which adds to the meaning of experience and increases in us the power to control its future course. Over and above this there is the regeneration of spirit. It is the development from the original nature of man with its tendencies, urges, drives formed and disciplined by experience of life under the control of principles formulated in accordance with the highest conception of his nature and destiny, but the principal agent in this reconstruction is the individual himself—the whole man. He is the master of his own fate, the captain of his soul and so all this takes place by self-activity.

L. P. Jacks was once impressed by a profound remark made by a speaker: "We will not keep our beautiful England until we get beautiful people to live in it." Jacks in explaining the remark says, "He meant simply a people whose bodies had been liberally educated to correspond with the liberal education of the mind and to support it at every point. The eye trained to see the beauty and to value it, the ear trained to hear harmony and to resent discord, the hand trained to a fine craftsmanship. The whole man, mind and body together to creative activity—along the lines of the True, the Beautiful and the Good.

To multiply 'beautiful' persons on the face of the earth, to people our native land with them and to help other lands to people theirs is the final aim to which our lesser aims should lead us. This is Socialism. The Socialism as worked out in Russia or elsewhere is bound to fail unless it is preceded by socializing education, and unless we get the whole man and the whole woman. And unless we evolve this wholeman, happiness will not be realized and the suffering of the world will increase by the overgrowth of misfits. In this case the Creator Himself will have a difficulty in recognizing his own image. "Let us turn our thoughts," says Jacks, "to the whole man and take him or at least the idea of him, as the loadstar of educational practice and fairly tackle the problem of multiplying beautiful people on the face of the earth."

A sound mind in a sound body is alright but is it actually found? We don't want gymnasts in the extreme sense, whether mental or physical. What we want to aim at is a proper blend of the two.

Education will lose itself in futility and educational practice will lose itself in mere devices or techniques, if the nature and destiny of man is not frankly faced. Man is the supreme being in this world, for whom everything exists. He is an end in himself and not a means. Kant's advice should be welcomed by all teachers, "So act as to treat humanity whether in thine own person or in that of any other, in every case an end withal, never as a means only." Civilization cannot be the final end of education, nor social efficiency, nor knowledge, nor culture. To man

One can realize how happy and free a boy feels the moment he is out of the school. liaving been subjected to the tyranny of the cane and constant reproach for ten years, the boy, when he comes out of the school, wants to be good and kind to all. But when ne goes out into the streets in pursuit of this aim the most he can do is to stop children playing marbles, or to separate two kids at fight. This makes him see the uselessness of his philanthropy and he turns to the more interesting affairs of life. In most cases what happens afterwards is like this. Our young hero, who is wandering about, mordily, in quest of chances and places where he can show his generosity and goodness, all of a sudden bumps against a girl. He comes back to himself. All thoughts vanish. and the thing that he can see is a woman, at least ten years, older smiling (maternally) at him. He instantly falls in love with her and may be often seen going about or standing at the place where he had collided with her. Unfortunately the dame never passes that way again. In utter despair he stops thinking of her. But he has got into the habit and having got into the habit, he falls in love with another good looking girl who comes across him. From one thing to another, and if the young gentleman is not sent to a college, you soon find him a philogynist, not to say a philanderer. This is one way in which a fellow out of school behaves. But there is another way also which, is with due deference to the Dar-ul-Ulu:n, another way of putting the good old phase, 'Out of the frying pan into the fire.' Not that it is fire for him, but for his parents it definitely is. This conflagration consumes all the financial resources of the family but the boy must be kept at the college. The self-denying generosity of the father cannot keep pace with the squanderings of the son for long. The father decides to put him into some trade. The son, who is about twenty by this time, is very much depressed and threatens to leave the home. The father seems delighted and so the son has to give it up He begins to lose his faith in God and writes poetry against Him, cursing Him in his compositions for being so unkind to him. He turns atheist.

So from a philanthropist to a philogynist, and from a philogynist to a philanderer and thence on to nympholepsy. Whither next? Much as I would like to discuss it—I feel that I have already over-taxed the reader's patience. So I close the account in the hope that our hero will not turn a political leader in the end.

A. HAMID.

Education of the Whole Man

If humanity ever wanted help it needs now. If you care for the suffering multitude, if you have any pity for the down-trodden people, it is time for you to come forward. In the good old days it was different but the twentieth century stands with its mouth wide open, with hungry red eyes emitting fire, ready to devour the misfits. It is very hard to live, to breathe in a peaceful atmosphere. Life is complicated, and it is growing all the more intricate with an unending series of diverse problems. The pace of events is so fast that only the ever-alert can hope to keep themselves in a steady poise. 'Let the unfit perish and the fit survive' is the world slogan, but despite the scientific appearance of this creed it is the unfit who survive. The main factor responsible for this unfortunate development is the present educational system. As Mr. Coldwell Cook says: "The educational system has in fact not been evolving at all. It has been congealing and now it has become clogged, stuck fast. The educational system has ceased to be educational; consequently we cannot look for reform through minor adjustments. The suggested improvements of which we have heard do not go to the heart of the matter. We must have an upheaval." Hence a revolution in education is inevitable.

"Who needs education more than the educator? Who needs it so much?" says L. P. Jacks, "whose education has been neglected at the vital points? Among the

A few female names here and there serve only as exceptions to the general rule of the subordination of women. It is true that a woman's real field is her home, but she can make her home comfortable and charming only when she has had some connection with the world in which she lives. A few brilliant temale names will never make up the deficiency of the whole female sex. We must emancipate and enlighten our woman-hood by restoring them their lost position and status. It is time we got rid of namecessary restrictions and gave woman a say in the government for which she has been asking for long. The joint rule will surely prove more successful when the country wins her freedom.

S. P.

On Leaving School

It is related in one of the legends which illustrate the history of Buddhism that a disciple once presented himself before his master, Buddha, to ask permission to go out into the world and preach the message the world needed so badly. The compassionate master drew a graphic sketch of the obstacles in the way and the risks to be ran, Pourns, as was the name of the disciple, tried to answer every question and Buddha being satisfied as to the titness of his disciple sent him into the world with these memorable words: "Go then, O Pourns, having been delivered, deliver; having been consoled, console; having arrived thyself at the farther bank, enable others to arrive there also."

It was eminently a moral deliverance of which this great prophet of the East spoke. It was a deliverance from the evils of pride, sloth, anger, greed and selfishness, which bring about the moral degradation of man. But there is another deliverance hardly less important—the deliverance which provide us an escape from the cane, the harsh language and the 'stand up on the bench'. Such a deliverance which is so necessary for a full and free life is to be had only when one leaves the school.

I know, as all do know, that schools are the training ground for childern, but in practice schools are not only the training ground but also the firing range. Training is all right inasmuch as it makes the boys do what they should and teaches them not to shirk work, but fiving is no part of the sgreement; and in contravention of all humane principles, young boys are beaten so cruelly in schools that a weak-hearted man like me must necessarily collapse.

Goldsmith has said in one of his poems that a teacher knows little but pretends to be a scholar. This little knowledge that he has, he tries to force into the immature brain of the boy all at once. In this venture he fails and in consequence the poor student receives a hard beating. The school teacher often reminds me of the story of a German doctor who once happened to visit England. He was sitting in a train when a lady came in. There being no vacant seat in the train, and the doctor being very courteous by habit, got up from his seat and very politely offered it to the lady, saying at the same time 'shut up'. All other fellow passengers started laughing, and asked the doctor how he had picked up those words. He told them that once an Englishman had visited him in Germany and when his (the Englishman's) dog started barking the Englishman had said 'shut up,' and the dog sat down. From this the doctor concluded that 'shut up' meant sit down. This amusing explanation brought another fit of hysterics over the tram.

Similar is the case with the school teacher. He knows so little that he would be laughed at even by a man of average intelligence. But at his school he passes as a clever man and is happy in the fool's paradise of his own making.

The Influence of Women Upon Indian History

If we cast a glance at the ancient and medieval history of the world we shall find that wemen had but little influence upon the course of history. It is only in comparatively recent times that we come across female personalities whose names will go down in history with respect and admiration. England can rightly be proud of her Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, and the part played by Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War may be compared with the highest achievements of some of the greatest of men. The French women can hold up Joan of Arc as the supreme example of determination and patriotism, while the Russians may regard Czarina Catherine as the greatest woman who ever graced a throne. The twentieth century has brought the women in Europe to the front and they are working as hard as ever to win fame and glory for their respective countries.

The influence of women upon the course of Indian History has been practically nil. In India the people have always believed that womam has only one duty to do and that is to look after her home and children. She as a member of the fair sex should never trouble herself with the coarse work of government or bother herself about the notalways-clean game of Politics. In ancient times the people did not shrink even from killing their daughters, as they were considered as something to be ashamed of. During the Vedic Period women did have a little voice in the government, and the girls were allowed a little freedom in choosing their husbands, while widows had the right to remarry, if they desired. At the hey day of Buddhism, there were many women who went out as missionaries of the new cult. Asoka the Great sent his own daughter to preach Buddhistic doctrines and convert people. In fact during the early Hindu Period women enjoyed very real freedom and were not subjected to many of the restrictions which became so common later on. But the record of the Muslim Period is very dismal in respect of granting liberty to women. Muslim women hardly played any part in the government of the land and the number of eminent Muslim women whose names have come down to us is disappointingly small indeed. Razia Begam was the first Muslim woman who had the opportunity of succeeding to her father's kingdom, No Indian woman can forget her name. She was no less able than any of the ablest men of her time. Her bravery has become a by-word and women may be legitimately proud of her. But fate, and the jealousy of men, did not allow her to display her talents for long. Her only fault was that she was a woman, and the Indians especially the Muslims could never bear the rule of a woman. She was ruthlessly stabbed to death by her own officers.

The Mughal Period has produced some notable women who are a pride for their country. The name of Rupmati in the reign of Akbar is unforgettable. She did her best to save the throne of Malwa but could not stand against the might of the Mughal Emperor. Her end was as heroic as her life; she committed suicide when there remained no alternative left to her to save her honour. Nur Jehan and Chand Bibi are two other names which have left a lasting impression upon our history. Nur Jehan played an important part in the reign of Jehangir. The policy of the state was entirely directed by her. She appeared in the court along with her husband and sometimes decided very difficult cases of law. The name of Chand Bibi will ever be remembered for the brave and gallant way in which she defended the Bijapur fort which fell only when she was killed. Since her time we find no Muslim woman whose name is worth mentioning. The History of India closed its pages to women.

ascending up a shoulder of a maintain we camped at Kamri rest-house (16850). Next morning the sky was clear and we started for the Kamri top very early for we were told that after 10 o'clock clouds gather round the Nanga obscuring it from view. The montinuous ascent taxed our energies considerably. To reach the summit of the pass (14,000 feet) a narrow path on snow over a steep cliff had to be crossed. When the first fright was over we found walking on the soft snow quite safe and kept walking up and down the slope for sheer fun. The mighty, unconquered Nanga, all covered with snow, was glistening in front of us under the bright sun. Now a speek of cloud marred its beauty. The spectacle was magnificent; the snow-covered ranges which had so far loomed high and large now appeared to be but meaner heights as we looked down at them from the Kamri top. We lingered as long as we could till the breeze from Nanga grew fierce and cold and drove us back down to our camp at the Kamri rest-house.

Then retracing our steps we reached Srinagar on the 9th July. At Srinagar we camped in the Chinar bagh for 3 days. On the 11th we visited Gulmarg (1200 feet), 26 miles away, but the visit was marred by an untimely shower. On the 12th we again visited the Moghal gardens of Srinagar. This time we went through the Dal in a donga boat which moved in a slow but fascinating way. There is a sense of comfort in the journey as the whole house is moving slong and the food is being cooked on the way. Next day we visited the Karan Singh Woollen Mills and

other workshops of Kashmir craft.

On the 14th we proceeded to Pahlgam (7200 feet)-62 miles from Srinagar, where we stayed in an hotel for three nights. Life at Pahlgam was enjoyed immensely by the whole party and we were able to sec all the routes that diverge from Pahlgam. On the 15th we went to Bisern. The following morning we made an early start for the Twilian lake (about 12,000 feet). We did the ascent of over 4,000 feet in seven miles in a remarkably short time and reached the Twilian village in good spirits. For about 200 feet of its length the bend of the road leading from the village to the lake was covered with a sloping mass of hard snow, out of which gurgled forth a stream. We passed an exhilarating hour over it, cutting steps in the snow under a peltering shower and moving inch by inch forward dangling between life and death. But none of us lost courage, and we felt immensely superior to a party of Americans who gave up the attempt. After passing the snow we climbed up huge boulders with the feeling of a victorious detachment, though we looked like tiny specks in the wide expanse of white snow. The lake presented an unforgettable spectacle to the eye: the water was of a rich azure hue with icebergs floating in it against a back ground of dark glaciers. On the return journey Qaiyum, unwisely attempting the snow without cutting steps into it, slipped down the slope and escaped death by a narrow margin. We had another anxious hour on the downward journey when Faqir Hussain was lost in the thick jungle for a while. The day had been full of real adventure.

The next day we were in a bus bound for Jammu. The journey to Qazi Kund (6000 feet) was along the Liddar up to Islamabad and thence on along the foot of the Pir Panjal range which we climbed. We had the feeling of being in an aeroplane from which we were looking down the entire valley right up to Srinagar, 40 miles away. After attaining an altitude of 9000 feet we descended to Banibal. The road now wound between mountains along the Chenab the beauty of which has inspired the Panjabi bards with many a sweet song. Leaving the Chenab behind at Ramban we climbed up to Batote, a beauty spot with houses scattered about in the jungle. We passed the night at Kud, a similar place on the other side of the mountain. In the morning the bus had simply to roll down from Kund to picturesque but sultry Jammu where the party broke up and everyone proceeded to his destination by rail with its usual discomforts and problems

of entraining at junctions like Wazirabad.

ZIAUD DIN.

and his lively talk during our stay at Srinagar will haunt our memories for a long time to come. We hastened to the Mughal gardens—the Nishat, the Shalamar and the Chashma Shahi, which are crowded with holiday makers on Sunday afternoons. We had a lively time amidst a gay but decent throng of people from all over India. Next morning we climbed the Takht-i-Suleman, a hillock near Srinagar which has an ancient Shankra Acharia temple. From here one can have a panoramic view of the whole city and the valley on all sides, the lakes—Dal and Anchar—glittering in the bright sun and the Jhelum curling smoothly down the valley to rough beds beyond Baramula.

In the afternoon we went in Shikaras (small boats) down the Jhelum from Amirakadal to Chattabal below the seven bridges which connect the city. At Zainakadal, the fourth bridge, we stopped to visit the Juma mosque, a magnificent building erected by Sultan Sikandar, the Iconoclast and dating back to the Mughal period.

The next day was spent in purchasing provisions and making other preparations for the trek. On the 80th June we started by bus for Bandipura. We skirted the beautiful Mansebal lake near Sunbal and had a delightful view of the expansive waters of the Wular along whose banks we travelled for more than ten miles. In the afternoon we camped at Bandipura and made arrangements for pack ponies.

Next morning we started merrily, and passing Sonarwain, two miles beyond on a level road, we reached the foot of the Tragbal mountain which was to be climbed. The climb along the short cut was very hard. We had to go up four thousand ft. in 3 miles. As we climbed to the top the Wular appeared to be lying at our feet; but the ascent was hard and we were out of breath and geatly tired when we reached the Summit, Tragbal (9840 ft. above sea level). We camped here, but were informed that thieves visited the spot at night. were on the alert, but a theft did take place in the camp of some Englishmen nearby. A coolie was relieved of his blanket and the Englishman was deprived of a bag of rice. An alarm was raised and we hastened towards the place of occurrence, but the clever rascals had made good their escape into the thick jungle before we could be of any assistance. The next day's march was up an incline covered with thick jungle for four miles and then for a couple of miles over a flowery meadow covered with patches of snow. We cleared the Rozdani pass (11986) in good spirits, cheered by a cool breeze and gathering clouds. The next nine mes down to Khoragbal (8408) were an easy slide down steep short cuts. We camped at Khoragbal under a brisk shower. A short walk next day brought us to Kazalwan where the road meets the Kishenganga and runs along it for serveral stages. To the right side of the road are thick groves of poplars, walnuts and pine trees, and on the left flows the lusty stream. After three miles when we cleared a bend we were surprised by the excellence of the scenery which was too good to be watched in passing. So we stopped for a while to marvel at its beauty. A crystal clear spring poured its waters into the turbulent Kishenganga. The rainbow trout could be seen curling their supple bodies in playful pranks. Before us was a large grove of stately poplars followed by a meadow, unrivalled in the richness of its verdant grass and studded with yellow cineraria. This was Badwan, an emerald set amidst lofty mountains. One of us described it as a "corollary" to paradise. After a short halt we reluctantly pushed forward in the valley which now widened. We passed Gurais Fort and bridge and camped at Chorwan after covering nineteen miles that day.

From Chorwan the route into Telil valley diverges from the main Gilgit route. But we were informed that this route was not open yet and we would have to return the way we had come after completing our programme of seeing the Nanga Parbat. Next day we went up to Zain. After covering two miles of level ground and then

to each group. At that time people were obsessed by the new wonders of machinery, and so they were very much pleased with this idea which as they said was to 'apply the principles of the steam-engine to education'. But of course you can't do that. If you could, we could do it much better now by means of wireless and the gramophone. We could eliminate the teacher altogether and have a complete course of instruction on gramophone records. But this is impossible because the personal relation of teacher

when we have grasped the fact that the teacher is the most important factor, and theories are no good unless he can make them come alive, we can consider what really is the use of educational theories to the teacher. I have said that the teacher's personality and enthusiasm are all important. But personality and enthusiasm cannot live on nothing, they are liable to die if the teacher's life is a monotonous grind with no new interests. To know new theories of education is bound to help the teacher to keep alive his interest, to broaden his view and stimulate him by showing him new possibilities in his work. I think that terching can be either the dullest or the most interesting work in the world, and the thing that makes the difference is whether the

teacher is able to keep alive his interest and never settle down into a groove.

I have said that the teacher must have interests of his own and be mentally alive if he is to kindle any spark in his pupils. The conditions of a teacher's life sometimes make it difficult to keep alive one's interests. After being in college where there are discussions and new ideas, a teacher perhaps goes to some small town or village where there is little educated society and no interest in intellectual matters. It may be very hard in such a place for the teacher to keep his interests alive. Yet it is vital that he should do so, and worth a good deal of effort. It will help him to have studied educational theory so that he can think about his work and take a real interest in it. Also he should regard it as part of his work to contribute to the life of the community in which he lives. There are few places where there is not some possibility of an interesting social life, though you may have to start to make it yourself. You may be one of the few educated people in that community. So it will be up to you to see if you can stimulate any sort of mental interest among the people there. If you can, you will be rewarded by finding that it keeps your own mind alive. There are also various ways in which you can make the school become a real part of the community, and make the children feel they are members of it, and the other people feel that the school is part of their town and they should feel interest in its welfare.

So the gist of what I want to say is this; use theories, use the books you read and the discussions and lectures, and after you leave college use any means you can, to keep alive your interests and go on developing them. By doing this you can be a most

valuable element in the country's life.

DRUSILLA SCOTT.

A Glimpse of the Nanga

This Year's Hiking party consisted of Faqir Hussain, Sajjad, Quyium, Firdaus, Nabi, Dost Mahmud and Quddus and myself with Madari as the servant.

The party was scheduled to start by bus from Havelian on the 26th June, 1948. The train arrived punctually and we took our seats in a comfortable bus. On the first day we stopped for about an hour at each stage—Abbottabad, Mansehra, Ram Kot, and Domel—and passed the night at Uri, an open spot at this end of the Kashmir valley. The next day being Sunday we made an early start. As we were enjoying the drive on the road past Baramula, with its lovely avenue of stately poplars, we met Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, Bar.-at-Law, who was good enough to take us to his house at Srinagar. He entertained us sumptuously

When you read the history of education, you find the great educational reformers gradually discovering the importance of the child's own personality and his own spontaneous activity. This has to a large extent revolutionized and greatly improved teaching methods. But now all this is common knowledge, and anyone can talk about freedom and self-expression in education, and about letting children develop freely, as though this were quite an easy thing which had only to be known to be applied. Then these theorists may criticise teachers and call them old-fashioned because they don't seem to understand all this about freedom and self-expression. On the other hand the teacher may feel that all that sounds very fine, but he wonders what it has to do with the actual tiresome children he has to teach.

The teacher may feel more inclined to listen to Dr. Johnson, who can be trusted to state the plain matter of fact without any fine theories. This is what he said about education. Everyone that has ever undertaken to instruct others can tell what slow advances he has been able to make, and how much patience it requires to recall vagrant inattention, to stimulate sluggish indifference, and to rectify absurd misapprehension.

This feeling of the teachers about the theorist is sometimes justified. I think some theorists on education have not enough experience of the actual difficulties of teaching. There are other theories of education you will read about, which have been tried out in practice, but in rather special conditions. They are like experiments done in a laboratory with carefully arranged conditions of temperature and so on. This does not mean that they are not valuable; they may give very valuable indications of the ways in which education can develop, in the future. But it does mean that they cannot be applied immediately in the ordinary conditions in which most teachers work.

To take an extreme example of this kind of experiment. there was an experimental school once started, with the idea of letting the children learn by free self-expression. I was told of a day at that school when at the midday meal one child started throwing food about. At once the teacher, instead of stopping him, encouraged the others to do the same, and there was a competition to see which child could throw a potato high enough to hit the roof. Well, that may have been a valuable experiment, but the teacher who tried it in an ordinary school would lose his job.

Well, we have seen various ways in which theories of education seem rather far from practice. But we have not got to the point of why you can't have theories of education which you can just learn and apply. Why can you not be taught how to do your job? The answer is of course the personality of the teacher. This is the most important factor in education, and this is chiefly what comes between theory and practice. If someone is designing an article to be made in a factory, he can reckon that if his design is workable the finished article will be turned out exactly as he intends. But the designer of theories of education has to reckon with the teacher, who is not like a factory hand doing mechanical work. The teacher who has to put the theory into practice has to translate it into terms of his own personality, and if he cannot do that the theory is useless.

The new idea that the child must learn from his own spontaneous activity clearly has much truth in it. The same sort of thing has been said by Iqbal, who believed that the aim of education must be to awaken the self, to start it off on its own quest, so that it grows by its own initiative. This is true but it is a difficult truth which each teacher has to rediscover for himself. It is not a magic formula which at once changes the nature of the teacher's work.

If the teacher's task is to awaken the child's own personality, this can only be done by a teacher who has personality himself. There is no mechanical means of doing it.

You may have read about a system of education which was invented in England in the early 19th century. The idea was to enable one master to teach hundreds of boys at the same time, by arranging them in groups with a monitor to pass on the instruction

on 'Plant Life' and Prof. Minhaj-ud-Din spoke on "Things are not what they seem". Another useful talk was given by Dr. Macpherson on 'Moral Hygiene.'

The Sarhad Educational Society.—Dr. E. A. Pires and Mr. Ghulam Ahmad continue to be the President and the Treasurer respectively. Messrs S. S. Bedi and Shyam Lal Bangru have been elected Vice-President and Secretary. The society is busy doing its usual work unostentatiously. Several symposiums and debates have been held. Some of the subjects for debate were

- 1. 'Teaching is an Art and not a Science'.
- 2. 'All Teachers should be married'.

Amongst the speakers from outside, the most prominent was Mr. K. G. Saiyedain—Director of Education, Jammu and Kashmir State. His extremely interesting and illuminating lecture was very much appreciated by all. Our new Professor of History, Qazi Mohammad Farid gave a discourse on 'Mental Culture in Education', while Mrs. Scott read a learned paper on 'Educational Theory and the teacher' (published elsewhere in this issue in an abbreviated form).

The Oriental Society continues to have Mr. Nafis-ud-Din as its President. Messrs. Ihsan-ud-Din and Bahadur Shah are the new Vice-President and Secretary respectively. Apart from holding two mushaiars which produced more noise than poetry, this Society which was once second only to the Khyber Union in activity and popularity, has done precious little.

The Day-Scholars Association has as usual gone into deep slumber after holding the annual elections with great celebration. Mr. Nawazish Ali and Khalid Qasim are this year's President and vice-President respectively. The Secretary is Abdur Rashid. We hope that the Society will try to do something more useful than the mere holding of periodical elections to justify its existence.

The Sarhad Agricultural Society appears to have met only once to hear a lecture from Mr. A. A. Farooq on "Credit in Agriculture". Presumably, the Kheti Bari people have no taste for evening lectures after the day's heavy work, and they are, therefore, contented with the minimum of activity.

IJAZ.

Educational Theory and the Teacher

(A talk given to the Sarhad Educational Society)

I want to talk about the connection between the everyday work of a teacher, and the theories of education which you study as part of your training course. One might think that the connection is obvious enough; here you learn how to teach, there you go and apply what you have learnt. But it is not so simple as that. In most subjects there is some gap between theory and practice, and in education I think the gap is a wide one. It is not always easy to see how some of the theories of education which you study are related to your own work at all, and because of this the teacher may lose interest in theories altogether.

What is the nature of this gap between theory and practice in education? There are several things that cause it.

Switzerland. Khalid Qasim played Hitler with astounding success, and was easily the most outstanding performer of the evening.

We are glad to say that two of our speakers, Nasim and Bedi, who participated in intercollegiate debates at Delhi won the trophy at the Hindu College. We trust others will be encouraged by their success and some at least of the freshers will make a bid to capture the Union platform.

Majlis-i-Islamiyat.—The Majlis has been very active this year. Kamal Khan a member of our editorial board is the new Secretary, while Maulana Nur-ul-Haq and Mr. Mohammed Aslam continue to be the President and the Treasurer respectively. A series of sermons on 'The Appeal of the Holy Quran,' was arranged in which Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Advocate General, N.-W. F. P. and Mr. S. M. Idris were invited to express their respective points of view. Another series of sermons is now proposed on "Islam and Socialism" for which some well-known speakers of the Province are being invited to address the students.

In order to promote interest in Islamic theology, the Majlis has offered a scholarship of Rs. 10/- p.m. for a year to the student who stands first in the theology competition. The scholarship has been endowed by K. B. Haji Kuli Khan.

The Khyber Athenaeum is maintaining its last year's tradition of brisk activity under the Presidentship of Mr. M. M. Kaleem. Habib-ullah and Firdaus Khan have been elected as Vice-President and Secretary respectively for the session. At the instance of the President, the Society has started a separate Art Section comprising a picture gallery and a Curio-museum, and in view of her special talents for fine-arts. Mrs. Scott has been elected President of this section. With such happy patronage the Art Section holds promise of a bright future; and we can hope to see, at an early date, a museum in one of the side-rooms of the Cunnigham Hall decorated with specimens of the Frontier arts and craft. The Athenaeum has planned a busy programme of lectures and socials, too. We have already had three very interesting lectures, one by Prof. Hadow Harris on Scottish Poetry, another by Prof. S. M. Timur on 'The Organic Unity in Art', and the third one by Mr. G. C. Martin on 'The Novel'. All these lectures were very successful and drew large audiences.

The Dramatic Club has already set to serious work. At the very outset, a Declamation Contest was held to discover hidden dramatic talent amongst the students. The response to this move, however, was not very encouraging, as very few students came forward to compete. Naseem was awarded the first-prize in the contest.

This year the defunct Urdu Section of the Dramatic Club has been revived and placed under the experienced charge of Mr. Inayat-ullah who will no doubt, revive the old glory of Urdu drama. Mr. Bashir-ud-Din, the director of the English section, has started in earnest after last years' somewhat discouraging experience. A reading of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar was recently arranged which attracted a big audience. It is proposed to stage this play sometime, and at least one more.

The Sarhad Mathematical Society.—Pir Mohammed has been elected to the secretary-ship of this useful society which encourages the study of Mathematics by providing all the students with free books on the subject. The Society proposes to hold a series of debates in which the votaries of Mathematics will speak on various aspects of the subject to dispel the "ghotoo" impression which others have of them. The Secretary promises a grand annual function. Let us hope for the best.

The Frontier Scientific Society. - The office bearers for the current session are:

Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi: President Mr. Mohd. Ahmad: Treasurer Mohd. Hussain: Secretary

The Society, according to the Secretary's statement, has arranged several talks by different speakers on interesting topics. The President, Mr. Sher Ahmad, gave a talk

best local teams. The departure of Amanuliah, Aziz and Azizullah was a sad blow to our side but Bali and Latif, two newcomers, have made amends. With Abdur Rehman Gariftar as the new Captain, we had a pretty strong side and were confident of reaching the finals very easily. We made a good beginning and won the first University match against the Edwardes College by 3 to 1. Unfortunately we lost the second match against the Gordon College, Rawalpindi, most unexpectedly. Two of our players Akhtar and Abrar have been selected for the University A and B teams respectively.

Hockey.—Our Hockey team played very well and made an excellent show against the Edwardes College on the first day. But unfortunately we lost the replay on the second day after a very contested game. Jagdish Singh, our full-back. Arif and Nabi, our forwards, and Shamshad our goal-keeper played well. Janab Shah is captaining the side this year.

Tennis.—It is rather curious to find only first year students in the tennis lawns these days, as if the game were specially reserved for the freshers. But their enthusiasm for the game encourages us to hope that when the veterans have gone out, they will be fully qualified to take their place. Mr. Abdul Ali, the captain, and Mr. Fazli Mahmood are likely to constitute the pair against the Edwardes College in Col. Keen Cup Tournament, and we hope to win the match as usual.

Cricket.—This year our Cricket team played many friendly matches on the College ground and won most of them. We played our first University match against Government College, Lyallpur and won it by an easy margin of five wickets. Safdar a new member contributed 46 runs and was the top scorer. We played the zone final at Lahore against P. O. W. College, Jammu and unfortunately lost. Hameed our Captain, has done uniformly well in all matches. The annual match between the Cricket XI and the staff club was a great success and the Arts vs Science match, a new event produced such a good fun that it is perposed to retain it as an annual feature.

Athletics.—Mr. Iqbal Qurcshi takes over the captainship from Khawaja Rasheed. All the athletes turn up for daily practice on the field where they get useful instruction. We hope they will do well against the Edwardians in the forthcoming Provincial Inter Collegiate Athletics meet. Khawaja A. Rasheed participated in the Rawalpindi Olympic meet and won the 120 yds. high hurdles.

Boxing. -S. A. John is the new Captain. This year we have a good team and we hope that it will do well in the forthcoming University Tournament.

KAMAL KHAN.

College Societies

The Khyber Union.—The elections of the Union helped us a lot in dispelling the dreamy atmosphere which had prevailed during the summer vacation. Messrs. Abdul Ali, Dost Mahmood and Abdur Rehman Shah were elected as President, vice-President and Secretary respectively. The new cabinet was installed in office on 24th October. In his inaugural address the President praised the excellent manner in which elections had been conducted this year, and promised to provide ample opportunities for bringing out the hidden oratorical talent. Unfortunately, due to the illness of the President the Union has not been very active this year. So far we have had only one debate, the subject for discussion being: "It is better to be educated than to be rich". The Union has also staged a mock trial of Hitler which was a very interesting feature. Apart from the somewhat boring and flat speeches of the pleaders for and against Hitler, the decision given by Lord Humanity was very amusing; the verdict passed against Hitler being that he should get married and settle down peacefully somewhere in

like you to be conclous of this fact all the time that you are in the College. The character and virtues which men have looked up to in all ages and countries are the simple and straightforward ones which are known to all of you—honesty, truthfulness, generosity, kindness, and justice. These things require learning just as much as your text-books, and it is my hope that you will acquire them while in this College.

I would recommend also to you the opportunities which the U.T.C. affords you of training your minds and bodies to the habits of disciplined and cooperative effort. Whatever the future constitution of India may be, there will always be a need for officers from this province in the armed forces; and even if you do not seek a career in the army, navy, or air force, it is well that you should know something of military science and it is very desirable that in these days and in the future you should learn the elements of self-defence and national defence which the U.T.C. will teach you.

Finally, this is an Islamia College, and the great majority of its students are Muslims. I hope they will be good Muslims and live by the highest tenets of Islam. You should not only visit the mosque to say prayers, which I hope that all Muslims will regularly do; but you should pay heed to the sermons which are preached in this place each Sunday and try your best to grow up into good Muslim gentlemen. The results of Theology examinations will be considered a part of your College record.

Before I close it is proper to remember in this meeting of the staff and students His Highness Sir Nasir-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, who died suddenly during the summer vacation. He was the most distinguished old boy of this College, and was an honour to the institution where he studied. He was Chairman of the College Governing Bodies, and in him the College has lost a true friend and his country a good and just ruler.

Round the Play grounds

The Summer is over and we have returned to the College after an absence of three months. A change seems to have come over all things in the College, especially the students. We regret the absence of many heroes who had previously represented our College and kept its prestige high both in scholastic as well as athletic fields. We welcome newcomers because among them we hope to find fresher and, maybe, better substitutes for our veterans. But the loss of our heroes who fought the battles of honour in the past is more painfully felt when all of us cry out with enthusiastic spirits, "Islamia College, well-played." We have been deprived of Raheem our best half-miler who established a new half-mile record last year in the Provincial inter-College Athletics meet. We also miss one of our best hockey players, Qazi Ghulam Mohd. last year's skipper, and Aman Ullah, a University blue and former Captain of our foot-ball eleven. These are but a few of the outstanding champions who have left us. Many others besides these have bidden us farewell. But this is natural. Such changes are inevitable and indeed, without them fresh talent would find no scope for expression. We should, therefore, not be disappointed. On the contrary, we should try to unearth hidden talent and keep the standard of sport flying high.

Inter Hostel League Tournament.—The Winter Inter-Hostel League Tournament in Football and Hockey has been played as usual in an atmosphere of keen rivalry. This year the championship in football has gone to Qayum Manzil and in hockey to the combined team of Oriental Hostel and Rahim Shah Ward. We congartulate the winning teams on their remarkable achievement.

Foot Bail.—Our football team is very fortunate in having a zealous superintendent in Dr. Pires who never misses an opportunity of arranging practice matches against the

Principal's Address to New Comers

(Delivered in the Roos keppel Hall on the 10th October. 1943)

I wish to speak mainly to those who have just joined the College, but my remarks will have some value for the rest of you also.

First I want to welcome you to the Islamia College. You have come from all over the Frontier Province, and in some cases from the Punjab and beyond, and I hope that you will do all you can to benefit from your years in the College, and to contribute what you can to the life of the institution. I hope that you will find friends here whom you will value all your life, and that by taking part in the various activities of the College you will live a richer; and fuller life than you have hithertohad the opportunity of experiencing.

You will naturally want to do well in your work and get good results in your examinations: the College staff will do their best to assist you, and I shall not hesitate to discourage slackness by taking away scholarship and fee concessions from those who show bad results. For example, no scholarships or fee concessions will be continued to those who fail in 2 or more subjects in the forthcoming test examinations in January next. The college offers you, so to speak, the apparatus of learning: it is up to you to experiment with it and make yourselves masters of whatever subjects you study.

I do not, however, wish to speak primarily of the academic side of College life. Important as that is, it is less important in the long run to you, to your province, to your country and to the world than the kind of person you are when you leave the College. Many years hence when you look back on your College days, you will find that you have forgotten almost all of the books which you will read here; but your own happiness in life and your usefulness to the society of which you form a part is something which concerns you closely, and which will depend in large part on the way in which you use your time in the years which you will spend in the Islamia College. You are now in a College and not at school. You have left behind you the time when you could be treated as children; and the responsibility for your future now rests on you. The College will help you in every way as much as it can; and I and every member of the Staff will always be ready to advise and assist you whenever you care to ask us. But yours is the main responsibility for what you make of your time here, and for the way in which you lay the foundations of your life. Enjoy your time here, therefore, but do not waste it and so waste not only the resources of your parents or guardians, and the opportunities which the College offers, but, more important, spoil your own future prospects and happiness in life.

I do not of course mean that you should try to study all the time. That is not possible nor is it desirable. I hope that very many of you will take part in the games which are played in the College, and for which life in the College offers such splendid opportunities. You should not think that you have to be very good at a game before you play it; everyone has to begin sometime, and even though you may never become very good, you can, if you try, learn to enjoy playing games and learn how to play the game in every sense of the term. When you apply yourself to your studies, therefore, study as well and as conscientiously as you can; when you play, play as well as you can. This is your opportunity to learn the capacities of your mind and body, and it is up to you to exert yourself to develop both as well as you can. The aim of education is not only the passing of examinations, important as that is, and I should

their election and expressed the hope that full advantage will be taken of the opportunities which the Khyber Union provided of training its members in the art of public speaking and of teaching them the value of being tolerant, fair-minded and polite to debating opponents.

The installation of hostel and proctorial monitors was also held with due ceremony. These dignitaries were sworn in and presented with the badges of their office at a

meeting of the whole College.

Tutorial Classes.—The system of small tutorial classes in each subject has been introduced for all Degree students with effect from this term. It has been felt for a long time that big, unwieldy classes prevent intimate contact between the teacher and the students and do not allow proper individual attention. They may help turning out graduates on mass production lines, but they positively check any lasting and real impression of the teacher's personality being left on the boys. We have made a beginning in the right direction by introducing small tutorial classes consisting of a maximum of ten boys each meeting once a week. In these classes the students themselves do most of the work through questions and answers, discussion and paper-reading. The tutor simply guides and directs.

Another useful innovation introduced this year was the teaching of applied grammar in the first year class. This together with a system of weekly dictation tests in all subjects to make the freshers more careful of their spelling and punctuation, appears

to have had a very favourable effect on their standard of English.

The Staff Study Circle.—Another important venture is the Staff Study Circle which was started sometime ago and has already held four fortnightly meetings at which Prof. S. M. Timur, Prof. Q. M. Fareed, Prof. Hadow Harris and Mr. A. A. Farooq have spoken on "The Organic Unity of Ghazal as a literary form," "Mental Culture," "Scottish Poetry," and "The Future of the State," respectively.

Bengal Relief Fund.—As a mark of sympathy towards the suffering people of Bengal, the staff and the students collected a sum of Rs. 867 for contribution to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund. Three-fourths of the collection was utilised for the purchase of wheat which was despatched through the Bengal Government Agent at Lahore. The rest of the money was sent to the Vice-Chancellor for inclusion in the

Punjab University Bengal Relief Fund.

The Co-operative Bookshop and Stores.—The Darul-ulum has probably the unique distinction of being the only College in the Punjab University with a registered co-operative stores of its own. This enterprise which owes its origin to Mr. Scott's enthusiasm was promoted in April last with the object of providing books for the College library, the staff and the students and for supplying general requirements of the residents of the Darul-ulum. It is gratifying to note that during the short period since April last the Bookshop has attracted a paid up capital of over Rs. 1,500, all contributed by members of the staff, and the volume of turn-over already exceeds

Rs. 8,000. Further expansion of business is expected in the near future.

The Old Boys' Association.—We are glad to say that our repeated suggestions for the establishment of an Old Boys Association appear at last to be bearing fruit. On the 19th December a meeting of the old boys of the College was held in the khyber Union Hall and was attended by a large number of old students. The meeting started at 11-80 a. m. and after passing the constitution adjourned for lunch which had been arranged in the various College Hostels. At the lunch, the old boys met the new boys with whom they spent a very pleasant hour in chatting over the students' favourite dishes. The meeting was resumed at 8 p. m. and after deciding that elections should be held in November next, it broke up for sports contests between the old boys and the present students. The old boys won the hockey match, amidst great cheering, thanks to the regard shown by the youngsters, but the tug-of-war ended in a draw, each side winning one pull. At the end a "Standard" tea was served which was very much appreciated because it set up a high standard of austerity in conformity with the needs of the hour.

organises, and a generous friend, and will be long remembered as the impirer of many a useful measure. The All-India and Provincial speaking competitions, the Provincial High Schools tournament, the institution of the 'Rolls of Honour', the establishment's of a faculty of Education and the Department of Geography and the introduction of a "Beautification Campaign" are some of the outstanding achievements of his foresight and initiative. That the myth of Muslim students in general, and the Pathans in particular, being averse to Mathematics as a subject, stands exploded to-day is mainly due to his untiring efforts as head of the department of that subject. We wish him all success in his new sphere of work at Lahore.

Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Idris who was in the Arabic department for about a year has gone over to the Collegiate School. During his all too brief stay with us, he created a deep and lasting impression on the minds of both his pupils and colleagues by his wide sympathy, great learning and genial personality. We wish him the best of luck. Another outgoing member of the staff is Mr. Abdus Sattar Saggu of the Physics department who has joined the I. A. F.

The void caused by Mr. Muhammad Shafi's retirement has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Qazi Muhammad Farid, B. A. (Cantab). He has had a distinguished academic career and is an experienced teacher, having been Professor of Economics at M. A. O. College, Amritsar and Principal of Islamia College, Jullundur, Hafiz Muhammad Idris's place has been filled by Mr. Sardar Ahmad, M. A., who also comes from Islamia College Jullundur. We accord a hearty welcome to both these gentlemen and wish them a very happy career at the Darul-ulum.

Commander-ia-Chief's Visit.—On the 21st December, we had the privilege of welcoming to our College His Excellency General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-ia-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India. Having been Commander of the Peshawar Brigade from 1988 to 1986, he is not a stranger to Peshawar or to the Darul.uhum. In fact, the establishment of a U. T. C. unit at the College is due mainly to the sympathetic interest he took in the matter after his first visit to the College as C.-in-C. in 1941.

His Excellency was received by prominent Trustees of the College and inspected the cadets on parade in the Cricket lawns. 2nd/Lt. S. A. Muttalib Jaffery, Commandant of the N.-W. F. P. Company stationed at Islamia College presented him with an address welcoming His Excellency to the Darul-ulum, thanking him for his great interest in the formation of the Darul-ulum company of the U. T. C., and asking for its expansion to a battalion. His Excellency, in his reply, paid a tribute to the smartness and general turn-over of the cadets and trusted that the training they had received would make them sturdy and tough soldiers. He said that modern warfare demanded hard work and perseverence, and believed that the youngmen of the Frontier would come up to the high standards demanded of officers and men in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He was glad that the N.-W. F. P. had been playing its part, and sending out large numbers of recruits for the defence of India and of freedom. He promised to give a sympathetic consideration to their request for the expansion of the U. T. C. Company into a full battalion.

After this, His Excellency and party attended a big tea party at which H. E. had a chat with some of the trustees, professors and students. Then he was taken round the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall and the Osmania Hostel.

'Installation' Ceremonies.—The newly-elected office-bearers of the Khyber Union were duly installed on the 24th October. The President Mr. Abdul Ali read out his inaugural address, in the course of which he complimented all concerned on the way in which the elections had been conducted and promised to do his very best to maintain the honour and prestige of the Union. After the administration of the oath of office, the Patron congratulated the President and his colleagues in the cabinet on

whole world as our country, as that great warrior Tariq said when he burnt his boats after landing on the Spanish coast and thereby cut off the last chance of returning to his homeland in the event of defeat:

Every country is my country since it is my God's country.

—Iqbal.

At the same time, our new patriotism should, like charity, begin nearer home. We must aim at more and more decentralisation of administration. Greater powers must be given to provinces and to district boards, municipalities and village panchayats. It is only in this way that we can make democracy real by arousing the interest of the largest number of people in communal affairs and by associating them in a very real way with the administrative machinery of the state. And when we have succeeded in creating this local patriotism, as against national patriotism, we shall have found the most potent check on the spread of bureaucratic tendencies as well as on the periodic outburst of aggressive nationalism.

A.A.F.

College Notes

Back to the College.—The College has re-opened and we are back to its cares, and joys and honours. Some of us have been climbing mountain tops and enjoying the bracing air of the upper strata; while others have just tasted the 'lotos' and 'drowsed" away the summer months on the plains below. Very few, we are sure, could have burnt the midnight oil (it was rationed); but that we were all looking forward to the re-union as a happy event is very certain. Consider the contrast between the 'slow motion' existence during the vacation and the brisk tempo of activity at College. Verily, life is now much fuller, richer and variegated than in the dog-days of July and August.

Back at the College, once more we behold an active bustle and a busy hum in the corridors and the class-rooms. Moments seem to be precious now, for there is the consciousness of a precipice ahead, however much one would like to blink it. We must cast aside romantic trappings and face realities; it is high time to begin everything in earnest. This cyclic order of inertia and renewed activity reminds one of the finale of Shelley's famous 'Ode to the West Wind':—

'If Winter comes, can spring be far behind!'

Principal's Address.—On the first Sunday after the reopening of the College the Principal addressed the students in the Roosekeppel Hall. He welcomed the new students to the Darul-ulum and explained to them the many and various opportunities for study, play, friendship and social life, which the Darul-ulum offered them. While emphasising devotion to studies as their main concern he advised them not to neglect games and other extra-mural activities for which such splendid opportunities exist at this residential institution. He impressed upon the students the need for being good Muslims and reminded them of their duty to maintain perfect discipline and uphold the noble traditions of the Darul-ulum. The address is printed elsewhere.

Staff.—Since the publication of our last issue, Dr. O. H. Malik has accepted the Principalship of Islamia College, Lahore. He came to us in 1926 as Senior Professor of Mathematics, was Vice-Principal for four years and officiated as Principal from 1989 to 1941, when his services were requisitioned by the Government of India for employment as Director of Statistics in their department of Supplies. He has left an imperishable mark on the life of the Darul-ulum as an excellent teacher, a capable

neighbouring states must be promoted by a group of self-seekers who pull the wires from behind the scenes. We have seen the horrors of such misdirected patriotism in the shape of the two bloodiest wars history has on record—the wars which in a single generation have cost more in men, money and materials, which have broken up more families, destroyed more homes, erased more cultural centres and created more international ill-will and bitterness than did all the wars in any one century put together. And atrangest of all, the youth of the world—the motive force of human progress, the champion of new ideas and the breaker of old images—enthralled by propaganda machinery, actually delights in being a marry's for the cause of this inhuman, irrational, narrow-minded sort of patriotism.

Such patriotism as this is the greatest obstacle in the way of human civilisation. A patriotism which ends with certain arbitrarily marked frontiers and which regards persons living that side of a certain mountain or river as exemies, actual or potential, and people living this side of it as loveable angels, is surely in no way intended to promote a spirit of comradeship and co-operation among the international brotherhood of states and communities. Science, mechanical progress, culture-all tend to be international in character. But our chauvinistic outlook which owes its origin to the existing notions of patriotism keeps our minds in a narrow groove, with all channels of speedy progress choked up by the silt of mutual suspicions. The unfortunate capitalistic system of reckless competition in economic field has its counterpart in politics, too. I do not mean to say that competition is altogether bad. Some competition among individuals is necessary for progress, just as a sense of healthy rivalry is necessary among nations. But individual competition and international rivalry both must be based on the firm foundations of co-operation. Otherwise the result would be victory for the centrifugal forces and disaster in the end.

But just as this antiquated type of nationalism limits the horizon of our minds to certain politico-geographical frontiers, it also makes us forgetful of our duties towards the local community-to our native village, town, district or province. The Great Levisthan, the national state, absorbs so much of our attention and demands so much of our loyalty that very little of either is left for the community in which we were born, with which we come in daily contact and in which we spend the best part of our lives. The real thing is forgotten for the sake of a fiction and the result is that more and more power is concentrated in the hands of the central administration of the state. The individual gets remoter and remoter from the business of directing the community's affairs and democracy becomes a mere farce, with a vast bureaucracy with all its inefficiency and irritating redtapism firmly installed in the saddle. This condition reflects in the political world yet another contemporary economic tendency which the economists somewhat importantly style as integration, concentration or monopolisation of industry. It is very strange that although the public has such a deep-scated fear of economic monopolies and large firms which have their tentacles spread far and wide over the entire field of economic activity, yet it does not display much uneasiness over the far more widespread tentacles of the modern state. But perhaps this is just another instance of our growing credulity under the influence of the modern arts of propaganda.

I reiterate that our existing idea of patriotism is not only extremely narrow and dangerous but also highly inadequate. Let us love our country by all means, but not by wishing ill to others. Let us raise our people without trying to pull down others. Let us organise our community and make it strong, but not for militant aggression. In short, our common bond should be mutual love, not the hatred of a common enemy and we should not pin down all our attachments to a narrow group nor base them entirely on arbitrarily fixed politico-geographical frontiers. We should regard the



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May I speak the truth, if you don't mind, O Brahmin, The icons of your temple have become out of date.

—Inhal.

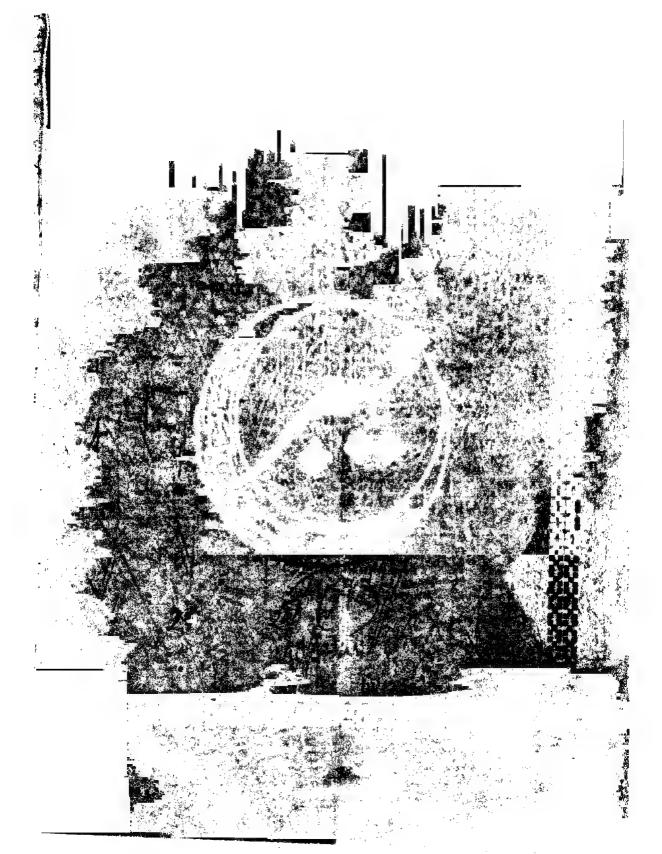


ì.

URS is the age of shibboleths. We are living in times when conduct is governed not by independent thinking, not by any thinking in fact, but by a certain set of eatchwords which are broadcast and rebroadcast and constantly dinned into our ears through the modern means of misleading—the press and the radio, till we come to believe in them as though they were nothing but hitherto unnoticed aspects of eternal truth. As John Dewey points out in an illuminating passage in his book

Freedom and Culture, opinion is now influenced not by appealing to reason and intellect, but by playing upon imagination and emotions. What is worse, the gigantic propaganda machine of today makes public opinion a matter of mass production, like material goods. Somebody somewhere says a thing and the following day everybody is found repeating it in a parrot-like fashion. Evidently, under the soul-crushing nervous strain and rush of work which are the characteristics of our age, men feel too tired to think for themselves, and whatever purports to be coming from higher sources is readily accepted. Even universal education which was expected to develop a critical faculty among men has only made them more credulous, and thus we find that the youth which has always challenged old dogmas and preached, fought and even died for new and progressive ideas has now become a willing dupe in the hands of reactionary forces like Nazi-ism and Fascism.

One of the shibboleths which have been exploited most by modern propaganda machine is patriotism. Now patriotism is a good thing, even a necessary thing for certain purposes. But it is a very dangerous thing, particularly when it degenerates into blind, unquestioning loyalty to a set of catch-words which have been given wide publicity by an unscrupulous band of zealots backed up by strong vested interests. I have always suspected that a so-called patriotism which seeks 'glory for the Fatherland' at the expense of others and which lulls opposition to a reckless programme of expansion intended to satisfy the craze for lebensraum by flattering a people on its supposed racial superiority and by feeding its anger on imaginary grievances against



بابت ماه جنوري هيمولاء

شزرات

اس ماليكر وكسك امدكون يجر ادري بانداس كانظام وكالخيل بركزنس بعول سكتا وكواني بني يبزلوب كالين مكود إلى المكورس ديون بوالي جادول كي داداس كي سنت معد أبدودون كم جراس كالله الله ين إلى إلى الله والول كاريا بن سوكم في إلى والول كي علم وف يه إلى معزى الممريم بدوام بولى بعد الديشري ميلوف كروب بدلنا ومنواده

وَمِيا لَمْ فَي رِس سِيداس نَعْامٍ لَوْكُا اسْتَعْبَالْ أَنْشَ بازى" اور بركا مي ميبلداورزمين اندازي راي ب

يكويلول عالب - ع كوئي صورت تطرفهين آني !

I have made a few

شابداس الماك برالداندسنگهارى مِلْإِلَى محلولوں سے زباره ، كى بوجى ہے ۔ اور عابان كملون اس فيرد معاريكه انهين المعاف كو اتحادي طبيارون كاخرورت ہے۔ مكر فوش قسمني طاحظه بهوا بني كه فد نيرند نفظ منهم بن محت نمرود جنگ إدنيامي ونظام أوس فالتيكا ممار عيهان فرسي مي چكا فيغول سي ساير من بي والون ألي

الدسابه عيمامل سوكباب. اللهدردفود -ولوجانس كلي اورسكندر كى طافات كاقعت لواب ناراع كاحصرين چكا سيد سكن روع بورس كفنوس كم

علم الدين الما المراد العلماكات العام طرح والكان كما مدت إسدا فتاده ايم

إلى أواسى نظام أو كي بيجاليا كا بك كرشد يدى ب كميماري اولة إمائز البوسى ابن (اور مع الذكول كى ر من اللي د نواست أن كر مرائل بها اوراس سال ۱۹رومبرك روز روش بن است وجيون كالبوت مرف المنا استنبى سينس ديا. بكرادى سواد بوكرا في داني ي بالصروا في الخراد المراح بيج و بوك اك صفها يشان ين والوان عاس كراف و در حدد مك مان الواف ، كينك كور ف كما في الدي الدي تفرسا جنده فوام كرا بله معدد ارالعام من ايك تى دوع بعونك وى ب منف بسنده عدده داد عفرات بالأنبزونك و نسل بعلى ماديد كمستنى بى ست أكباب كم المنده مدسيسى فربى ادرى برمنعفد بوكا - مجوزه فواده اويكال بر المناه المناه

سوامح تكاري

الما الما الما المن ومع يه معملت مع بعد أن تند كن سنت المرا فالسيموا فاك المقل على العاميمة إلى اوب بأميست أنتناد المعلاناك منواب المنتاد والمن وكما - الدوه المنا المستاد

a Le Windowsky مي اس كوبها دون ال كاكمل ترين احداس مستف اوب كارد ارى تناب ميات جاديد آنى ج مركنام العرب مع كافرات كراى كانذكره ب- ولا نامور يد كمشركار تع . أنبين أن كافلاق المسيدن السكام كالمحرية في العديد ومن خالع من الله المراج الله المراج الله المراج الله المرج الله المرج بغامه وسيد كالمستاكان مشكل كام نه تعالم يركد وهداء كريد رسيد كالرراعي اخبادات الديدائل ير موجد على - اور فدرسے بھلے کے وافعات کی سنند فدائن سے مل سکنے تھے ایکن سوائع انگاری کے نظام نظر مع و جامعن ف كامياب موسكناتها ، ومرسيد كاختلف عيلياتول سه مرجنين يران كيشان اور حب كعملان تكرسكنا-بي كالعظيم ولانا في كيا- مولانا في كيا- مولانا في مرسيد كي بروا تنوده وأن كالوسط والريست مأدم كياب وه و دياج من المعديد الرج مندوستان من جمال ميروكا المعديد وأخطا كامعادم بونا أس ئى تمام خىرون درفىغىدى ئى بان ئىمىردىنا ئىدىدە دە دىنىت نىبىن الكرنسى خىس كى كرينىكى بائبوكرانى كىمى مائىد اور في يول كرسالة كمرورول اورعالى غبالات كرسالة لغرسول كوظامركيا جائ يكن بم كواس معمل كا مال المعنا ب جس نے مالیس برس برار تعصب اورجا است کامغالبہ کیا ہے۔ تقلید کی جو کائی ہے بردے والے مل اور مفسون کو انتاال ہے۔ جہتد ول سے اختلاف کیا ہے۔ قوم کے پکے بعود ول کو جمیرا ہے۔ اور اُن کو کر وی علما اور مفسون کو انتال اسے ایک کروہ نے صدیق کہا کو دوسرے نے ڈیدین کہا ہے۔ جس کو دوسرے نے ڈیدین کہا ہے۔ جس کو العالم مع الما المسيمي في الم مرود المجماعة وسي في السنياد الرل ما المحد السين على الله چیر چاپ کیسے ماعلی جاسکتی ہے۔ مرور ہے کہ اس کاسونا کسونی پر پر کھاجائے۔ اور اس کا محرایان شمول بچا

اس دبا چے بر خومولانا نے تقید کی وضاحت کردی ہے۔ اور حنیقت یہ ہے کہ ہروا فعر مران عدل میں الولاجه-أتبول في مداف كماية أكرم مرب عصوم بوق كانه مم كودعوى ب-اودنهم البن كي كالواده ر معتدیں۔ سیکن اس بات کا بہیں خور میں بقین ہے۔ اور اوران کیمی بقیمی دوتا جا ہے ہیں۔ کرسرسید کا کون کام سچانی سے خالی نہ تھا " بدت سے تا فدین نے اس آخری فظرہ کو قابل امنساب سمھا ہے -اور اسی کونیماوقرار وسيكريروا تعديد مكتميني كى ب- اكت كي المح مدى من كالكيف فركاني بوكا" ايك الريف انسان في ايك

مشرافيت والسان كي سواغ مكمى - اور إرى تغميل سي مامى "

مولاناشیلی نے بدت سی سیزیں تار مجمع سیرت دالاری س بیش بدا منا فرکیا۔ المامون - سیرہ النعمان -سوائح موانا روم حیات عالمگیر القارون اورسیزه النبی میں سے ہر ایک کتاب البسی سے جرمعنف کوشمرنوعام اور بقائے دوام دینے کے نفخ کافی ہے۔ موانا معبلی تعمانیف کی فاعالمانہ استدالال واعدار کسی سندد لدى مصنعت كى تصانيف سيكم نبيل الب كى كتا بدا كى سب سيراى خصوصب مضيوطى داست إ ورمنطقى مدى استى الله المناسم كى جدت سے اور طرز اواس داور نى ادرعام نى كاخبال كموط ركما كيا ہے۔ استىلال ہے ان اس ايك نسم كى جدت ہے اور طرز اواس داور نى عادت، اپنى طبيع ت سے كسى تيج بر بينيا عالمان مور افراد و توفن فرت جسس ورا بين علي يا نال كى عادت، اپنى طبيع ت سے كسى تيج بر بينيا معليه والعصف الدارك جمالوں سے نكالنا وسلمانا . يم لنسم وحليل كرنا - اود الويل يم اس كا مالى وزنتى دينا به ده بالين بن روموا ناخلى كو درج المنياز بخشى بن الدهر دخريس كالى كرومود

رسی ا تگ به درد ماکرج ما مجری خام وحرف نگادی

ابیکی اگرانعها ف کی نظرسے دیکیما جائے آلول اناصف کی سٹری سے سب سے بریسے محتق مورد عظمے ایک جوری شطرق نے کہا ہے "ایل مغرب کے محققات اور عالمات مدیاد کے لحاظ سے اگر کوئی میند دوستانی اتعمام بعض نختیق و نکرفیق کا پابر رکھتی ہیں - تو وہ علائم شبلی کی تعمانی ف ہیں۔ گویہ ایک گرت اسل می رنگ ملے مولے ہیں "ہ

سوائع نگاری کا آفا زحبات جاوید کی فوائش اور ایدی شهرت کی فران سے موا- رفندرفند مذہب کی اسمبت فی میں سے مواد دیا۔ اس طرح میرت دی اسمبت فیلی اسمبی کی دیا۔ اس طرح میرت دی ایک میں ایک مقدس اوب میرون ایمان رہا۔ جس کا دعا اوب کے مما نفر سانف احلاق سنوا رہا اور کے مما نفر سانف احلاق سنوا رہا اور دی کے کا می نوسنے پیش کرنا نفا ہ

سوائع نگاری کی اوگل نے مختلف نعربین کی بین - کارائی کی کی باری اسانی نادی اس کے سورہ والی کی نادی ہے ۔ اور اس نادی کی محت کے لئے ان سورہ اور کے جربے سے گرد مہٹا ہے۔ اور اس نادی کی محت کے لئے ان سورہ اور کی جربے سے گرد مہٹا ہے۔ اور اس نادی کی محت کی برسیمانی نیازی کی اس کی محت کی در مہٹا ہے۔ اور اس نادی کی محت کی محت کی در مہٹا ہے۔ اور یہ ہے جسوائی نگاری ایک کی محت کی محت کی محت کی در اور کا در کی کی محت کا در کی کی محت کی در کا کا کا کہ میں کا در کا در کا در کا در کا کا کا کہ میں کا در کا کا کہ در کا کا کہ کا در کار

معجم سوائح نگاری کے راستہ من بن رئی رکا وہ بن دہی ہیں۔ اول یو نکہ میرت کسی روائی شخصیت کی کھی جائی ہے۔ اس کے معنون اس کے ہرفع سے بزرگی اور برائی آبابت کرنے کی کوسٹ کرنا ہے : نارک پہلوسل نے بنیں لا تا۔ اور جہاں تک مبرواسے علم من و بڑا ہے۔ بوفنی فحاظ سے صوحت معنون کے لیے جہلک ہے : دوم مذہبی رہ اور جہاں تک مبرواسے علم من و بڑا ہے۔ بیرت سے فرہبی بحثوں کے لیے والی لیبدا کر ملے کی کرمضش کی جاتی ہے۔ اور کئی فوق الفوات اعمال و تصویات ای سے منسوب سے جاتے ہیں۔ سوم بعد شک کو کوسٹ کی جاتی ہے۔ اور اس منطق میں اللہ است منسوب سے دہ خبرادادی طور پر دینا تر بروتا ہے۔ اور اس سے اس

 b

مزرى معلالة

沙里港

المعلى جد كر فاي والرسوارة كم علامة ماك المعلى الله و المائة المحادث و المائة المحادث المائة المحدود من المحدود و المائة المائة المحدود و المائة و الم

ادر بالخصوص أزدوكى بسا داريام

اس ودرس الكريش العلم عام مورس مى عرز تحريف الدي ما آداد مولوى وكارا ولا اور تشرر في محد المساب المسلم المردي المر

مروامعاميس ودورينا فعار

والله الله المالة المراس الموسرة الموسرة الموس الموسود المالة المراس الموسود الموسود الموسود الموسود المحال المراس الموسود ال

موان کسی اور دیان کمانداده بوسکتایه کروانا فیلموم نه اور اور دیان کمانده وسهای محلاده وسهای محلاده وسهای محلای محلی کم بازند این کام کیا- اورکننی منبوط بنیاوی میشگذید - بن برای نهایت دا ندار حماید کوی

اس سے علی دائی خال فرسلسلمی جدد توتی بگرای سفرسیل انتداود آن کی اول و کی اوا عمر بدی کا مشروع کرد کھندا میر بدی کا مشروع کرد کھندا میر بست مشہود کرد کھندا الفلمین ا محاب بدد اور تا درخ ا فشار میر بست مشہود کتابی است میں اور میں میں اور م

معتده سیمانی بیداری وجہ سے سیاسی قائمین اور تبشدول کی سوانحم ماں کشرت سے بازار مرائی ہیں۔
فائی جبد اللغار فی سور جال البین وس با وہ سال کی وسفی و کا دش کے بعد راسی ہے جس بر سنٹرنی دنیا کے
جلیل انقد انقل بی رہنا کے حالات کا ایمان افروز نذکرہ ہے۔ بیدا ری مشرق بن مبد مساحب کا مقام تہ ایت بلاگ کے اسے جید کی معطف کمال ارمنا شاہ بہلوی اور حیفری کی سرت محمد علی منی لحاظ سے کامیاب کتابین ہیں۔ ان کے
علاوہ اور جودی جودی سرتیں بیشہ و رمنیفین کی کشرت سے ملتی ہیں ہ

موج ده و ورمی اُردومی فرمانک اور دنیا کے مشامری سواتی دن کزرجے بی جے ب رہے ہی امانام اینڈر دِ کاربی مسوجنی کی خود لوشٹ سرگزشت رمیلن کیلری میری داستان میات دیجے ترجے ہیں۔ خود لوٹ سے سوانے حیاست میں گاندمی می گئ الماش می "ا در وامرال بنروکی" میری کمانی" کائی ولچسپ رہی ہ

مغرب من اس و نفت فن مرسوائ نگاری کا دور و و و مهد مثنینول کی نبر دنتاری کے دور کی هروف و ندگیوں کے لئے و نفت کی مجمد منا اس اسم مسلد ہے۔ بڑے بڑے والے ناولوں اور طویل تصویل کی جگر فرنفر کہانی نے معلی ہے۔ دیکی کے برائی اسم مسلد ہے۔ بڑے بڑے والے ناولوں اور طویل تصویل کی جگر فرنفر کی اللہ بدیری مختصر سوائ لگاری افروم ہی نفل بدیری منا برطافی اس ویل میں بندادی کا میاب کو مشاہر موالی الله دوم موالی کا میاب کو مشاہر الله کی مشاہر موالی کا دوم موالی کا دوم موالی کا معیار الگریزی سے دی شہر کا اس مان اس وفت اور دوم موالی کا مراب می اور دوم کا معیار الگریزی سے دی شہر کا مام اس وفت اور موسی کی انہائی کر دیا ہے کا مراب مہدومت ان کی کسی اور دیل کے مراب کے سے کم کا بہ نہیں۔ اور فن کے اعذبار سے اور میان اور اس کی انہائی کر دیا ہے کا مراب مہدومت الرجمان شاہ ممال ہوارم

مزدوري

بیں جب بھی وہاں سے گزرنا۔ وہ اپنے وروازے بیں گھٹنوں پر ڈوا ہے ہوئے کہا ہے پر مرج کا لے کھی کا فر مد دہی ہوئی۔ بیراکئی یاد وہاں سے گزرمڑا۔ گرائس نے کہی سراکھا کر نہیں دیکھا۔ بیں سوچنا۔ جمیب اور کی ہے۔ کمیں اس بھی کسی کسی کے لیائی آف شبلٹ کی طرح جا دونو تہیں کر رکھا ۔ جمیم اس سے کھرخاص نگا ہما ہو کہا تھا۔ جی کھی کسی کام کے لئے یا برما ناموتا۔ توہی جان اچھ کرائسی لیے داستے سے جاتا۔ حال تک دوسرے داستیں سے بالدولوں بوانا تھا ہ

موا بینے رائے سے تاریک گرے وروازے کی و کھ ف میں بھی برق اس کا تکموا ہو اسفید دھک اورز شے میں بھی برق اسفید دھک اورز شے میں بھی ان کی استحد ماریک اور استحد ماریک اور استحد ماریک اور استحد ماریک اور استحد میں استحد استحد استحد میں استحد اس

V.

المارية والمارية والمارية والمراح المراح المعتقل المراح والمعاجودة مبي بمناه وداس معتقب من تاريكا ومسيه يوي المرايدا ساوم ووالموا بفتال عدفانها وكالماروك ودون لماسيدان ى ديدي هاديا به جى وال سن كن العدم على كيول تعنى ويرسك الن في همدى طور برست و الناسكة المراسة و الناسة على الناسة المراسة الم كليد الكوياسا اسماسه اسارسي كري المركي كمن كا الها تك جنه المراسة ويى :

يهرس سعامت نيرتي يروه إلركن عمست بركونتار موجا تاسه قدوه مو الني موركوما صل كرن كى فامل سے بہ قرار دستا ہے۔ کرمجے بغیال می نہیں آ یک دوری ہوائے۔ بعربی درمائے بعد اکثر اس کاندیل دنیا بروافت من كانفورمر عفياله سنى دنيارها إرسناس كرسويه واكتاب كمصف الثنا رينا بكي منون كارف لإمرى زمانى مطح المربيجي بالمتاء باربار باسناء كم فاكسائي محرم نسين الانفاء افرنسا كركتاب ميزي ين وينايكهامعيدندسها إس اكرسوية علنا واحقان مزيرا بهنا بها مدايك ون كاسيونين الاادد بعروبي بنتان كاشاب كارفود بور تصور كرول إنايال موجاتا - اخراس ألحمق عصر بشكارا بالفرك الم الح بابرنكل جاتا برتا - نامعادم طور برمير عندم بعراضي دا سفير الله وسع بون يسب بالكاس ع قريب كمواضل اس فيرا فعاكميري طرف ديما وورج كالبارتيكي بيرسرافها با-بن برسنود كوا انعا يتكيول واستفيرت اوروت كے ملے جلے مذبات سے دیجا۔ بس اپنی خطرناک فرزمین پر ریشان ساموا " دربند" الاست کی اما تاريك فضاكر جيرن بوني سنان دى مائن الله اورجيه كوني جيكتابور متاره وث كردات في المركيوس ما تب موجا في وجنان كاشابكارين بين اركب بسنظرين مدب موكيا ،

ا وكسى دكسي طرح برى أن سے وا فغيدن بروى كئى - ودادراس كى المرمد باد سے ابك كا ول سے اسے موسة معدان ك كاون ب سوستدميد بعيلانما-اسكاياب ادبعائ اميك ندرموت عداكا وسينهم وكس مورن كوف سے كا ورجيور كرم الكے لك - ماں بينى نے بى ابناسالان جريداد وكر كا ور جود وياس في علا بنا إكراكي ون را سنعين سبلاب أبا يوان كم يخرول كواسياب سمبت بها الحكيا ،

مظركروم في حياب إلى في الماء

"اسمىيبىن دده ددد كى سے لواكريوت آجاتى لواجعانغاك وه خلاص گمودنى بونى لولى - جيساس كى تمام ميبني وال بكري دي تفيل و

اس کی فار اوروہ اب مجھے اپنا ولی مردد سیعف مگیں - مان تمام دن فترسے یا مرفروث خشک کرنے ى ديكرى كام كرنى دمتى اس مورى مى دورى سے دونوں مال ملى كابرى شكل سے كرادا مونا تھا۔ ا بيد د ن دوبرو عيد بن كا ي سے والي ارا فقا - وه مؤكسيد بھے في - اس نيتي دويرو اسوك ياسے

ركيك من عران ساده كبا -

وكران كني في ندينه ؟ "الل كى طبيعت فراب في - وه سور عام يرزجاسي - اب طبيعت كم منهمى معداوركام يركن م - يس منهاط أما تدجل تى كرداست من كان تكليف نه بروات

اس کی ماں کو دل کی کروری کا مسلک عادمند تھا۔ اور اسے اکثراسی وجر سے عش اَجا یا کرنے تھے۔ جس سے دہ دن بدن کردر برنی جا رہی تھی۔ زرینہ نے مجھے بنایا کہ خاوندا مدیمیلے کی موت کے مدر مصنعت کو کی بر مالمت بولئ مهد د

المراج أسكام يرنس ماناجا بيختفاء من فكا-

المراد الماد المراد المرد المرد المراد المرد الم

وہ کام سے اللے اللی می جایا کرے گی" پھر مجھے خاموش ہاکر برای و کیا سورج رہے ہو با برا ہی نہیں کا اور میں اسا مضمر کر ایک مشک بنے کو دیکے کر سورج رہا تھا۔ کر عرب عودت کی زندگی ہا ملک اس بنتے کی ما مند ہے۔ بوجو اسے اور اس کر میں بنتا ہو است اور اس کر میں بنتا ہو استہر سے رہے والے سے ماشا می

مِركا - اور بيمروال كى عليه اورتعف نصاور من بميشه كيام تابود بروما بيكاه

برمانی شش درخ می تھا۔ کہ لاہورسے آیا کاخط ای کے تام آیا۔ جھے فوراً لاہود جاکہ آیا کو ان تعاب کیونکسام پڑھی اپنی ای کرکسی دستنے دارکی مومن کے سلیلے میں ویلی ہے جاری تھے۔ جنانچہ بھے اسی دن کی کاٹری سے لاہود جا تا پڑا :

بیسر سعون می آیا کو سے کروایس آگیا ،سب سے بھٹے زرینہ کو دیکھنے کاخیال آیا ۔اس کے دکان کافند گیا۔ نیکن اُسے خلاف معول اپنی اُس محضوص جگریز تہ یا کہ مجریزان سا جو ا۔ پرسوچ کر کہ شاہد ہور میر ۔ میرسے

الله المعادد ولى المعند المعادد المعاد من المسالة المان ويديد و دسام العربي الدين الدي الدي المان المربية المربية المربية المربية المربية المربية الم المن المان الما المع المان معدد مست المرايا- الديد ولم ولا يرم وعد ما عرفي كننا لأوليها الأس جا بمل - اورايقا جان كا مجريتين عبر و بعران أندل وتباوا لا عميا درنا ونيا المراجع المراع الله في وسف مل كرسه ويد موسة على اعدوا على موكمها ه

و نيسك المان روشنى من مع مند فريب الله على أودس جرع الك جاريان عار دنطرات يجلى كالحاتين كساته برسه الماي كي نوف أبر فهالات للد في على من في ريشاني سا عم وحراجها

4 13 4

المركى بجارى يكى زردادد أدواس جرسه ابك سالفرال أسمي -ا ابعی دم اور اسم بعداری سے مالور اعربی بری بلاہے۔ خداکسی وغربب ندکر سے والک بوسیا ۔ لمندى سانس بعرت برك كما والدنسس كم جرس يرس كرا أفحابا -

و تيك بخت كم چرسى بداور برس د المسيد و وي بوسمالولى -

اسى يالى كان جاوين غويها-

معلوم نہیں بھاری کمال تھی ہے۔ تولی معنشہ مرموان کی طبیعت خواب مرد کی تھی۔ اب کمیں یام

و بيني في في الماتي بوي وي وي المالي المالي الم المالي الم المالي مل کی ہے۔ بدعدیا نے جواب دیا۔ لينامامن هم من يامرنكا- وريندكمال أي اعلم معدس نبس الانالان النما- من إنى الااياده على ديا- ووسرى كى كم مور بر كمال كا كمر نها - اس بريدان من اس سے مفتى در و مرخمال نيس مما - مگراس محملان كے ساسند منا بي الما ي عدد از و كله ا- كمال كاجره نظرا با- اور بعرا بك طرف مرك كيا يجيد ماس كواشناه وهرد ل مود ادر بير بير آميندس دريتم بالبركلي- دردانه بتديركيا- چابني في كدنيك كرمياك مائد.

مرجع بهانگ سائن و بكر كرام فعل عنى . م المعول مے نیج خشک اسوول کی دو اکبری کھرے ہوئے ال ادر کما حریبان میں سے محمد اس ي العيس ملى موى تفين و وكوركمنا جامن فني - مكر مات اس كممتر سي تكل دبيل ملى على و الكل

يص كوا المعا- فاموش أأخروه إدان " وشيد باد الى اسميرى ال برى بهار به و وكل سعيدى ب- يسيد الكنس بعد يكرنسي تعاداب سب کے بعد عالمی کے دورد یا قبل کر اور حضیں وہ بالحلوں کی طرح اُتعالی اُل کئی۔ طلاحا نے اس میں برجا سے عاری جراحت کیے آگی تھی۔ اور می موجے نگا۔ کہ زرینہ مولک پر گراہو اور خست کا المسلوكا بنام- جعبها فالاكركند على كاللي كالي الدوه بهنا يا الاستالية والمان المان المن الله المن المنظمة وم معداد بعلاد الديم وال الرميد كالعالد مواليكا

والمديرا

الر

اک میموام ناز سے آئی ہے پیر دسار بعر محاکمت اوس برسے کی شراب معنی میں ایک ورک مدی رک جوج فلئن كأ ذره ذره بناست عراغ طود جمارة العادين بن في والمعالية بردره انبساط كاساغ كتبوك مل کامراک ورن ہے کہ اُ پُنه شیاب کس ناز سے جاکے کی بائی ہے ، معول آن بع عندلبب ده منك المعموسة بیناب ہوگئی بیں جونے کو بھدیاں القديرى مبي يدنسابان يتاجلال برج زے نشاہ کا سامان لئے ہوئے سیکی میرے نشاہ کاسال ند کرمکی شبنم بعی خبرنسکی نوک خاد پو انغوں سے پینچوٹ کیا ویٹرنوں کا جام بدد عيل عظرير السائة بيسة من من مار ديم كي كي باد اكيا اک یوٹ سی ملی دل ہے وفترا دیر وه وسعس سے کانب الحق العن کانتات وه يوم عبس في ون كانسواد وما التكول وزركى كاسفينسه وليما بارسميري فشاط كي ونها كومعر التي

المتول في المام ع الحدامي الملدار ہر میں جی میں مکمرے نگاستیاب پرونزخ کی مسائے ادیب کو مجلی ہوئ بعينا ع السنان عانيه ماه كابواد عبلم کے دوستی برای طرے دوے ہوئے دائس میں اپنے اس رفت سے ہوئے بريش كاز على بدا يركيا ب انفاوب جوف رقامسرست جاويد كانزول الخاحيات ومومت كاصامان كنتے بروئے يمواساشلخ فليبنابه بيحاشيان موت لا بي سعنادل كالمروصال دامن من خار خار مكستان مل مح برك مزنلب کو برادمسرت سے بعرسی می می افر برا نیر دل بے قرار بر م في بهادر عدم في سُوز سي دوام كَانْ بِهَادِلْتُ سَرِيْهَاں كُنْ بَوِكْ كونى خيال وخواب كى دنيا به جها كبا اك ياس ما مى مركة والديد وورد طجس سع مأك أملى موزي ميات دووك يعب فيخاب كرال سعوقا ديا روره محسب نفوش كلسنان كورموريا آف سب بهاراه و ننان بن گذر كني

یے دن بوں اور لاپ بودل برامیں عیاب اے اگ دکا دوں بمارس

ميتاد كيغث دعنوى

رافتتاحية

ادردو - دسلیم لیجتودامی توقی اللی کوسلی پدلیکیتون تو اد در ته شاکهی - کوموقومو لو په خپله در به صیره کوے ده - دصوی دی براوقی مستی د در ایا نه ود که شویل - یاد لوی چر قومی ادب او دون دواره سوه یوتر بله نندی خهی په اوبل ډیر دارو ملاد لوی

غومره چرکاهسرموکید نے شی انوادو تولو دعلوموفنولو کتابوند خپلندیمکن توجه کوئی و د توجو کولو دیاده د حوصیادو ادیبا کوابختولو جورکوئی و اد د حرایجن یه در ایس می شاه کلمو این صباداسی وخت داغه دسی

هره شدستاه و سعله دی قومونه داسی

تیزی سره د ترقی بله لاد روان دی - بیه

اندازه ی نشته - کوم قوم که شستی اوکوی

در نیا نه در کرشی - اوس په دوصده لند

در نیا نه در کرشی - اوس په دوصده لند

اد نه برایجان - سواله ناسونه - او کرماسوهم

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عمت با تیلونود افغان قوم نه لاس او د نیونی

تاسونه پس به به نوو تادیخوکس د افغان

تاسونه پس به به نوو تادیخوکس د افغان

قدم تادیخ صف د قصو به طور و تیلیشی - کمکه

هدیا به ی هستی نه دی -

The state of the s

کاردی چرخیل دی ادکیی داویس زید دید آولو تد تعلیم ددکیی - تعکیب خیالا خیالاتو او جنهاتو سرگند دلو دیاق د مودنتی دیانه دیا تربیله او اسا ندبله دلیعر نشته -بعض دونوه داوائی - چرگیهتو ژبه یوعلی ژبه نه ده و ملے سوال داد سے چرگیهتو دب له تعق ورکول او علی ژبه جو رول د تنکیالی گیبتون ورکول او علی ژبه جو رول د تنکیالی گیبتون کار د سے داوکد د بل قوم - یقیناً داخونویش باده خیله گیهتو د نود و یه مقابله کس باده خیله گیهتو د نود و یه مقابله کس

زداعت مم د دُوندن ديا في ضروري مير دے ۔ او بونکه صندوستان یو دیاعق ملک که ر مذکه کی سویله ده د ادبه په کیس يديانددي أكب وحوائي وعواتيه ويلاوآ دیاره موزون ده - دے دیاره زماعت الد مم توجه ودكول كاردى كداور عدمدوى خلق خوله في بلخيته ماده اد به بدن بت دى ـ بل ملك تدبه مشتاق نددى ـ دُ امبرالوطيف توجم كادخالوطراف تهر مايل کړی . دوی سره په کلمونو دويی پياه خوشى پرسند دى . ھنولد برى باد دركري يه يه كادغالوى ادككوى - دُدى لويه فايُلا خو به پودانتی جدد وطن نه به بے دونگادی غرمن پورے درکہشی اوبل باملک آباد شحاء

بل قن ترهبه کول مواله کړئ . د ی کښ هک نشته . چرده یک کار د پاره په پیسیم کار وی . ده د ک د پاره دطن کښی پودامی فیل مهم دو کری جعنوی د مالدادو نه پیسه توله وی . او په صغر پیسو د دا ترجی جیاب کرے منی . او په صغر پیسو د دا ترجی جیاب کرے

صغه ناوے چه به کان بنا آیسته نه دی فیرا فی خرکاندی بنا آیست د مود او نیا خدر کل چه ما اوس دکر کورے دے کسب او تجاوت می به لاده کنی فیرا دی وجه دادیوه دندو لو ایما دی وجه دادیوه دندو لو ایما دی وجه دادیوه کرو آونای به دد ته بواچه یا بنیا دئیل شود ع کری او ایما شود ع کری او ایما شود ع کری او

لة فلمه كرسمندارمل تتاوي! موذونه تناعق

إذ مركوبه نايوهه شوناقراب مكآ ونسيس لأدهم موسساد يوى ياتى مكرود شاهكونكى كارد يه ويناكس ما يو قدم محكس يور و لينتود درته كرد ما ونا تار كدينيتوده بالفية ب عُريض يالور زُود داره كوديم حوار معالف كمنتى ستخديد يم بدنيان دبابًا تدم، دم ، مبدلار اومهار نه بس خاكبازى دى داطفلوار

يبيطبيه مخكس كوهسيخ دوغاء للا شراخودعها عرشاعويد بيخ مَ نَا رَشْنَا عِلَى وَ ثَلَ إِخْتُلَافَ كَفُولَة كُولُ مِنْ المُعْنَادِ تَلْهِ يَلْتُ

كه يادر عدد الجركم در دوان تقادب متمن دے مقصور بار

حُمونك حالت رماخذ،

دّعالمكيراولادحمُ دتاتاری اوصنای وين که دن په و جه خپل نورتيوي فوى لوى بريخودے وه . ادد عالمكير مر يس ديد شهزادكان دعت دياده ويال شوردمال دزياتيه وحهدمعلولولهاتية عيش وعشل مروادرين لم مرقع ودي مقلبك تدنياد شووسل مدوع عصلتونه بيه سكن لنركس دساطنت مغليه نامود شلطان اور الك زيب عالككير ودى فالى دُنيانه سفوادكود. أوهم دحنى ورج نددد دبريت بسلامى سلطنت برصنت سنان كس دَ ذوال يخ شروع شوف دامشهوره خان ده و ميه د يعف وي خلقو اولاد دخيلومشل لو دُصفا تو اوكخصلتولونه عوومه دى رهم دغرننات

قطار و مد بهادماده دددی مستهده و او که دردی مستهده و او که دردی مستهده و او که نامه به به نشه سود و ساز میلسونه و و و بادشاه به به نشه کمی خوبیل کے منگیل او که بابر غرکولهم به کول و دغه و چه ده و به نوخ سبو دستید به کول و دغه و چه ده و به نوخ سبو دستید به کول و دغه و چه ده و به نوخ سبو دستید به کول و دغه و چه ده و به نوخ سبو دستید به کول د دغه و چه ده و به نوخ سبو دستید کم به به داد کولو

بیاد محدی شاه په نصا مهکین نادنشاه به دهلی حداد کوه - اوصخ قتل عام ی اوکود - چه د دهلی په کوخوکس دوبین ولے دوائے کوئے اود مے حطل دسلطنت مغلید به تابوت بابل یو اگذی منبی مناک وهو -

په سکههانگیکن په فیردست انقلاب خورشو او دصی نتیجه داستی سیرد آنگریزی سلطنت سیکه جادی شوه او تو اوسله پودی خد با قاعده دا سِکه جادی ده .

به د عدونت کبن مسلمانات براد و مدکاد وو -او د عدون سرستیل احل خان اد د صفر دولو د اخلاه غوده اوکنولر سیر دموجوده مشکلا تو

صفردَ اوج تومولودُ خيولاني ملى واد دُونيا

نه ئی لاح ویکشی. و کے یہ موجودہ وخت کین

مسئلان د حد وجها ماده نه لوها دجهالت

مهاوماعت لدعن جهد بكاود حدكه عرى دي أو ؟ علق لوري . ادمعمر ك لود و تومو به قالم كين دنساد يه لماظ ليكنوست دي . وسل سوه دُ دوموه کمنوری حضقیمکین د سبا جهد ماده دى . نوموز ميخ كله فناكيت لنفئ دَيِرَةُمْ دَيِلَةً صِعْدُدُ فَمَا كِينُ مُدْنَثَى بِيحَ كُولَ کچری معذقوم کبن دَجن جهد ماده نهوی إسلام يوشانلا منصب أوادبنيادي بيعق اليخدسك شوستاوك لورومذحبولو ناداويت دے ۔ ددی دیارہ نورمن عبور پھاکھ جانب كيدلينى . دُاسِلام فناكيد ل اويا دُمسلاما نو به لور وقومولوكن ينوتل هيخ كلهمكن نددي ي صن ستان كبن خصر كووره مسلامات يغيبناً بوذبردست توم دے عیدصفدک دیدواسلامی مكونود أبادى وابد دف واحد منى سنان نوده قومولو انیاے کائی انوعود ذوسے شی ۔ وسلے حموند کبلی او بروجه داده - چرخونده مشهان د لودوقومولويشان اويت نه دى -خموني مشان اكثرة خيل فاتك دياره فعاقه علونه جورووى بخونك دمشل لوخيالات دومن الوين نهوى ويرمض مالات دوى دفرمانى ادیاخلقوندد فایکیدسولودیاده تیادکیی خُورِدِعا اخلق ساده دى دى دَباره صوي

اکتر دستال به ظاهری خبرد با بی دهد که او ادبیاد علی میان شی در ادبیاد علی میان شی در میان شی در میان شی در می در او در ادبی در او د

يوهنعانهوه ويرخونوج عتوناه به دعالمالونم دك وو . او وعام اعتوان سادسي علم شاعطویت میرصف مادسولد به ددی عالما او ندد فاین اغستلودیاده ددیدلیت استیکی والل او فايد في نزى اويتول ويون يه تولولوي فادايومنلاً الصور - دملي راكع . براين - داوالكر واميور والدآباد وفرخ آماد عِينبود - بنادس غاذيبود - دحاكه - مويناتا باد كولكنن او بجالود كن عظيم الشان منسي وي اويه حنوكش بوخامونامونولولدتعا للكيكيت وللخونز بدمه موجوده نعاندكن وتعليم خهامل نتظام نشته معجوده تعليم وداغ أو دَنهِ ده بيلاري ديا ي موزون نه ده ، أو ددىتمليم يه وحبرطا لبعلم دُمعيوده رُنكاكئ دَ ياره شيادَ تَكُلُّ لُسْتِي .

د بوملک د توقی د باده د مامو خلقو د املای د باده او جنول اصل کاد دے - د مل چرد کل تول داده ملار به مامو خلقو د ن ، او د اصلاح د باده د اض و دی ده ، در میم تعلیم د ما کرے متی ، و ملے دی د یادی د کھیے۔

د إملاد من الله در مويد دعام وفايو دُولُونه دِيرِلُويُ مصيبت عنديي ده خوندِ خلق بريند دى در حيردوى سرع عامي اشتر معتونه في تحكد خواب دي مد دوي ته يه من كيد ودخ نه ملاديكي د د بيود تعليم او تربيت بذدوى عكدمعن وده دى جريسه ودسوه لشنه عوامع ككدد اوسيل كولمة كبن ترى . پرموي د كرمي يدو جاه د يخنى ند بج تنى رجعالت دعلم يه مقابله كين دوى ترآدام ودكروى رمطلب داخير دُعاموِ عِلْعَوْ مشكلات دغرابي بله وجبر دي ددوى اصلاح صرف دريد يويه يروكرامو د يو قوم دخلاص د باره د اصلحيمانتظام

بهاددے - یا صفر تعلیم دقوم دصی حالت
بهان درکونے متی - جبر صفر تعلیم دقوم لنول
صرودیات بوده کورے متی - بقیناً دصنت و
موجوده تعلیم که مسلانا نوخ ریات نشی پود
کولے - یه بردئ ذبه کبن تعلیم به توی جوت
او به دماغ باندے ډیرخواب انز غور ذوی
سوه ددی مولو غلبر و مسلانات حم صفر
مشان بے عہاء بواند دی . او صبح فکوور سور
کوبل تو النتہ دی . او صبح فکوور سور
خلای مل سنی -

ع ماک موجائیں گے ہم کم کو خبر مونے تک تاج محمد الف الب سی میں درمیں بیل، ستودینت

برده لشبن اسانیت

دادنادد که شوخی ده باحیاده که نخوی دی به تلوسوله م دندو د چرنگان السی بیشت دی محمد ایواس خلیل

شاءكم خالئ به دركاه كبن

ذه دِ تَادَحُواب نه يَم كَمَخْطَاكُومٍ خَطَاكَاد بِسِم مكان ستالامكان سناد المستناكوم بهزه هيايم بادبه ربه نايم ، خو زه هم سامان لرمه الكريس معن في خلق تول عودي علمان دي مُا مُكَدِّعْتَ مُلَكِّهُ مِي يُوكِس هلته دللاد دے مُأْكِكُ كِنْ خُلْنَ بِالِّي ، دَ دصال يه مشغلوكني يه تدا من عكيدى مُ المكس دسيا لونه عامك دسراك دے اس خواصف و دديدن دے عُ الكنب والشركور، يه تدم خدم جانان شته سناط ظلم أبادك ، دَستم خوني دُسب بده يه حرائ كن فرادونه . به حراعًاى كن مظلوما دى ندغوک داری نه فراد کری ، نه بریندی ، نه معکوم د مك اوتدند إوك كامرده ، سودميدال دسوس خامك فإدباده وسومكلو كملست ال دسم مُ المك كل مُكَّل في ميد بيدانتي عان كال كوي مُابِدْ جِهَانُ آذَادُد. لِسِ مُايدِ خيال كِن بِن دِهِ مُ المك بن عشن عشن الله و و معدد دسم خانه ده نه شامهم مُاخيال كبن تل آباده مصفانه ده مُ المك بن مُه كوشش شنه منالا ش دونت وعجت و بنیاد استایدول کس منبیادم بنردی لیوان دی دا فوستاوطن جرحلته جع شوى شيطانان دى عُامَكُ ديدن الله مُعاذره دعشق الى وسيع

ته خالق د دووجهالو، ددبنده يم كنهكا دب تفخال دُكاننات يه روون دكاننات بم سنايه دى مجان كښ ذه م، يو د خيال جات لومه سنايه ملك بن غلق اوسى، ديرم درده طالماني سناد ملك خلق مبدى وى خوية زوز فون ودله ميكاده ستايه ملك كبن فلق سيزى، دهوان يسر لمبوكبن سْمَا يُهُ مُلِكُسِ وَيُولُوكُ ، وَيُحْتَمَدُ ي ويرعنونه سنناد کمک سامان دؤدو، یا د ذمکی یا دُذن دیسے سنايه كمك كبن حمل دى شنته او ندد دشنه ندد ما كليله سناجبان شكستدنيوند، فإدوته، شعد غوغا ده ستايه مككبن برمين، ادكى ناديفوره بندكان دى مُ المككن نه تُوك اوكى ، نه تُوك تك ، نه مظلوم دے ستايد ككن افريخ رنشته . خوكشتن او زون كوم سنا أبادجان بوصيرم، يومعنى كبن ديرويان دم بديه ستاجهان به كله دعشق لوق تكبيل عاصل كوى سنا آزادجهان بندى دے، دمكن دان يابند دے سناجان تدخلن وائي ، وغمونو غم خا كه ده نه صانعه نه ستاصنت خر يود بجاده ويوانه ده سنايركن شركشش د خرعت د . خرفتمت د ـ ستايد مذكبن من ديردي . خوله كم صلتد منديان دي مُ المك بن ديره مينه ، خلق مست يه جي قراب دي سنادا مك يعشق خالى د. په سوداکش د تالى دے

چيرښادون ډيرغيلون ډير کښکون فسيا دون مُكَى دُعشق بلبل دعشق دُه صعلتم ولين وعشق و م الحِقَ مشق نه سازدے که لاله و که سوست نه دابل تومد فرهبر نه داس ته بن يان دي عشق دخلقو كبعث ويحنق دخلي يواام دينه ملاقت چردعشق نشته العلمة خرخو كورستان م مثاجان دملنكالو في الوكس طلة ملك دي عبت به ذر ولوخورد ، محبّ در تدرجت دے داچن ستامبار شرا دابسنان سنامبار کشه نه دِين وطن كبن ادسم . سنا دُمك نه توبه كاريم دام مك و دائ كود ، حا مك كبن نونل رصت د ما نازل شم ستاجان كبن خال كوزوند يومعيد تا و

متاجل نتوبيف برف ديمكون ديرتومونه مُالمك فنيه تَكُمرُ وصلته آول والن وعشق دے فالمكفشن وطن ويماكك وست جمن دست متاد مك يشان بمعلم إلى كيفر كويقر خلايان دى ملنعشق منصب فلقو ملترمش دعلقوفا إدك ته السان شته سناجهان كبن سُدُ سَنِ أَبادِجِهَا شَهُ عددا ترغوم بالسنف موم سناجا بدنك د مُأْمِلُكُ بِي تُومِنُ الْمُؤْدُونِ لَكِنِي دِيدِ دِيدِ عِبِينَ كُ ساجان به التربيه وى استاجان ستامباك شر مادخلاصال كبن بديده استاكم زومنت باريم

ذام

ذبوا

خلو

محذ

مري

اوت

درس

يى

دد

كرمنتاد كمدوزخ د ، نوزه خوب بخيل جهان يم ماتده منجنت پريزده افزنه هم مسلمان بسم

عمضياه

دَمَنَ فَاود خُونِي إلى تُونَدُن تيوه وه ميك وجه سوه مُونِد ديره بنه دوستاندوه ميرا كاصاحب بنفرونت مرم جل دالد بذكور د معن مه دُملم ندكري د يامه باسيل فموند بريد لل في سبق يادولو

مهنيام وخواسان به ينشالور فرم ساديركني واسط وطوس نريشا بور تراوليكلم -مَنْ إِهُ أَخْرَكِنْ بِيلَا شوعه ورد دوليته من ي الماملكي باباني ديرمهدياندو و اوجام منرسع هِ أَمَا ذَكِسْ وَفَاتِ شُورَدُهِمْ وَ زُومِنْ أَنْ عَالِتَ دُعِيْمَ فِي عِينَ وُه مادهم به خدمت كبن تعلو كالتركوي يودوست نظام الملك طوسي الميكة معنواني دى ادجه مُرقد وخت الام المماحلة كبن دوه لور به بنشالد كني إما مونق رح يوبذ وك وقابل احتواكا عالم مسكان حكم ادليد كه جدنوى داغلى وُه . ديونوم حكيم شيا وه و د د مند د شاكردان الناب د مشهور وه سير منوي من وه و د د برسن بن منا م دواره در د مين او اللِّقان دُ

معاديد بندعافى ملاوس وحمربريود دوو تهين حسه بغيرد فرحبي مرودكوكا مونينةولوبيده بان خيدنمانزكين واقرعالمالفنه كومه. الفاق اوكود راومتمونه موادخورل كلوند تارينو اوعر كغواسان ته توانسوكسيا نه ترلايم ، او دُصى عُاى نريه عزى اوبه كاب بيه والي داخلم داوما تدد 1 لي رسلات متديم مدر يه سلطنت كبن دودادت عهدا ارسياد المدننوه . مركمه بيرخ مكلود تدوا بنه اوكليا وصوفى دوعلاك متخالق مماند وعقد غوبتو دياره واغلل حسن تدخا دَسفادش به وجر ډيرښرځائ دوکريے شو خوخيا د ملانعت مراكلاد ادكود والحكوميل تجرمامدد إو

يهدف من ما دخيام تداود يل د دامني شوى بالأكوي الكل مروى وماحد مرديشا إدر خوك غبو ده جدد الم ماحري فع كوان حسيشه وحل فرد دولسوين فالوسالام وظيف مق كوه ويناغ والم لاد خوشخوالى عم الدُوي ولهونون تربكاردى بيون برك دخت كن بالم بخوم كن ديدلوى كمال المصل كود كن مراوكس وادمانا اوكوى - جدكه يو سلطنت كن وملك شاه بدنما مذكب صد من تروانلو او دُمام سائيس پرويدس دبادشاه ديوخوښ شورغس يه

مهنام بنتالوكبن بهستات مطالي الاستد مفات بتو دُ حَيْاً الوشاكودِ نظام خواجه سمَّان كا دُخياً به بالعكمين داوائى مىرصغرى اكثرماسيده به باغ كن كونين - او ادخبري اتوى مبركوسله بوديم ما تدادو سرايد ما قامد ي ياسى عائكب جوركونتي بيهياد جابين تومرد كالابر بوتي وي مشموده بيس جدن بيانيتنا إداته لادم نومااولين يددمنه مزار نرجارجا بيره كالالولوتي وُه . دايران کنوَشاع او دم خيام د شاعر تقليد او د صدر دغيالاتو بيدى كريا - د صدوباسيات كالأ ماسى عُوى داكوليى مديد حُربيه دُمنياكس دعلِم سائيس دخرالوذكر مويل منى . ادحم دمنروجرده ورخروخة خدمت اوكرم . يه ما ترخروخت معلوله شوه . يه دصفر راسيات ترجير نتوزجيولويه الكويزائ كبناوكو اددُ ودي انواموته عديش كره . و ددى قسم خيالاً علقو دُه عدر لميالو لد ديد دُقل به نظر اوكس . جناغيريه امويك اوأنكلسنان كبسعم فيلم تواوسير بورى ډيريشهوت لومي روسله واتعات دا دى پيرنما نرمن يشام بكد إوى الماوسائيسك انعموه . صعدد غيط ذمالى يولور فنلسنى او دعلم حسال لمبريهم منك اوسلم بخوم يولوسف مالم نيوشوبلا .

ترعلى فتراه دوديم كال

د رئی بالتون العطیفه

مه د باسول نه دوه ننگوهدیان دیکته بیرنت بینو مر تردادوان متور دُحر بو به ترخ کبن بوج دیامه و ا و يە اوكىسى دىنىن تەق راد يەلاس كىنىسى دىلى ۋ ود يوس يوجا ببدل نئ حم ده واستدى سنوان آنبكر ك تفكال تروا وسيدل سبان كل شابوي ننر يخ دينك حن دادده آن واخداد دهنتي ندد دوله ننابرهان ، بنا ، ، . م پیسوجلی ، کران شوده اد د دو میسولوده دادنه هٔ مشابعهان پرتیوی نبوس هنهی تر اور سیک و دُ واعتلق نبيت عائ او لوده واعتسته وننا بعطان المرجل كك بكاريك خوي كالوده ديره ده الو ، نگستهٔ اونکوورد لوکوجو نه ئه شوده هم واخسته اودادوان منه .

ر**چائے پی**ی دی دوا**ر**و ود تہ بیہ مذکہ پولت غوا دے اوخلای کوی)

سان کل و شا برهام اید به موید و جایوسا صورت مخالے منی ،

تنابيهان ، دښتيا د ادويط ايوستوما مريوراو بل چالوکښ اوره شوده ډيردي .

اسبان كل دجالود ببالك نه كون اخلى خويد بيرته ك عُردي)

ميان كل ، است يركونون جر داخوداس تصف دي لکدنم.

شابرهان ، داخروائه و بده خرکیس دیده ده . غَلاجِرصندوم غولوسك وه . (جائيدانىكى كبن لوسك وهي) سبان کل، ولئے به در اباجه دے کبن خو الوادہ .

(دوايه صند لدسن ديائيل نيحى) سیان کل ، صنال او کوره خوارشی دا د گرو

رصنب يديوكى دخنل شاعرى خواخد عان قالوكوى اوندس خودى) صندوء ديه خندكين ، خرصن واخد داجيني. بما بوره مه وا به جيني واسر

فضل حميد دولتمبي كال

THE KLEEPER

FROM THE WOODLANDS

Awake | arise | to fare afield To seek the joys the meadows yield ; The air is blythe, the sky is blue, The hedgerows sparkle rich with dew While fragrant zephyrs breathe around The lark to heav'n her matin sings. And hill and grove and brake resound With subtile blossom-whisperings. Come I I shall lead you by a way Close-sheltered from the open day Through dappled gorges where the rill Comes frothing, leaping down the hill: Through matted woods, past gurgling brooks, That slowly work their sedgy way; Through sunny glades, past noisy nooks Where gorgeous birds of song delay. There midst the buzz of busy bees Shall Nature teach her secrecies: And birds and buds and blossoms fair Divine and gladsome news shall bear. There, stretched apon some grassy isle We'll chant a ditty, sweet and gay, Unrest and cares forget awhile-And live all lifetime in a day. Anon our hearts shall freely share A purer joy, a larger air; A heav'nly ray, benign and bright, With sacred peace our souls shall dight. And having been uplifted thus, When coldly shines the moon sublime, To town we'll bear this gleam with us-

A solace for the aftertime.

E. A. PIRES.

PARADISE

In the course of a letter to the Editop-in-Chief, an Old student on active service writes from "Somewhere":

"When I was at the College I used to be disgusted with life. Now, after I have seen most of the Colleges of Bombay and Sindh, I think our College is a paradise as compared to the dirty hovels one finds over here. E.... College, for example, is just like a dungeon. The sun rays never manage to enter it the whole year round. One always has to work in artificial light."

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where we met two Englishmen of the R.A.F. who had stayed there for two nights. They showed us the different tracks on which they had moved about. Then we went about two miles ahead to see the glacier. The glacier produced a sense of grandeur and awe as the stream rushed just beneath it. We carved figures on the glacier, ate ice, washed our faces in the ice-cold water, took some snapshots, and returned to our halting place. We rested for some time and bought a sheep,—because no meat was available, and then returned to Liddarwat in the evening.

Next morning we walked on from Liddarwat to Sikhwas (alt. 12,000 ft.). It was at a distance of eight miles; on the way it began raining. The rain caused us anxiety as we were to cross difficult passes which cannot be crossed in wet weather. In the evening a very strong chilly air blew which dispersed the clouds and also our worries. We passed the night in this place. After passing through Tajimarg valley, which was covered with fold after fold of beautiful pink flowers, we reached the highest point of our trek (alt. 14,000 ft.) from where we were to descend. The descent at many points was very steep. That day we covered more than 24 miles' distance and at last came to a place in the Sind Valley one mile from Gumbal. The altitude of the place was 6,000 ft. and we were back in a fertile valley. We were now on the road which led to Laddakh and next morning we started towards Kangan. Near Kangan we saw a depot of supplies for China which are carried along this road. We had not yet reached Kangan, when fortunately we got a lorry for Srinagar. At the arrival of Ponywalas we put our luggage into the lorry and reached Srinagar, and pitched our tents again in Chinar Bagh. The next day being Friday we went to Hazrat Bal mosque in a shikara. There were thousands of Mussalmans who had come to offer prayers here. Several Maulvis were addressing the groups from different places. We offered our prayers and returned to Chinar Bagh in the same Shikara. The next day we spent visiting the hazaars, and doing some shopping and enjoying ourselves in various ways. The 9th July was a Sunday and we visited the Mughul gardens. The Chashma-i-Shahi is in a Baradari of the Mughul style. The Harwan lake is used as a reservoir for the supply of water to Srinagar. It is a very beautiful small lake and on its bank we took our On our way back we visited the government fishery. Then we visited the Nishat and Shalimar gardens. Perhaps due to the shortage of water in the reservoir, there was no water in the gardens and so the visitors were not many. We met the Edwardes College hiking group in Nishat and exchanged anapshots with them. In Shalimar we made our own tea. On the way back we visited the match-box factory at Baramula. We reached Murree late at night and occupied two rooms of a hotel. The next day we spent in seeing every beautiful spot of Murree, and the following day we reached Rawalpindi, where the party dispersed.

SYED ABOUR RAHMAN,
IV Year

Chinar Bagh where we found two tents pitched. We took our meals in a hotel, and being tired we went to sleep.

The next day we went to see the main bazars and Professor Sahib obtained permits for flour, kerosene oil, wood, and other necessities. In the evening we went to see "Shankar Acharya", a temple built on a hill 6,200 ft. high. The temple-bill, known as "Takht-i-Sulaiman" is a place which gives a very fine view of Srinagar. It gives a bird's-eye view of the Maharaja's palaces, Shahi Chashma, the Mughul gardens-Nishat, Shalimar, and Nasim-the Dul lake, Char. Chinar -a small island in the "Dall", the Hari Parbat - a huge-old

fort on a hill, the main city, Renawari—an outskirt Mohalla. Badami gardens

and a distant aerodrome.

The next day we visited the city in 'Shikara' boats. Srinagar is a city of seven bridges, with the Dall Lake beyond it. So one can easily move from one place to another in Shikaras. At every place one hears the confusing noise of "Shikara Sahib, Shikara Sahib". After enjoying boating we went to see Sri nagar Jami Mosque. This mosque was built by Subedar Malik Huidar. the Kashmir Governor, in the days of emperor Jehangir. It is beautifully-built and covers a large area. We climbed the minaret, from where we had a very

good view of the city.

Next morning we left for Gulmarg. The read passes through a very beautiful valley. We reached Tangmarg (ait, 7,200 ft.) at one o'clock. We hired a coolie and marched on foot up the hill. The track on foot is two-and-a-half railes upto Gulmarg (alt. 9,200 ft.) but is very strennous as the slope is very steep. The hill is covered with pines. Then we went upto Khillaumarg (alt. 11,200 ft.) At Khillanmarg, we felt sudden cold. We sat by the side of a "clashma" famous for its sweet and cold water. The snow is at only a mile's distakee from here. We lit the fire, heated our bread and curry, and took meals. dust then we started back. Wular Lake and Lolab valley were far in the mist. The descent was fairly easy. We rushed through Gulmarg and reached Tangmary. One of us fell ill. We hired a pony for him and reaching Tangmarg we sent back by lorry to Sirinagar. All of us were very much tired, but the energetic Madari gave us tea and food, and we went to sleep.

Next day we started for Pehlgam. The valleys on the way presented a wonderful scenery. The Pampur safferon fields, the Awantipura ruins of an old Kashmir capital, the Matan water tanks containing fish in profusion, and Aish Magan Barndari on Saint Nurud in's tomb, are wonderful sights on the way to Pehlgam which we reached in the evening. Pehlgam is a very fine place. Here meet two streams from two valleys which open out at Pehlgam. Just on a hillock amidst the two streams we pitched our tents. The next day we enjoyed a ride on ponies. After taking our evening meals we walked about in the club area, in the moonlit night, with the two streams murmuring on either

ade of us.

Next day we went to Bai Saran (alt. 8,500 ft.) but later decided to go back and proceed to Aru. Aziz having been ill till now, was sent back to Srinagar. The way to Aru is a pleasant course of seven miles. It is the last village in those huge mountains—with green fields of wheat and barley in July. Aru was the place which each one of us liked most. We pitched tents in a beautiful meadow. The scene in the moonlight created a hundred fancies, and poetic thoughts. Unfortunately none of us was a poet, otherwise he would have composed his best poem there. It left a permanent impression on every heart.

Next morning, we moved on to Liddarwat, a valley full of natural beauty. At Lidderwat there were only a few Gujar-huts, and a small house for visitors. Next morning we decided to see the Kolhai glacier. We got up early in the morning. The way, though not a very difficult ascent, is all overspread with huge stone boulders, and is very rough going. We reached the first stage at 10 that is, towards the stick. It is an experimental demonstration of the thinking power of a plant and show how it takes the present pain of going sideward. In order to secure the future pleasure of going up in an easier manner."

After all this, I did not know what to say, for the distinction I had drawn between a man and a beast had proved untenable. I remained silent for a moment and then said "In man there is morality—another sense which differentiates between good and evil; our conscience tells us that an act is evil and we are not to do it though our reasoning may ascribe numerous benefits to

The professor replied by giving another of the huge stock of examples he seemed to have handy. In Hardawar, a monkey had taken away the clothes of a traveller. After some time the monkey came back and returned the clothes to the traveller. This shows that he felt remorse; his conscience pricked him

and so he returned the clothes to the traveller.

I understood the meaning and in order that no more examples should come. I interrupted him and said, "There may be two more senses peculiar to manthe sense of beauty which tells us what is beautiful and what is ugly and the mystic sense which gives man everpresent fear of God." The professor replied. "How can you conclude that a beast does not possess these senses when we see every day that animals do not eat the dry or rotten grass or fodder when they are not hungry. They know that it is not beautiful and not good for health."

All my reasoning failed. Now tell me, brothers! what should I say. I again felt sad; only the variety of sadness was changed by my revered professor.

PREM PARKASH KAPOOR, IV YEAR.

4

A trip to Kashmir

As previously arranged we assembled at Abbottabad on the 24th June The party consisted of eight students, Prof. Ziauddin, and Madari. Early on the 25th, we started for Sirinagar. The road lay before us like a serpent, ascents and descents being very frequent. The Batrassi Jungle covered with camps of the army proved that man's work was a compliment to the art of Nature. We passed through Garhi Habibullah, a place on the bank of Kunhar Naddi which was named Nain Sukh (Eye-balm) by Queen Nur Jehan. The cold water of the stream had helped in healing the sore eyes of the Queen. Two and a half miles further we reached Ramkot, on the border of Kashmir. Here we paid the road toll, and moved on; passed through Muzaffar Abad and reached Demel where the roads from Abbottabad and Murree meet. As the custom officer at Domel was very busy, we had to wait for a long time. When our turn came, we paid the custom duty, and were permitted to proceed. From Domel onwards, the road runs along the Jehlum river, and has no abrupt ascents or descents. At Chauri. we took our meals by the roadside. Then we proceeded further. The valley which in the beginning was very narrow was now opening out. The watercanal built for the production of electricity is a wonderful feat which cannot escape the eye of one taking his first visit to the valley. The lorry moved through the rice fields. There was rice on both sides, and rice stretching into. the distance as far as eye could see,-in a valley bordered with pine-covered green hills—unlike the barren Khyber hills to which our eyes are accustomed. We reached Baramula in the evening—a big town on both banks of the Jehlum river. There is began drizzling. We reached Srinagar at 8, and went to

available assistance from voluntary public organisations should be welcomed. Campaigns similar to the one that was inaugurated by the popular ministry in the U.P. in 1938 and literarcy programmes as initiated in Kashmir State should be adopted on a wide scale. Group teaching as well as individual teaching of adults may be resorted to liberally with the help of University students.

The Royal Commission on Labour in 1930 deplored "the disastrous effects of the whole mass of industrial labour being illiterate—a state of affairs unknown to any country of industrial importance." If Adult Education, coupled with universal primary education, is taken seriously, it will prove highly beneficial to the nation as a whole. Literate labourers are always efficient and able to command better wages. This will obviously raise the standard of living of the people, which will be a distinct advantage to our motherland.

Adult Education among women should not be neglected. The role of women in the life of a nation is very important. Indifference towards the fair sex can only be detrimental to the national cause. Literate women are an asset to the nation. A wider and saner outlook on the part of women will inevitably have a

happy and pleasant effect on the future generation.

H. C. SAIGAL.

4

What Should I Say

One day one of my professors saw me walking alone in the garden and enquired from me the reason of my melancholy mood. For the moment I did not know what to say, and so I kept mum. At this he said, "All right tell me the difference between a man and a beast". I was wonder-struck to hear a strange question so suddenly, but still I replied patiently, "the main distinction between a man and a beast is the sense which may be termed the sense of reasoning."

The professor said, "How do you say that animals do not think, they sometimes think better than men. I give you a few examples of their intellect. Becently in the jungles of Madras, a party of hunters was trying to catch elephants. One fell down into the pit and the other's brain warned him of danger and he ran away. He could not bear the loss of his friend. The next day he brought a bamboo, and chewed one end of it. Holding it in his trunk, he went to the same place the following night, and seeing the sleeping men in the machan, he put the brush of the bamboo into one's hair, twisted it, pulled him down and killed him. In this way the elephant took revenge for his friend's death.

Take another example. The champanzee acts like a child and is generally kept by American ladies as a pet. He just sits like a child beside a man to take his tea and meals. One day a lady put on new clothes to go out when her chimpanzee wanted to sit in her lap. When she did not permit him to do so, he at once guessed that she had put on new clothes and was worrying about them. Suddenly he went to the teading room, brought a paper, put the paper on her lap and then jumped into it. How marvellously he gratified his feelings of love." Then the professor gave me another example of how a camel remembers his enemy to take his revenge. When the professor saw me amazed, and incredulous he told me that even plants can think. "See a creeping plant", he said, "it will always go up in a circular form. Take a stick and fix it in the ground to the right side of the plant. The curly growth of the plant will be towards that stick and it will ultimately reach the stick. Take the stick out and fix it to the left of the plant; the plant will then move towards the left,

Adult Education

India has a large illiterate population. The curse of illiteracy has been, since the advent of provincial autonomy, engaging the attention of educationists, statesmen and politicians. They all seek to attain a belitting status for India among the nations of the world. Different schemes are being put for ward to achieve the complete liquidation of illiteracy with a view to enhance ing the country's prestige and ameliorating the miserable con lition of its illclad and ill-fed millions. That the public in general has begun to take interest in this very essential aspect of the nation's life is indicated by what are called 'literary campaign' and Adult Education schemes. Adult Education implies the imparting of education to adults who have been neglected in their childhood and denied opportunities of receiving education. They inherent right to be educated to become "effective and efficient" citizens of the state, and thus to help promote the cause of democracy. The solution of the problem of illiteracy lies in free, compulsory and universal Primary Education. But universal primary education can only be accomplished after illiterate parents have been transformed into literate ones, They would automatically feel responsible and begin to appreciate the immense value of literacy in others and specially in their own children. The lack of stimulus amongst the parents is undoubtedly one of the greatest obstacles in the way of universal primary education. But literacy among them will certainly prove conducive to the rapid and effective progress of primary education.

"Literacy is a means and not an end in itself." The more literacy there is among the adults, the better for society. It would indeed be a step forward in the right direction. The goal of education is, however, to promote and improve an individual's personality and develop his inherent physical, moral and intellectual qualities and thus elevate him to the status of a good citizen.

If a scoiety wants to achieve effective and beneficial results, it should make arrangements for adults to un lergo a thorough literacy course by learning not only the 3 r's, but also elementary principles of everyday Science, Hygiene, Economics and General Knowledge. Of course public attention towards adult literacy has increased tremendously, yet the progress has not been satisfactory. It requires a continuous and powerful campaign through the joint efforts of the Government and the people, if the desired results are to be attained. (The Government should encourage and assist by providing Adult Education experts in every province to formulate schemes, to tour the different districts, and to set up Adult Education centres and appoint Adult Education officers to look after the proper execution of those schemes.

Adult Education Libraries should be started and equipped with adequate and necessary material for the teacher and the taught. Adult Education Committees, consisting of official as well as non-official members, should be formed to propagate the purpose and usefulness of Adult Education. These committees are bound to evoke a profound interest and to attract public attention if their propaganda machinery is tactfully handled. There is every reason to believe that the masses will soon begin to take full advantage of this opportunity. Only in these ways can illiteracy be abolished.

"The real India", as one very prominent Indian once said, "can be found in the rural areas." It is therefore essential to focus our energies on the rural areas as well as on the industrial centres.

Adult Education clubs and societies should be started. Lectures on subjects of general interest and on the utility of education should be arranged. All

"What shall be done". Suddenly an old doctor rises and speaks to the audience: "Gentlemen, I have read innumerable books at the Berlin University. British Museum, the Paris Library and at several other libraries of the world. Today I have come to know that the scheme presented by Prof. Zahir is not his own creation."

A wave of surprise runs throughout the audience, and people look at one another with smazed faces. But the doctor continues. "There is nothing new in Prof. Zahir's plan. 1375 years ago a message called the Quran was revealed to Mohammad, the prophet of Arabia, which contains this scheme."

The audience now disperses and everyone goes out in search of a copy of the Ouran. Those people in the audience who call themselves Muslims have no difficulty in finding it. for everyone of them on going home discovers a small bracket built high up in a wall of the innermost room. On the bracket lies a book wrapped up in a number of satin covers. The covers seem to have been very beautiful once but they are now all covered over with dust. The Muslims begin reading the Quran again and find it a wonderful book. They pass it on to other people and everyone begins reading it. The more people act upon it the happier they become. The old doctor's allegation against the origin of Prof. Zahir's scheme is found to be true, but he only receives another Nobel Prize for re miroducing to the world a book which has brought so much happiness to mankind.

A. R. CHOHAN

MORNING

The day is at hand:
The stars haste to fade:
Night's blanket of shade
That covered the land
In the grey, eastern sky
Lies scattered and torn.
The Sun leaps on high:
A new day is born.

H.H.

A CHILD'S SONG

O, my God! I pray to Thee. My heart and soul in Thee to be Give me the Strength by which I can By deed or thought help weak man. Teach me to treat my friends always In humble, good and truthful ways. Land of my birth, I worship Thee. Thy soil is Paradise to me. Give me the Strength by which to give. Unity to Nations where I live. I'll be ready if need arise For Mother-land my life to sacrifice. My parents suffered for my gain They strove for my good and strove again-Give me the grace and strength to give, For their love, obedience while they live.

> M. SIDDIQ, KARDAR, I Year (Agr.).

(7) There should also be a common President for the whole world who should be elected by common franchise and I think his headquarters also should be in the desert.

(8) There will be trade co-operation among the different countries of

the world and no tariff will be enforced.

(9) Murder, adultery and theft are the three main crimes which cause disturbance in the world. There is no need of jails. To imprison a man and then release him after sometime does not prevent him from repeating that sin. One who has committed adultery must be whipped a hundred times. The murderer must be murdered and the hands of the thief must be cut off.

(10) All education should be based on the following two great

hypotheses:

(a) Man is helpless. Lord created him to lead a simple and pure life. He has to keep ready for a trial after his death. That examination does not consist of science or mathematics but of deeds which the has done in his worldly life.

(b) He should not covet money, lands or riches, because these are the central causes of wars. He should be contented with whatever

he possesses.

(11) Nobody in any country of the world should try to invent weapons harmful for human beings. If found, these weapons should be destroyed and the inventor punished.

(12) The meat of dirty animals should not be caten and the use of wines

should be forbidden.

(13) Woman is a weak creature and can be caught easily in the traps of cvil. Her character should be moulded in such a way that she may become the embediment of gentleness and modesty. She must be faithful to her husband.

(14) The last point is about religion. The religion which is based on the commandments of one and only one God and into which no human brain has introduced his wisdom should be adopted by everyone. It should

teach respect for all the prophets."

The world pondered over the Professor's scheme; the League thanked him and admitted him to be the Greatest thinker of 1950. He was awarded the "Nobel Prize" for such a marvellous thought. The professor spent the prize-money in getting his speech printed and distributed.

* * * *

A sudden change has taken place in man's life. Everywhere is peace. The first world-President elected is a curly-haired black negro of Africa. The white men of Europe, the yellowish Chinese and the wheatish men of Asia all accept him as their Head. His capital is in the deserts of Arabia. No tongue in the world speaks of his blackness, wildness or inferiority. Men, women and children have begun to assemble five times in the day. There are no military departments. The industries which used to make weapons have been destroyed, because the people have begun to realise that there will be no need of wars in future. Literature which formerly used to rouse wild instincts and hatred for nations has been burnt. Propaganda against drinking has been carried on so widely that Society itself has begun to hate wine. Peace and prosperity have spread all over the world once again.

People are gathering in the desert for the first time. Only the blue horizon can encircle them in the desert. About two lakes of men of different complexions, speaking different languages, wearing different dresses, have gathered. At this time the scholars hold a debate for discussing the scheme

The Dawn of Happiness

(1950)

Now at this time when the world had seen air-raids, destruction by gans and tanks, deaths of millions of its inhabitants by poisonous gases and magnetic fences, it was in need of peace. Prof. Zahir of Egypt wrote a book calied 'What Shall Be Done' in which he chalked out a programme for peace. Every newspaper of France, Germany, England, Turkey, Belgium. Holland, Russia and Asia printed the message of Prof. Zahir, but still the demand for the book was undiminished.

The world did not want to see the bones of millions of creatures heaped up again as it had seen for several years. It had met hunger, thirst, famines, nakedness, epidemics and was now seeking for peace. Every church, mosque and temple was echoing with the cries of men that could only be satisfied with peace. In such a state a copy of "What Shall Be Done" was lying on every table in every corner of the world. Scientists, Philosophers, Ministers and Politicians had once again concentrated their attentions upon the establishment of peace.

The Government of Egypt on the invitation of the League of Nations sent the Professor to Switzerland to broadcast his message from there. The airfield from which he had to fly was crowded with people of all nations, and the view was even seen by Churchill Hitler, Roosevelt, Gandhi, Jinnah and

the Japanese King through Television.

At last Prof. Zahir broadcast the following scheme for peace from Switzerland:

"Now when each and every administration has failed to give peace to the world and every member of the human race is tired of wars; for this tired world I am offering a scheme which, if acted upon will not allow any man to dye his hands with human blood. There will be no wars, no conspiracy, no parties, no enemies. Nations will unite, rulers will embrace one another and the leaders will not rouse the feelings of one party against the other. I request you to think, read and listen to my 'Peace Gift' to the world.

(1) In every country of the world, in every province of the country, in every district of the province and in every village of the district. there should be a committee consisting of the occupants of that territory, men and women, old and young. This committee should meet four times during the day and once at night at a fixed place to repeat the promises they shall make.

(2) Once in a week all the people of that village or town should gather

to lisen to their promises again.

(8) Then twice a year all the citizens must assemble in some open place where they should embrace one another and remove their grievances which

might have emerged during the year.

(4) Every individual should visit once in his life a place where there is no difference of nations, religion and colour. But for such a grand gathering we need some big open place that should be free from the temptations of the present world. I would prefer some desert for this purpose.

(5) No body should claim to be a king and every nation shall consider

God to be her King.

(6) Every country shall be free and shall not make its neighbour a slave. People shall elect their president who will be the guardian of the orphans, beggars and the cripple. Every beggar shall have the right to check the president if he is in the wrong and the latter shall have to admit his fault or remove, the beggars' misuader anding.

Round the Play-Grounds

Hockey.—Mr. Ghafoor has been appointed captain of the team. The First Year admission in last May brought some good players of hockey and an excellent team was formed after the re-opening of the college in October. Regular practice matches were played and a high standard of game was maintained. The team had also the privilege of going to Kabul and playing matches on the occasion of 'Jashan Celebrations' there.

In our first university match against the Edwar es College our team, played exceedingly well and won a victory for the college by two goals to nil.

With great confidence we looked forward to the result of our second match against the Government College, Campbellpur, but unfortunately our expectations did not come true. Although ours was the stronger side, we lost by the single goal second in the match.

Football.—Mr. Abdur Rehman continues to be the captain of the team. With Akhtar and Abrar as members of the team we were confident of going far but unfortunately Akhtar was unable to play the University matches. This was a great loss to our team. Dr. Pires did his best in organising the team and arranged regular matches against different teams in Peshawar. In our first University match against the Edwardes Collège we lost by one goal to nil after a drawn game.

Abrar has been selected to play for the Punjab University team in the Inter-Varsity matches. We congrutulate him on his selection. He displayed a very good game in the match against the Lucknow University in the semi-finals.

Cricket.—The team had a paralysing blow by losing a player like Hameed who had been awarde I the Roll of Honour in Cricket last year. It was all due to the efforts of Mr. Sadiq that the team has survived the loss. The team played some matches against different clubs and went to Lahore to play their University match against Prince of Wales College, Jammu with Mr. Jagdip as the captain. Unluckily we lost the match after a contested game.

Trans.—Mr. Fazli Mahmood is the new captain. Last year the Edwardes College could not find a pair to compete for the Col. Keen Cup and so the trophy remained with us for the fourth successive year. We expect to win the trophy this year too. In this field, too, Mr. Hameed's loss has been greatly felt. Hameed and Mahmood displayed a very good game at Kabul when the pair won their matches against the British Legation and the Wizarati-Maarif there.

Athletics.—Mr. Iqbal Quraishi continues to be captain. Our great athlete and University Blue—Khwaja Rashid—has left us and his loss is irreparable. Prof. Hadow Harris and Mr. Adil Khan are taking great pains in giving the athletes regular practice and we hope to give a good account of ourselves in the coming Inter-College Athletic Meet. We hope to win again the Military District Championship trophy.

Ten of our athletes are going to participate in the Rawalpindi District

Olympies. We wish them good luck.

Other Games.—Mr. Razzaq seems to be labouring hard for creating an interest among the students for other games like Volley Ball and Basket Ball, and he has been successful in his endeavours to a considerable extent. Boxing continues to attract the attention of a few.

- (7) Use of Library.—By insisting on students to read books, current papers and periodicals. In tutorial groups, ordinary classes and mental culture work periods, teachers should advise students on what and how to read. Hints on the use of books and on what a reader must look for in different types of books should form an important feature of college and school libraries. Through the Book Circle', divided into groups, a selected number of choice books may be given to students to read and give short talks on, the best criticism and presentation being awarded a prize. In this way, each student gets to know about many books, even if he himself has read one.
- (8) Scholarship.—For every subject of study there is to be a 'scholar', usually the best student in it. He is to encourage, even compel by his own example, other students to work hard, and do well in their respective subjects of study. These scholars are in respect of students' duties what their leaders are in respect of securing rights and privileges in the general life of the institution.
- (9) Use of Dictionary.—By exhorting students to consult a dictionary, when in doubt. This can be done better by example set by teachers, if they themselves send for dictionaries in class-rooms, when they are in doubt.
- (10) Common Sense.—An effort should be made to develop students' common sense. This can be done in many ways, for instance, by consulting a railway time-table, university calendar, encyclopactia or dictionary, and solving common riddles, small problems of arithmetic, cross-word puzzles, chess and bridge problems, etc.
- (11) Psycho-Analysis—of some students may be undertaken in order to understand their tendencies, so that a proper guidance may be given to them on their studies and activities.
- (12) Some aspects of Journalism.—Training in news-reporting, editorial writing, correspondence, and caption and head-one writing should be given to students as an adjunct to the work in connection with the college magamine. A work of this kind may be very useful, particularly when forms instructions are given by the teacher undertaking it.
- (18) Written and Oral Examination in Mental Culture.—This examination should include some practical work also by means of which students' efficiency can be tested. In the theoretical test, questions may be asked concerning every-day science, current politics, problems of world and Indian importance, observation, memory, initiative and intelligence, etc.

Of course, there are several other aspects of the teaching of mental culture which I have omitted here, and which are included in the course published by me in a booklet entitled. "Towards Better Education". How can this course be fitted into the scheme of our present studies is the next question? It can be done by curtailing formal lecture work in most of the present subjects of study. Some of the time thus saved could be treated as leisure in which students and teachers could think over the problems agitating them, and some devoted to the work on mental culture; both in formal classes and outside. And to give to this work a seriousness that alone can make it effective and useful, it should be included in the general college time-table.

This is my scheme in rough outlines. I invite readers' attention with a view to seeking their assistance in improving upon it. Their criticisms, favourable or adverse, with or without suggestions for improvement, will be most welcome. May I hope these will be forthcoming?

Q. M. FARLED.

and fully conscious of her destiny in the world. There are some who oppose a separate course on the ground that what, according to them, is needed is improvement in methods of teaching and in the system of examination, not to speak of those who simply refuse to do anything unless the whole system of education is completely revolutionized. It does not take one long to dismiss this last policy as defeatism and excuse for not doing anything, for the obvious reason that the system of education cannot be revolutionized as easily as they seem to think. As for the suggestion that improved methods of teaching and examination will meet the desired object of mental culture, it seems to me that those who make it have not a correct appreciation of the sims of mental culture, nor, I venture to think, are they fully aware of the enormous difficulties of the present economic system, and conditions of service and status of teachers in society. To ignore these problems and to expect the final improvement, referred to above, is to aim at doing what appears to be impossible. Even if these problems are solved, the permanent question of developing students' mental culture in a new India requiring alertness of mind, personality and character in them will still remain, unless the curricula of education are changed.

I suggest that a 'Course of Mental Culture' is a step in that direction, and that it will go a long way in producing whole men and not incomplete ones as are turned out in hundreds by our Universities and colleges. I am not quite sure if the much discussed report of the Central Advisory Board of Education poses the problems of citizenship in a free India in their right perspective, and offers by its various suggestions a prospect of substantial improvement in the type of young men and women to be produced by our post-war educational institutions. The question now arises: "How can the Course of Mental Culture achieve

this object ?" This can be done by training students in :-

(1) Memory.—By writing figures and words on the blackboard in class-rooms, rubbing them off, and asking students to repeat them. Passages, poems and facts may be memorized. By these and many other devices memory can be train-

ed. And memory plays an important part in one's mental make-up.

(2) Observation.—By asking students to repeat figures and words, at times whole sentences, on the board in their proper sequence. Objects may be shown in class-rooms, and students called upon to repeat their names, number, sequence, colour, size, etc. Questions may also be asked on the daily rounds of their lives, their surroundings at home, at college and on the roads, etc. The work of memory and observation can be done both individually and in combination.

- (3) Public Speaking.—By means of public speaking classes based on the technique of public speaking. (This work has already been commenced by me here).
- (4) Taking Notes of Lectures.—By insisting on students to take notes of class lectures which should be seen from time to time by teachers, who are also to instruct them in this art. (I have been trying to persuade students to do so in my classes, though unfortunately with little success).
- (5) Taking Notes of Readings, etc.—By insisting on students to take notes of whatever they may come across as instructive and interesting in books, papers, in conversation with others, and in their own observation or reflection. They should keep records of these with a proper index to be examined by teachers from time to time. Students may be asked to read and explain to the class what they have recorded every week.
- (6) Improvement in Hand-writing.—By deducting marks for bad writing in the House Examinations, and offering prizes in hand-writing competitions. It may be objected that this is a poster for the schools to take, but I think it could be pursued with advantage even at colleges.

Adult Education

Now while the history of the human race is in the melting pot and there is hope for the liberation of all the subject nations of the world from poverty, ignorance and slavery, and the golden age of freedom and advancement with the termination of the war is in sight, it is highly regrettable that our country is still plunged in the mire of conservatism, ignorance and poverty. We are just like the forlorn sailors of a wrecked vessel resigned to the mercy of the waves and have even lost sight of the guiding star of hope. The cancer of ignorance is eating into our social, economic and political life and our maximum efforts should be directed to the eradication of this enemy of ours.

Let the Islamia College become the beacon star of our country. Let the students of this college become the missionaries of culture, education and toler-

ance towards the masses.

In response to this appeal, we have started a Village Uplift Society in the college. A number of professors and students have volunteered to carry on the work in villages. Last summer the society visited several neighbouring villages and delivered lectures in hujras and mosques against the evils of ignorance, unhealthy living and destructive social habits. All these visits were very successful

and our advice was gratefully listened to by the villagers.

Another achievement of the Society was the starting of a village Football tournament in order to encourage healthy games and social intercourse. A large and beautiful cup was presented by the college. The programme of the matches was broadcast by radio and ten teams from Tehkal, Adali Tolai, Khalil Comrades. Abdara, Sufeddheri and Paukai participated in the tournament. These matches were played in the best sportsmanlike manner. In the final match played on May 11, 1944, Abdara beat Paukai and the Cup was presented to the winning team by Mr. I. D. Scott, after a congratulatory speech in Pushto. We hope to start this year an athletic tournament in addition to the Football tournament.

A model Adult Education class has been opened in Gharibabad and a number of students have volunteered to act as teachers. As this is only on an experimental basis, we hope to extend the Adult Education work to the other neighbouring villages also in future provided we find that the villagers are really benefited and appreciate our efforts.

It is earnestly hoped that the present students and old boys of the institution will also open such centres in their villages and thus add to the good name

of their alma mater.

NOOR AHMAD.

4

Mental Culture in Education-II

In my article last April, I mentioned the directions in which a course of mental culture can develop students' mental efficiency. There are many who agree with the ideas this mental culture 'movement' sets forth. Others differ only on the manner of their realization. On my own part, I am convinced that, under the special circumstances obtaining in Indian education, a separate course of mental culture will be very useful. It is no argument against it to say that with the introduction of our mother tongue as medium of instruction and examination the problems to solve which a course of mental culture is recommended will disappear, because, with the struggle for existence becoming keener than today, the need for attaining a higher mental efficiency through a special suitable course will never be greater than in the India of the future, independent

I am glad that the election propaganda ran very smoothly this year and that we all behaved like really educated young voters. If there were any mistakes made by may one of the parties, I hope we will excuse one another and will now settle down to work collectively for raising the dignity of the Islamia College and the Khyber Union.

I have taken a los of your time. Thank you very much for hearing the

opinions and advice of an unmatured mind. God bless you all!

ABDUL ALL

4

Principal's Remarks at the Installation Ceremony of the Union Cabinet

First I wish to congratulate the President and the members of his Cabine. on their election to office in the Khyber Union. Mr. Abdul Ali has equalled the college record in being re-elected as President, and I hopt that he will have a tenure of office which will be even more successful this year than it was last year. The Khyber Union is the most important of our student societies, and I wish strongly to urge all members to take a keen and active interest in its working, for it provides opportunities for learning the art of public speaking. The speaker's audience is generally a large and critical one, which has a good effect on the speaker by making him talk sense as briefly and as well as he can. The quality of being able to express one's meaning in a few words is a very useful one; and speaking on the Khyber Union platform teaches also much that will be valuable to many of you later on in your careers. It will teach you that there are two sides to every question, and that it is your duty as an intelligent human being to listen to both sides before making up your mind which is the right one. It will teach you to give a fair hearing to your opponents, and to give them the same chances of expressing their views as you claim for yourself. In that way the Khyber Union can perform an essential duty in teaching you how a democratic assembly should function.

I wish to take this opportunity of saying something which is quite unconnected with the Khyber Union. Last year a Village Uplift Society was formed in the college for the purpose of doing something to bring a wider outlook to the villages which lie close to the Islamia College. A place like this college has a duty to perform to its neighbours who are less fortunately placed, and it is the intention of this society to start an adult education class in a nearby village. That, however, is only one of its activities: it will also conduct sports tournaments for these villages, and give lectures in villages in order to try and bring some culture into these backward areas. All students who are willing, and I hope there will be many, to take part in this work, should give their names in to Prof. Nur Ahmad, who is the secretary of the Uplift Society.

I now declare the Khyber Union Cabinet duly installed in office and once more I offer my congratulations and good wishes to the new cabinet, and wish them a very successful year of work.

I. D. SCOTT.

The Society has already held some meetings. Dr. Pires' inaugural address dealt with "The New Education and the Teacher". Prof. Timur gave a highly instructive talk on "The Teaching of English in the Indian Schools". Prof. Q. M. Fareed gave a talk on "The Role of the Teacher". Prof. Ansari reviewed the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on "Post-war Educational Development in India" and a long discussion followed, which proved that the B. T. students are keeping themselves in touch with the recent developments in Education in this country. The following B.T. students read papers:

4

Presidential Address

(Delivered by Mr. Ab tut Ali, irresident of the Rhyber Union, at the Installation Ceremony of the Union Cabinet.)

I rise this morning to thank you for the houser that you have done me by electing me as the President of the Khyher Union for a second time. This, as we all realize, is a very responsible post in the College and I hope I shall not let you down.

I was very glad to see the keen interest taken by members in the elections this year. The habit to side with the majority party was given up and students were with that party which could give them better arguments in favour of its own candidate. After having received this training here in our College for three or four years, it is not likely that we will be easily led away by political demagogues. Training of this type is given by only a few institutions because many do not possess societies like our Khyber Union.

While we are here in College our first duty is to educate ourselves. By the word "cducate" I do not at all mean that we should try and pass one or two examinations. We should have our eyes and cars open and there is a lot to be learnt from the people that may be around us. We should talk to other people and listen to their opinions. It is a very had habit always to express and force your opinions on other people and never to listen to theirs. If one has got anything to say and the other does not believe him or does not listen to him there should not be a fight. On the other hand, one should always try and influence the other by persuasion and if he fails he must go on trying, and if the other may does not listen to him then he must give it up very quietly as a hopeless case. After going away from this institution it is every one's own sweet will to do whatever he likes.

The Pathans are backward, we all know this and we know why. There was no education a few years ago and we had very few educated people among us; while on the other side of the Indus school and college education was in full swing. [For the little education that we are getting now we must thank the two founders of the Islamia College, namely, the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan and the late Sir George Roos Keppel. But when we go away from this institution, we must give some of the little knowledge that is gained here to the poor people in our villages. They have a right to know something about the world and we should think it our duty to let them know it.

will find the museum a place of great attraction and enjoyment, and that they will generously present to the Museum samples of the Arts and Crafts carried on in their native places.

Mrs. Scott is thinking of setting up a picture gallery in the Museum and as b-committee comprising six members has already been formed for collecting funds. A Sketching Class is also going to be started in the near future,

The Annual Exhibition is to be held in March in which Prizes for Photo-

graphy. Painting, Embreidery work, etc., will be awarded

The Frontier Scientific Society. -Prof. Aziz Ahmed, M.Sc.. Prof. Mohd. Ahmed, M.Sc., and Mr. Abdul Malik are the new President, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. A meeting was held in which Prof. Mirhaj-ud-Din gave a very instructive and entermining talk on the Nature of Light. The Society has set aside a fairly big sum for prizes to be given on the result of Competition Examinations in 'General Science'.

The Sarhad Mathematical Society.—Mr. Mahtab Khan is the new Secretary. The Mathematical Society is doing substantial good to the students of mathematics by providing them with books from their own library. The Society also

intends holding regular meetings and an annual day.

The Oriental Society.—Prof. Sakhaulla has been appointed President, Mr. Fazle Ghufran Khan and Mr. A. Saeed are the new Vice-President and Secretary, respectively. The Society has so far held one debate in which Prof. Timur and Prof. Ausari took part. The debate was very interesting and was largely attended. The Society has drawn up the following programme for this session:—

1. Two 'Tarhi Mushairas' in Urdu and Pushto.

2. A Prize Debate open to all students in Urdu as well as in Pushto.

3. An 'Arsbi' Mushaira.

The Sarhad Agricultural Society.—The Society is doing great service to the Agriculture students by holding frequent meetings in which talks by great Agri-

culturists are given. Mr. Mohd. Hussain is the Secretary of the Society.

The Economics Society.—This society has been started this year by Prof. S. M. Idris for the benefit of the students of Economics. In the first meeting Prof. S. Idris gave a very useful talk on 'Economic Plauning'. Another talk was given by K. S. Mohd. Anwar Khan on 'Agriculture in the N.-W.F.P.' We hope that under the guidance and control of Prof. S. M. Idris the Society has a bright future. Mr. Mukhtar and Mr. A. R. Kaif are the Vice-President and the Secretary, respectively.

The Majlis-Islamiat.—The Majlis has been among the busiest societies in the college. Sermons have been preached every Sunday in which the College Dean, Prof. Timur, and Prof. S. M. Idris addressed the students on different religious topics. The Majlis is also going to hold the usual Prize Debate open

to the students of all the schools in the N.-W.F.P.

The Day Scholars Association.—Prof. N. A. Qazilbash continues to be the President. Mr. Qayyum Niazi and Khawaja Sajjad are the Vice-President and the Secretary, respectively. The day scholars have asserted their existence in the college by securing a room in the Cunningham Union Hall to be used by them as a Common Room. The Common Room has been furnished and different indoor games have been placed there.

The Dramatic Club.—The Dramatic Club is now under the control of a Committee consisting of Prof. Hadow Harris, Prof. Inavatullah, Prof. Jalal-ud-Din, and Prof. Bashir-ud-Din. The Society proposes to stage a

scene from "Julius Caesar" on the Annual Prize Distribution Day.

The Sarhad Educational Society.—The Society is doing its work in its usual silent and unostentatious manner. Dr. Pires is the President, with Mr. H. G. Saigal and Mr. Mahbub Khan as Vice-President and Secretary, respectively.

These are days when there is much talk of democracy in the world, and you will all realise that in the next few years there are bound to be great changes in the system of Government in India. You young men will be expected to play your part, and I hope it will be a worthy part. You can train yourselves here in this college in some of the chief qualities which any system of government requires of its people—you can, if you try, learn the virtues of fair play and toleration, of friendliness, kindness and honesty. Above all you can learn to think for yourselves, so that you can torm your own opinions of men and affairs. Make good use of the College library to improve your general knowledge, and practise discussing and arguing about all sorts of topics.

Finally, remember that this is an Islamia College, and that those of you who are Muslims are expected to be good Muslims, and to live up to the beliefs of your religion. Religious teaching is regularly given in the college it is for

you to put that teaching into practice.

I. D. SCOTT.



College Societies

The Khyber Union.—Mr. Abdul Ali has once again been elected President of the Union. The new Vice-President and the Secretary are Mr. Abdur Rehman Shah and Mr. Fazl-i-Rahim, respectively. The union has had a good start this year. Debates have been held regularly every Sunday, and members have taken great interest in them. Some of the subjects discussed were:

1. Modern Education produces Baboos only.

The teachers are and have been responsible for the backwardness of the Indian people.

. Western Civilization has proved a complete failure.

We hope the ^T nion will continue its activities with the same amount of zeal and enthasiasm.

In addition to these debates the Union arranged a lecture on 'Public Speaking' by Prof. Q. M. Ferced, which was highly appreciated. A regular Elecution Class has been opened under the care of Prof. Farced. We wish that his endeavours may be crowned with success and that he may achieve the cherished end of the Union, which is to inculcate among the students of this Province a keen desire to speak in public and to shake off all unnecessary shyness and 'stage fear'. The President's inaugural address is printed elsewhere. So are the Patron's remarks.

The Khyber Athenaeum.—The Athenaeum under the Presidentship of Mr. M. M. Kalim has a highly commendable record of past achievement, and it is expected that under the care of Mr. M. M. Kalim it will rise to still greater heights. Mr. Fazal Ali Razvi is the new Vice-President. Mr. Akhtar Ali has been elected as the Secretary. The Athenaeum being in such efficient hands, will provide a really interesting programme for this session. During the course of this session Squadron Leader Wainwright, Mrs. Scott, Mr. G. C. Mastid, Mr. O. G. Grace, Dr. Abdur Rahim, Captain M. F. Rehman, and Mr. S. D. Malik, Assistant Curator, Lahore Museum, are expected to address the students.

The Arts Section of the Athenaeum continues to make progress. Mrs. Scott's untiring efforts have brought into being an amply-furnished Museum and collected exhibits of different arts and crafts of our Province. All the books on Art which were available in the College library have now been placed in the Museum which will remain open on every Tuesday regularly. Several magazines and journals on Art will also be placed in the Museum. It is hoped that the students

Gymkhana ground. Mr. Hamid of the Islamia College has been selected to captain the college side. The match was originally arranged before the Summer Vacation but owing to rains on four successive Sundays it had to be postponed.

Jashn-i-Azadi at Kobul.—The Afghan Government was kind enough to invite three of Islamia College Teams to take part in sports at Kabul on the occasion of the Independence Day Celebrations. We sent Football. Hockey and Tennis teams which left for Kabul on the 20th July, 1944. Prof. M. Anwar Beg and Mr. Ashraf accompanied the teams and they stayed in Kabul for about a week. The team put up a very good show and the College was awarded a fine earpet as a present on behalf of the Kabul Government. We are looking forward to welcoming a team from the Habibiya College, Kabul in the near future.

M.I.H.



To New Comers

I want to say a few words to the new students who are just beginning their life in the Islamia College. You have come here with high hopes of a successful career, and I wish you all every success. The College on its part has high hopes of what you will achieve, not only during the years you spend here, but afterwards when you leave the college and take your part in the life of the country. I want to impress upon you that it depends uninly on you yourselves what you make of your life here. You are no longer schoolboys; you have become young men and must learn to be responsible for your own lives. All members of the staff, and in particular the tutor in whose charge you have been placed, will always do their best to help you and to advise you; but the main responsibility is yours.

This college offers excellent opportunities for you to lead a full and happy life; and I should like you to take every advantage of them. You will have to work—some of you perhaps will consider that a pity; but there is no room in this college for students who only wish to waste their own and other peoples' time, as well as their parents' money. There are many scholarships and fee concessions available for poor students; they will be given to deservwill taken of failure students. and be away in case in examinations. The university examinations which you have to do are in English, and I therefore advise you to take a lot of trouble and try to master the language. There are only two ways to learn English, or any other language -one is to speak it, and the other is to read it. Practise speaking it as much as you can, make use of the College library, which exists for your benefit, and attend and take part in, the debates of the Khyber Union.

I don't expect you, and I don't want you to spend all your time working. We are fortunate in this college in possessing good playing fields, and each one of you should resolve to take part in some game or another. You will enjoy good time here all the better, and experience shows that the playing of games is one of the best ways of developing the body as well as the character. Don't think that you have to be good at a game before you can play it: everyone has to start some time, and since the college provides you with such plendid opportunities to play a number of games, it is up to you to avail yourselves of them. I wish to bring to your notice also the University Training Corps, of which we have a Company in the College. By joining it you will learn something of the military life, with its valuable lessons of discipline and training; and it will greatly help those of you who wish later on to get a commission in the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

their reminiscences of the good old time. In the afternoon, the Old Boys played Football, Hockey and Tug-of-War matches against the present students, and presented amusing scenes of weight and age struggling against energy and youth The never-to-be-forgotten day ended with a 'standard tea' on the staff club lawns.

Adult Education.—Prof. Noor Ahmed Khan has taken over work of Adult Education in the neighbouring villages. Some senior professors with the collaboration of student volunteers will visit the neighbouring villages and teach illiterate adults. Primers in (rdu and Pushto have been distributed in one of the

villages and classes will be taken in the mosques daily.

Changes in the Steff.—Prol. A. A. Farooq, the Staff Editor of the English Section of the 'Khyber', has left the college and entered the Provincial Civil Service. We had feared this ever rince we heard of his sating for the competitive examination. Our loss is however, the gain of the province in general and we are not se selfish as to gradge it. We congratulate him on his success and wish him all success in his new sphere of action. Mr. M. Ismail Sethi has come to join us in Mr. Farooq's place. We welcome him in our midse and wish him a successful career. We also welcome to the college Mr. Toosi as demonstrator in Chemistry. Mr. Toosi is an Misc./(Honours) of the Campab University and has had teaching experience at two of the Cahore colleges and the Punjab University Institute of Chemistry.

The Bursar,—We welcome Mr. Ghaiam Islaq Khan, P.C.S., who has been appointed Bursar of the Darul Chan and has raisen up residence at the college premises. He is an old student of our college; and has had a successful enteer

in the P.C.S.

The Citrus Garde i. The garden presents a very beautiful speciacle with all the plants loaded with fruit. It extends over a big area between the

two rows of Festels. The yield this year has been unexpectedly good.

The Co-operative Stores.—The Co-operative Stores are rendering valuable service. They have been selling tatha, standard cloth, soap, boot-polish, etc., at reasonable prices. The shop has at times been able to sell soap on rates cheaper than the Control Rates. Exercise books, second-hand and new books have also been available at the shop. The question of obtaining some more latha and a few varieties of woollen cloth are under consideration.

B. I. Scout Camp.—The B. T. students went to Takia, Abbottabad, for their annual Scout Camp in the third week of November. They were accompanied by Prof. Ansari—Our students took very great interest in the life under canvas. They pitched their own tents, cooked their own food and had experience of self-help in many other ways. They enjoyed mountain-climbing—with—Dr. Pires, who was also at the camp for part of the time. Mr. Tota Ram, King Scout, was elected troop-leader and created an interesting life for the party. The Principal provided many facilities to the B. T. students, particularly in the conveyance of provisions to the camp.

College Adult Education Class.—While the adult education campaign is being carried outside the college under the supervision of Prof. Noor Ahmad, the B. T. students are doing similar work inside the college. It is interesting to see college students teaching their bearers and other servants with great enthusiasm. The progress is slow but not disappointing. A whole-time teacher formerly did this work, but when he left for war-service and no proper substitute was available, the Principal entrusted the B. T. students with the task. This will obviously mean an excellent training for them, particularly because they are teaching the illiterate adults under the expert supervision of Prof. Ansari.

Governor's XI vs. C. C. Club.—A match has been arranged between the Combined Colleges Team and H. E. the Governor's XI. The match is to come off on Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th Detember, on the Frontier

general questions which are asked in the interviews for Emergency Commissions.

Many students have applied for Commissions.

Forewell to K. B. Saadullah Khan.—On the 17th October a meeting was held in the Roos-Keppel Hall to bid farewell to the ex-Honorary Secretary of the college, K. B. Saadullah Khan. H. E. the Governor was also present at the tunction. H. E., in his brief speech, thanked Khan Bahadur Sahib for his conscientious and meritorious services rendered to this institution. The Principal too tnanked Khan Bahadur Sahib on behalf of the staff and the students for his valuable services to the institution.

Foppy Day.—Poppy Day was celebrated in the College on the 11th November. Poppy flowers were sold and a sum of its, 72/5/6 was collected. and was sent to the Organisation of the Coppy Day Appeal for wounded soldiers and

their families.

Visitors .- Flight Lt. Elliot from the General Headquarters, Delhi, paid a visit to our College and addressed the students in the Roos Keppel Hall. He gave details of the vacancies in the Air Force and described the possibilities of

post-war Civil Aviation.

A band of officers headed by Major Richards came to the college to address the students. An old boy of the college Major Sher Khan, M.C., also accompanied them. Major Richards addressed the students and told them the advantages which accrued from the 'Personal Contact Scheme' under which they were touring the whole of India. He appealed to the students to make themselves fit enough to join the armies which were fighting against the aggressive Axis States whose insatiable thirst for power could never be quenched except by a complete overthrow.

Old Boys Day.—The Old Boys Association held its meeting on the 19th of November. It was attended by a large number of Old Boys from all parts of the Province. The following gentlemen were elected to the Executive Com-

mittee :--

President.—Mirza Fazal-i-Rahman, B.A., LL.B., Registrar to the Court of Judicial Commissioner, N.-W.F.P.

Vice-President.—K. Sher Bahadur Khan Badrashi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Nowshera.

Secretary.—S. Abdul Hassan, B.A., D. S. Police, Peshawar.

Asst. Secretary.—Mr. Mohd Ayyub Khan Khattak.

Members:— Peshawar—Mr. M. Aslam Mohmand, S. I. Police. Mardan—Mian Abid-ul-Haq, B.Sc.

Kohst-Mr. Gulzar Husain Kayani, B.A.,

S. P. Additional Police.

Bannu-Mr. Faizulla Khan, B.A., LL.B.,

D. S. Police, Nowshera.

D. I. Khan-Mr. Ashiq Salim, Ward Officer, Rationing, Peshawar.

Hazara—Nawabzada Mohd. Farid Khan.

S. P. Additional Police, Peshawar.

After the newly elected office-bearers had taken the oath of allegiance the following resolutions were passed unanimously:— (a) that the Council of Management of the Darul Ulum be approached with the request that at least 75% of the elected seats on the future Council of Management be reserved for the Old Boys; (b) that a request be made to the College authorities to allot two rooms on the College premises for the use of the Old Boys Association,

The members had their lunch in their old hostels. The Dining Halls of the different bostels resounded with sounds of great hilarity and merriment when some of the eyler prothers related stories of their enventhies and escapacies and a better understanding of the grammar itself by observing the concrete application of the abstract rules. This is particularly true of a living language and

should be borne in mind by Indian students of English.

But I have said enough about the utility of reading. Let me now turn to a more stimulating and congenial topic—the pleasures of reading. It is better to read for information than not to read at all. But the devotee of books reads not so much for instruction or edification as for enjoyment; and by a seening paradox the more he reads for enjoyment the greater will be his profit from what he has read. It is the same in the sphere of ethics the who acts virtuously because it is right to no so does well; but he who acts virtueusly because he loves virtue does better. His state is the more gracious. Literature like virtue should be loved for its own sake and the love of literature is its own remaind

The lover of books, equipped with natural taste and training, begins after a time to exercise some choice or selection in his reading. He reads with enjoyment but also with discrimination. His sensibilities become keener and more refined and his judgment sounder and more just. He learns to distinguish what is good in literature from what is bad or meretricious. Ultimately, by continual reading and the constant exercise of judgment and comparison, he should develop the faculty to discriminate between the good and the best-a far rarer critical capacity and more difficult of attainment.

Meantime he has discovered that peculiar enjoyment which the literature of power—especially pure poetry—affords, that aesthetic pleasure which is possibly the keenest and purest pleasure which the human mind can experience. He has now within himself a perennial spring of disinterested enjoyment which is.

increased and not diminished when shared with others.

And all the while he should unconsciously have been acquiring that intellectual quality which is so hard to define and yet so unmistakable when seen, that culture which is not a mere accumulation of knowledge but a mental power, a particular attitude of mind.

Let me sum up what has been said above by a quotation from the autobiography of a great English historian and man of letters :- "Every man who rises above the common level has received two educations; the first from his teachers; the second, more personal and important, from himself." This second education is acquired by the habit of reading and reflecting on what one has read.

HADOW HARRIS.

College Notes

U.O.T.C.—There have been some changes in the staff of the U.O.T.C. Captain Falstead has joined the U.O.T.C. as the Adjutant Commander in place of Captain Cook, who has gone on Active Service. Captain Falstead belongs to the Green Howards and is a seasoned soldier. He served in Belgium and France during 1939-40 and also took part in the Madagasear campaign. He has also served on the Burma Front. Sergeant Major Syke, who has been in India for over ten years, has joined the U.O.T.C. as the C.S.M. Prof. Abdul Hashim and Prof. Abdul Wahab have been attached to the U.O.T.C. as Second-Lieutenants.

In June, 1943 a camp was held at Landi Kotal. The Shooting Competition for the Gen. Denning Shield was won by Platoon No. 3. A prize is to be

awarded to the student cadet writing the best essay 'On The Camp'.

Since the reopening of the College in October weekly Shooting Competitions have been held. The students meet the Adjutant frequently and talk about



No. 1

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 1945,

[Vol. XXVIII

Ourselves

The purpose of a college magazine is three-fold; it has to record the activities of the college; it has to produce good reading material; and, most important of all, it has to train the students of the college in the art of self-expression. The work of the college is necessarily difficult; for, while these three aims are not exactly incompatible, they are not easy to attain simultaneously. The English section of the present issue of "The Khyber", we admit frankly, fails to achieve any one of these aims except the first. Much of the reading matter is not of a high quality, and the best part of it is not the work of students. The Editors are prepared to bear part of the blame for this and to put another part upon an educational system which expects students to adopt a foreign language as a medium of self-expression. But the largest share of it must go to the lethargy of the students themselves.

B.D.

The Habit of Reading

The habit of reading like other good habits is best formed in childhood. If not formed in childhood, it can usefully be begun in later years; for it is never

too late to begin a habit which is at once useful and pleasurable.

Some of the uses of reading are immediately obvious. "Reading maketh a full man", i.e., reading gives one information. The well-read man has a store of knowledge available which may at any time be put to use, especially if he is well-read in some particular branch of knowledge. The well-read student and the well-read professional man stand out from among their fellows. Again, the habit of reading gives one interests and resources in oneself. So long as books are available, the lover of books need never be bored or lonely.

Forty or fifty years ago in Great Britain, schoolboys and schoolgirls learning French, or Latin, or other foreign languages, were drilled almost wholly in grammar and comparatively few texts were read in or out of class. In consequence, most of the pupils on learning school promptly proceeded to forget what they had learned. Today, the intelligent pupil is encouraged to realise that in grammar are found only the dry bones of a language and that these dry bones live in the literature. By reading widely, one gets a far better knowledge of the idiom and spirit of a foreign language than by confining oneself to the study of text-books of grammar and composition. Indeed, one should ultimately obtain

29(1)

در العلم المامية مرصر شاعد العلم المامية مرصر

بیناند مخداصتن سال سوم پروفیب رقرموسی خاله میافغانی، بینیاه ملک مال میام خارجه به ایریل مرمی سای مالدی منبسل

مععى	ماحب همون	مطمون	الميرتماد
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نقالی بی نقائی ہے بلک اس تقیقت سے آلکارسیں کیا واسکا کہ اس بحرائی دورس بھی کئی او جوالاں نے بی تخلیق قوق کو جلا دے فراوب کی چش بہا فدمت اپنی مردی ہے احجاد دب المنی کا دشوں کا رمین منت ہے بیان فرعی حیثیت سے نظر ڈالی جائے تو اور ب ادر اور نما کی بہت قریب دکھائی بہیں دہتے - دو نوا کو دو باآب بھی ایک بہیے بیلی حاکی دکھائی دیتی ہے - ادیب سے بد زندگی میں فرو با

"الددكيسايك في ادب مي سي مرت إيك اف انه ایسانیال کرد که دیجهٔ حس میں مبدوستان کی رندى ادرسندوتنان كي روح ابني لوري شد عد يماية تغرأتي موادركوفي غيرملي آدمي أيدكمه يسك كرمان إسان مِن مندوستان سمالیا سب ابتداع فشن طسکری کے ان الفاظ ومقبول كرفيس كي تاس موتاب .كيونك إيعن مِرْوى كامياب كوششس ديكوكرسم سمي اللَّه بي - كم بماراسادادب ابراين ميع داه بري بواب يكنور ت ويكما باسط تو بيكي المصيف منى منال القراقي اس میں شک بنیں کہ مارے شنے اور اسے مفری ادب سے متنا ترمبو کرائین اوبی دنیا کوسیت وسیع کرلیا ہے اوراً أن كادعوى بيد كه اب مم أس ماحل مسير لكل في مِين -جهال زند كي چليلاقي وصوي بين ايربال ركز الرق مقی ابم نے زندگی اورادب کو قریب ترکر دیا ہے ليكن أن كأوعوى سونيصدى درست تسليم نهب كي ماسكتا فود بى ديكيديجي بحصل حبندسال كالنانوى سرمامے کی کل کا تمنات کیا ہے رہی کدادیب میزدور كام فوا ، اشتراكيت كادل اده ، سمالي قوانين كارتمن تنعور وتخت الشعور كي تعول محتبليون مين كمعويا مهوا اور جنسی معول کا شکارہے ۔ فاہرہے کہ وہ زندگی کے

أفسامد" كس تدرجانب توجي لفظيد إس في مندسال كاندراندر جرت الكيزمق ولبيت حاص كرتى ب معنوی توبیوں کے ماعد ماعد دقت کے مذاق فراسطوری مردلوز كردياب أعل أوجان نظروا يفحس ادني رساغكو أيشاكرد يكصط إس مب المسالون كي ايك خاصي تعاد موجود موقى بلكم الاشالغدكها ماسكتاب كرببت سعرساك كى زندگى كالمحصاد من اف دري سبه اوراب توروزان ا في لات كيمنحات بيريعي انشارة نظراً في كاسع وه بي عوام كى رمعتى موى دليسى كالاس د كيف يرجب رسوكي مين -انسام فى دورافرول مقبوليت كي ساعة ساعة كعف دالول كى تعداد كالرصنا فأكر برعقا - جنا بخد كمى خند نام رسائل میں دکھائی دینے گئے ہیں تیکن اس تعداد کے اضافرنے ادبی ترقی کارفتاریس کوئ اضافہ ہیں کیا کیؤکہ اف الله كامفيوليت كورة فطرر مصف موسي بعض ما إلى اوك بى إدب س ايدامقام الاش كريف كك بي اورا وب بي بعض كمشراعن صربعي شابل موكة بس رسيلاب كم يلتة ى ممم كى كندكبال أس كف ما تقديبنا ستروع موياتى بس بهمارا فوجوان لمبقة تصوصاً اس صنعة مين فا من دلمیسی ابنا ظرا ماہے شایدوہ اسے اسان سمجے موے ب يعن اساد بكار تواسي برابركسي كونبيس سخصة طالا كرمقيقت يه ب ان سيساكترميرانياندنگاري كى قوت سے محروم مونے كى وجرست روندكى كى جدد موندى تعورين بيش كرسف س زياده كي نبس كر عكية -ان کے کارناموں میں ساکوئی ندرت ہوتی ہے اور نہی تخيل ولخبرم كى حبتكميان - ملكه ايك نقاً لى دكف الى ديتي سب فامرسے كديركوئ أدبى ضرمت بنيس-بلكداسي تسميك گندے عناصر کا امنا فدادب کے معیا رکوگرا دیڑاہیے اس سے بےمطلب ہی بنیں کہ آج کل کا سارا ا دب محفق

قریب آفی کی کوشش میں جذبات کی تؤ میں می کیا ہے
ادر اص کی ہے آئیسیں آسے زندگی کی بگا نڈی سے
بہتکانے کا باحث بن گئی ہیں۔ یعنینا اشتراکیت وجبو
کا پرجار اور جذبہ منسیت کو آسارنے والے افسانے
زندگی کی کمل نصویریں جیس ۔ زندگی اپنی تک محدود
بنیں بلکہ بہت وسیع سیے ۔ اس تسم کے موا دکولیتے
میں بلکہ بہت وسیع سیے ۔ اس تسم کے موا دکولیتے
میں کہ مرہم کی مسل اور بیاں جگہ پانے ہوئے
والی کا دور نے ہیں کہ ممارے اور سانے ای تک
والدی زودگی کی ممال تصویریں بیش نہیں کیس اور
والدی ایسے اضافوں کی تاش ہے سود سے میں بروت کی میں موت کے
دور این بوری شدت کے سائڈ سائی موٹی ہو۔
دفت کی تیزی سے براحتی موٹی رفت اور کے سائڈ
اب جاسیے کہ ادب کو ان آب و دکیوں سے باکھی موٹی کہ دیا جاسا تھ

"ادب برلے زندگی شکے تقریبہ کوعلی طور پر ددست ثابت کردیا جائے بیگ کے اختتام پرتنا پد دہن جذباتی دصامدل میں چنہتا ہندگردیں اور تجیدگ سے فرقدگی کے مسائل کو شہر جائے ہیں۔ اور اگر موج دہ بڑھتی ہوئی سیاس سیمینی نازک ہو دست افقیار کرکے جاری سماجی اور تقدیمی فاق نازک ہو دست گا اور دی اوب زندہ اور پاکدار بہا کا کا گھو نیا دست کی اور دی اور پاکدار بہا کا میں میں زندہ دست کی اور دی اوب وی اوب زندہ اور پاکدار بہا کا میں میں میں دندہ در ہے کہ مسلامیت ہوگی ۔ اور پی ماحول میں اس کے آناد دکھا ئی دستے سیے ہیں۔

انيم-احس

- كرما

ميرسي متنول ميس كسي جلته كباريد كي يد او داخل بري بس مبلميت معموماية شوخي سيت كيف والول كوجواب ديا كرتا اكدم حمد المسكت بورديك بنيس كدرة في جان كو بهد الخياف مجهاس بداوس كيون التي نفرت سي المال اورج مان كوايًا كم كرك الكرتاب وديقي شوا است سونکھتے ہی میرے تجبی کے سامنے مامنی کے دمزیکے اُست بارست بنا ادر بي كباريكارية بي كيول إ مات بوجات مين ادر چدنفرين ايمراق بين اوركرها الادم مي تعبل كمي تحريب إمن كمل مل سكت سبت ا بني مي أن مين جعلت نظر آجا تاسية ادران تقويرون بهست ورا برس بمحرل تسميس كمعاكر فيع يقين واللف ين منطول كمويا رستا مول بكرها كون عقا ؟ مصياد گی کوسٹیٹین کرتے مین میں مانتا مگر آس تر آس أف كمتاب مارك قريب منسة والالترويس محص عی این موسی گبا کرمیرے دوست حبر طبن كاليك شوخ سالؤكا مفا بهارس جيك ككرس سأكرتا كيت عفي الكردة والني جي وال كم مروادم عقار منا وام تربتا يدائس كاكرم دين تفالكين برجيدتا بواأت اور مال يريمي سن ليا مقاعد حسى دقت ما رسطاول كرما ى كبركرليكاراكرنا وسروع مين ويس أست اينابي زاد عدى للموركر تاسما كيونك كمرس أسيجا اورجي مان میں طاعون کی زیردست رمانیسلینی ۔ لوگ موت کے ونناك بجل كالرنت سے بحصے کے اللے مجال كر کوایا ادرا ال کہ کرنیکا سے سنمانقا میسے محری اور كبين بنا ومحنس بورسيع سنق راودكرها انبس داول بي بارت مع ريكن مب ين درا براموا وكي وفد مناككر الويرع جي ك محرين الازم اللاء پریدا بوانفار دیکن انس کی مال عزیت دّننگدستی کی وج سے

كى وج سے كىيلول بى سب سے كمزورس تا يت موتی متی- اوراکٹر کرما اسے بیسے بہار کے ساتھ كيلي سے روك دياكرتا تفاكيول كراس بيت فكر موتى عقى ككيس بي جارى كوكونى سيماني مايم مذبینی مائے - ان کھیلوں ہی پرسس بذہتی - ملکہ چیٹنگی موٹی جا ندنیوں کی خاموشیوں کے طلسم کو بماسع موبل مصوم قطف عوماً أولاً الليف لل م مس كعليان مير التي إلتي مادكرمبي ما تع اور ہراگی اپنی مسیعت کے زور سے دوسروں ک ول وارى كاتسامان مهيهاكب كرتا سنا - كرام رس ببباكى سے محدير أنفى أشاكر ميرے ساده سے تام کے سات اور بہی سنگر کا دم حیل بھادیا کہ ناتھا ۔ جہا اس ك مند عم الغاط الكفة على برايك ك بعیمیر کیسل قباتے اور سرگ سے بیراک الدق بر بندر موا الا تقا میں خطیف سامو کرفاموں موجامًا ليكن عي مين اللي تقى كداس شرير كو معي ونیاکے ہزاروں گندے نام سے کے کرکیکا تا دیوں حتیٰ کہ خود میں کھسِیا نا مبوکرر ہیا ہے میا آفریس کیلے توكسيت كت ايك براسا ومعيله بي أعظا كريمرير ویت مارون اس شلیطان کے متاکہ مجھے وو مارہ تنگ کرنے کی برات را کرسکے دبیکن بھرمی یا دوداس کی میں بالوں کے میں اُس کے قریب بى رب ما ما سا عقاء أس كى أران بهوى بننگ كى ودرائے ما معول میں سے کر الات میں محصل مدنطف مامل سوتا مقاء مذمعلوم كيون ؟ بم كنتي مدت تك إكتف كبيسليت رسب دبيكن مجع باوس كرماري مسرت مرى كساول س زرينه كي بيماري في ركا ورش وال دى عتى التى تو وہ پہلے ہی کمزورس اور اب شام کے ملک ملک ی را در ب مدننداوی کے تدیداساس نے المستندام تنسيتر مرمن برجالها يا بكاول مين ہمیتال کہاں می ؟ اور کھریس کام کرنے والا کراہی ات میں ایک اس اسے مرروز رور دوسرے گاؤں

اس دبائي جتنم سے كسى محفوظ مقام تك رواسكى ادر بيارى ا بين دويجون كودنيا كرحم دكرم برجيور كرنكم أمن مردمي - اورميركهبي كسى دريع ست كروايعي زما بڑا ہو کروباؤں تے ابد ہمارے جیا کے گھریں آیا أمنيس اس كى مالت زاربرترس أكيا اورميري عي نے است رحم معرف دن سے بالا بوساء اورائع وه ميرب جيارادبينون اور بعائيون مين محلًا بلا تقاء مبری ا دراس کی عاطمعی جینتی منی - محصے یادہے كرره اورس اكتركري كى خاموش دويبرول مين... محصرون سي أبكلاً باكرت مق اوركني سو فالمذم كيرك برك البارول كيسالون مين تينك أولا الكرية عقد أن دِلوں اس كے ياس و ورس معري يرى على وه اسية بالقول سي خرموست بتنكب ينالمياكرتا منوا إور مجيمي بنا دما كرتا -أورسم دولوں منسول أراياكرت يتفي - ور او ب باق و سورج كى حدثوب سے بياز موكرطويل كھيتون میں دوار نا شروع کرد ہتے معے میا فاموش میٹھے دور مقر مقرات أنق كى تقريقرام وسي بمارى نظين میڈپ موجائیں۔ یا کنو وں کی ٹٹریل اوازیں ہمارے مِلْمُ تَعْمَهُ مَا مِنْ وَكِيشَ مَا بِتِ سِوتَيْ تَعْيِسِ يَا بِعِمْ لِيَنْكُ بى كوكىيى تى ادركى اديركى طرت أرا لطف عامل كباكرت بق اورتام كوسى حب كرمااي بيلون اور مكريون كوجاره وعيره وس كرنارع موبال مقارا ورسم ارد گرد کے سارے نعے ولیاں بناكر كل وُنذا" المناء تجولى دعنسره كصيلنا تنرورع كرد سيت عقد رواى مهارى وليبال منا باكرتاساور وسي بميس مختلف كعيليس كيفلا ياكرتا عفا - اور مال ان يادول كيسا عديى برتصوير يعي ميرى نظامول كيسامية الاقيد كريادك بيجوليول بين مصصرت كياره باره برس كي ميري جي زار بسن زينه بى سوتى تقى جوسب سى الك تقلك فاموش بيقى باري شوخول كي طرف ديميتي رسي عقى يا الركوبي كعاركصل مس حقر ليتي بعي توعمه ما ايني حبماني كمزودك

كجرنوش مومائ ادرما عة بهي اورول كي ميوسه مى قىقىد رسى بىلىسى مايى م والموكومس في من دفعه لا ياسما وواريم كاعلاية نن دمىس كرمار المهم توره كواجي موجاتی میکن مصر می اجانگ اس کے دروجرے پرمزیدخوفناک زردی بیش جاتی ہی ۔ داکٹرنے بی جات پرمزیدخوفناک زردی بیش جاتی ہی ۔ داکٹرنے بی جات کو تو بتا ہی دبا شاکہ اُسے تھو کے دکھو کی بیماری ہے۔ البد عورادل کے کا بول تکسیر مری شربین ببنجا في مُنْ مَن مِن رَربينه كومكن امّا فه كبين يه موارتها بلكه دن بدن اس كي صحت كرتي بيلي جاتي متى مهرايك اس کے بعیکا بڑتے موٹے بعوے عمالے جرک كوديمة كرترس كمعانيا تاستا-اس كى مدِّ مان ونسأكُ حدثك أبجراً في تقيل بابيس و كعركم كانشاسي بلي منس كوچ رايون سے بعري موى توسس سكن ان یوالدوں کی مکن کھنا برٹ ہی سے بچھیے کارسائٹور أمطتنا تعا بجعة توبغض ادفات يدخيال اجاماتها كريم وارسى توكوياكسى جلنے والے كى افرى مالون المسلحل صدا ہے ۔ محمر كي نيف والے مام عرو ماسمالا حیا یار برتها مفاً وداک رکے منع کرنے کے یا وجود أس في مان اور دوسرے كھركے أدبى أس كے قرب يت سن بلط ريت في في أدراك في فاموشي مني تمرك ستائة في أمنان كتي سوق متى م كرما بلاكسى آفيراد وعك ك ابناكام مرانجام دے رہا تھا۔ اُسی طرح وہ ممررور یا بیا وہ دور دومرك كارس جاماً اورب سنمار شيشيان دواييل سے بجرگرا تا منا واوروہ دن اوروہ منظر محص کیمی نبیں موسلے ۔ وب میں کرنے کو ڈاکٹر کی محموری کے بیفیے ہی گری میں میوے موے سالس کے سائة دووكيت ديكستا متاريت بسين كي دهايل مموثري برحمع موجأتين ادريم كبرور سي جذب موكران في بيكمام طيس امنا به كرديق تعيس -ميرك بين ميرانخاس دل درواا احت كوكيو كرايك ايسان حيوالوں كے سے كام كرد اسے

سے دوائیاں دعیرہ لانی برتی مٹیں لیکن نعیے اجی طرح یادین کہ بیتال جائے سے و مکسی اُکتا آ انہیں لقاء مالانك أست مرر وزنيتي دومير مين واد وادين مین مبیس با بها ده جلت برا تا مقنا - اس کے بونطوں تك شكايت كالمفاسا حرف بي عبور كرمبي أيا عمّا بلكه في توجيبوس موماست كه ده ال مشكل مرصول م بري ننده مپيتان سے نبھا ياكرة تقا اور اكتر ماسوير اً علمنا سورج كي ادلين زرين كرنين زونها وُن بين سنهرى عال عبيلا رسي موتى تقيس تو در فتول اور مكانون كے له بل سايوں ميں كرم كوكند سے پر حیو فی فدر معمیلی سی جا ور دانے دوسرے گاؤں كى طرف جائے ديكھا عنا وردوب كورب سورج كى محدّية باركرنيس مولا في دبتى فقيل و ٥ . بسيك ميس سيندا بوروم كرزا مقاا ورميري نوا بي اساس مسافركي نشكل ميس دېكىمتى ئىتىن جومتىكان سے چور منزل تك بنها مورسكن صول منزل كامسرت أكس تضورا فسيرابن مقكاداول سي تعطعي نیا زیئے میوئے ہو۔ اور میں خیال کرنے ملک رِينَ كَرِكْمُدُوا مِنِي الجَعِاسِيِّ كرما بِيجارِهِ- رَرِمِيدُ كَي جِ^{ان} بياني أن في أسع أبني زندگي ، تعليقول اور مسرتول كادصاس تأب نهبس دما - كيس نجيده تالدارى سے وہ استے قرائفن سرائی م دے دہا عقا - اوراب تربمارى عميلون اور محفلون ميس مي أس سنة ناكم كرديا تفاء اوركبي كهيارا بعي ماتا تو محیے احب س مبو نے مگت عقار کہ کرما وہ بیالا ساکر ماہنیں رہا ملکہ کچ مدال گیا ہے ، وس کی پہلے بیباک شوش کے مدھم آسی برگئی سبے اور سی نمیں دیت دہ اور میں نمیں دیت کے ساتھ سا تھ دہ اور میں مدھم سبوتی بلی بارسی متی اس کی شوخ کلامیان کمان تین اس نے تعیہ بی تنگ کرنا جبور دیا تھا۔ لیکن مذمعلوم مبريت ول مين يرمنني سي نوارش كيول بيدار سوماني نقي - كماب وه تجرايني شوفيوب سے محبے ہی ترک کرنات روع کردے تاکہ دہ می

گذرسے عارسے سے اوردہ اوننی بھرا سو کھتا جارم عما بطيت اندر بى اندر است كون السيط ربی مبو -- اور میر آخریم نے بیمی مصن می لیا كوأس مي زرسيد كسى بيماري موكمي سهام دُ اکر سنے اُس کے نروی جانے ، اُس کی خیری حیات ، اُس کی خیری حید اُسے من کردیا تعادد بدائتناعي حكم اليريعي شن دياكب عقا- ميا دام مي کہیں اس موڈی مرص کے پنجول میں گرفتار برجا میں ادر می فردگوں کے درست دور ہی رما کرتے سے اور میں نے اکٹر دیکھا تھاکہ مرسیا نا اُ دمی اُس کی بینفک کے قدیب سے گزرتے ہوئے آسترسے اینی ناک بررد مال رکہ لیا کرما تفائی میر کہتے مزرماتے يتى كەمچىدىنى دكەكارىينىپ بوا جرايتم س تری موگی- ادرمیرے و ماغ میں بیر خیرت آخب خالات یونی بیشک آتے تھے۔ کور میڈ کے لئے اس نے فون تبینہ ایک کیا تا۔ اس کے آگے بیجے ہونے واسے ببت مخے ۔ بے ننما ر دوائیاں ا تن مي رسي عيس منيكن أسى مرمن كاملين كرمايدي جِيت كى طُرِت فيا لى فرنى أيكا مهو ب سي م يخفى بالدهي دیکیمتا رستا ہے ۔کوئی اس کے قریب ہیں ا تا اسے دوائیاں بلانے والاکوئی ہیں اور شما روادی كياف كوفي ما تق نبس برمها ما وروا تعي كوفي مي تونهيس معا - ده يوبني نوت الميسز تنها ميون میں دُن رات برا او متا مقاء اور برا بی رمیا تقاء اور تلکی یا ند مصرحیت کی طرف مسلس محمورتایی رمهًا بعقا وإدراسي لمرح يبط ليلط ويكيف ويكيف أس كي أنكعيل سيفرا تكثيل فيون منجد موتلياتم ماموش ہوگیا۔ اور میر دوجاراً دی جمع ہو سے اس کے کیٹروں اور گاندے مجھے بستروغیسرہ کو مذر ٱتِشْ خُرُد يا مِين في انهين جلية ربكيما تفار أن كي مد اونے میرے و ماغ میں دافل سو کر مجے تنگ کردیا مِقاء بعدادان كرم كى ياد دما غوں سے ميك كنى ليكن جب محى سي علق جنيقط الحركي مد لوميرات

اورکس مدبے مابخت دیکن ان یا توں سے بے برداه وه این کام کئے جارمانعا۔ زرینہ کے آخری دِنوْل رس کی مالت در گرگوں بیوبی سی- اس کے كالول كويس في عوريت ويكف مقا - أن كامرض فائب موقی می - آنکھوں کے گرد سیا دسیاہ ملکے بنے تنتے اور بہرے کی بیلی بنتاً منت اور جا دہیت نے متابد وہیں اپنی قبر بنالی می اور حب رزرمینه از فری بجیکه و آمین اس کی طرت میکی سی مکا ہی ڈالتی مدیث کے نظے رض ت مولکی توسي شيف ديماكم وه ادرول كي طرح جيمًا بيلاً ياسَين مقا اُس کی ا شکور سے طاہری طور بر اِ اسوال کے وصالے سے بنیں بھوٹ منے ۔ لیکن محیے مرس ہوتا مقا کہ اس کے سیلنے میں عظیم طوفان بریاہے جو پیشنے کے نیٹے یہ تاب ہے اس کی تعلی انتہائی ما بوشس نیگاموں سے خون ٹریکٹ دکھا کی دیتا تھا سرمجھیکا تقیا ادرت پدیچر کہی نہیں اُٹھا تقاادر میں سوچتاكدايك ذندگى تومويت كى نذر سوگئى كيكن كرم كى شوقيال كهان على كمع تنيس اور بجر تحيير خیال آجا تا بقا که شاید ده زرینه کی موت سے يهيد مي محمركي أس كرب المبزستنا في ميس علیل سوکررہ گئی ہوں ۔ علیل سوکررہ گئی ہوں ۔ ہماری محقلوں اور کھیلوں کے سلسلے اوس يك يقف بهارى كليال سنيان سي نقيل ادر معركرا مه ده تواب بروتت کسی گهری سوی می*س عزق* يبيطك كي كوف يس جاريا في برمراريه القاركام كرف كوائس كاجي شايد نبيس جاست مقا-ادريك معلوم مرو ناگوما اب وهمروبزس اکتام ایکاب اللي الونجيسي منه أتى على ركه است مروكسا عليا ہے اس کے فریب اسے سے ہیں کے فوت سا ا جا یا مقا ارد جرا مت بهی مزیرد تی من که است كييك باكسى ادرد فيسب چيزكا كميس ملكه بودراؤنا فيسال آجا تا متاركرده فاموش بينط يكا يكس عا نور کی طرح بصرك كرايمين منعمور مي مدد اساعدن

س كسى ملك كيرك كى داخل موقى مدى مدارك ل میراخیل مسایا مواہے ۔۔ اور میں بہت مجھ سويع المامول ---! ماليسوم

نتنول میں دا فل ہوتی ہے تومیز تخیل کرے کی دردالليب زنفويري ميرے سامنے ہے آباہے اورمين أن من محدير كررة ما تابون ومستول مورا رستامون ١٠رسوديا مول - كرماكون ما- ٩ اس ومنيايس وه كيون أباب ع عدر بيراس بركبيامين ميري ١٩٩٩ ادراب مي ميرين نتقنون

ادريس بينوا درارسي مچکواکب دلق تار تاریسی

اكيه توصاحب وتمارسهي و لالد باشی ب بین تم آشنام فارسی نیری بر دهیت به فرلین میری بر بات ناگوارسی در ساعرت و کرفین فراع میری نشت میں میخ کارشی برمتاع گرال بے میکونید میں گرفتار استفاد محكوماص بصعدابال مربر

المرى سرستى تتاب سے وار میری فربا دانقلاب سے فرر

إك طرف شوكت فيال بعي دمكي اكسطرت تخريباه دمال مونكيد لتمع مزددر كاجمال بعي دبكه ادم مرون کے روش ہے ميراندسينه مال مني ويك اب علاج عمر روال بھی رکھو میراب رنگ مال فال می رکھ بخ بستى سي كف تمني الميكن فحد برمبرا موديس عيال دد قريم سي توكيمركمال في دا يون متارون على كريم في المناهم فجهست فسبرماه وممال معى داكم گردش محت سے جو بچے بھوں این مرت سے کام لوں گایں وسرسے اسقام لوں گا یں

إقبال كافلسفه يسليم

برسمون آل انڈیاریڈ کوسٹن بخاور سے نشر کیا گیااداب ڈائر کیٹر ماجب کی ابوازت سے تاہ کیا ہارہ ہوت ہوت کی مدی کا نوموں کے تقیے ہی دیں صدی کا نوموں کے تقیے ہی سی سیم مدی کا نوموں کے تقیے ہی سی سیم موجودہ پر بیشانی اور بدحالی کا معلم موجودہ بر بیشانی اور بدحالی کی تشخیص مذہب سے لئے اور ایک زبر دست معلم موجودہ باتھ مذا یا مستقبل کے لئے الدی کا وی سخت باتھ مذا یا مستقبل کے لئے الدی مقدر کیا ہوا تا اور امہوں موجودہ براقتدار آمہوں موجودہ اور انتہاں دیا جانے دگا ہے کہ اور انتہاں کے لئے مقدر کیا ہوا تا اور آمہوں موجودہ اور انتہاں دیا جانے دگا ہوں تا ہوا تا اور آمہوں موجودہ اور انتہاں دیا جانے دگا ہوا تا اور آمہوں تا ہوا تا ہوا تا اور آمہوں تا ہوا تا ہوا تا اور آمہوں تا ہوا ہوا تا ہوا ہوا تا تا ہوا تا ہوا تا ت

التبال في منهدوستان كي با مال شيده عظمت كى ادريخ كابغورمطالدكيا أتبوب في ملك ك طیول وعرض میں زوال دیر بادی کے تیا ہ کن الراس كا أبي أعيول في مشابه وكياب وه مشرِق کی روایتی تعلیم کےعلادہ مفرقی علم وتحدن سے می بیرہ اندوز سوئے ما بنیں ا پنے ملک كى سياسى، محبَّسِى ادراً خلاقي مالات كا موازية ا قوام عرب کے مالات کے سائند کرنے کا بی موقع ملا - أنهوب في إسلام الداسلام تهذيب کے زندہ کا دید افرات صقلبہ اور اندلس عبسی دور افتاد ومسررمينول بين ديكه- أن كا دامشرق ملك كي سقيم الحالي يرفون كي أنسو ددما - اور دہ آتِ کے زِ دال والخطا ط کے اصلی وجرہ دامیا۔ معلوم کرنے کی مسلسل مساعی میں شفول مو گئے ا مہنیں چیرت اس بات کی متی کہ آن کے خیال کے مطابق تواسلامي ننسفه اسلاح وترقى وعروج کی طرف رہنمائی کرتا ہے ۔ میریداسلامی محالک كيولاس ذلك الدمويينت بس متبتلا إبس اسلام توعلوم و تنون کی دنیا میں کا مل از ادی ا عیال کی تلقین کرتا ہے۔ اور اسی وصب قروب ولی

برسمون الدارديوبيوسي با ورسيس انسوس مدى الفيد اخردة ما قابي فراموش زمانسي عبر بين رهرت به دوستان كه نعام مكومت مدركه كار زاريمي بريا بواروايات قديم كام فنحك واله عاف نكارم درواج كوفرا فات كانام ديا جاف دكار في قريس برسرا قتدار اف كليس ادر شد او ماع واطواد اختيار كني جاف المي مرش اس دتت ملك برابك اختيار من جادي متى مشرق درمش في اوماع واطواد اختيار كا موما عنا في برقي جادي متى و ومعان و اختيار كا طوفان اياموا متا ماني شكي بدى معلوم موق نقليد كا طوفان اياموا متا ماني شكي بدى معلوم موق ختي ادر غيرول في بدى نيكي نظراً في مقى والسان خود التي نظرول من حقير موروا متا مات

جرأت آموز اوران كالسفيمت افرين اُن کا کلام خودی کے استحکام اور ب با کا مذاکمہار کے بینام کا حامل ہے اُن کے نز دیک مجلس اور تعييى بعلى على منتباع نظر فوداً كالمي ادفورى كى نىڭىداشت ادرنشو وانما سے بعبترنبس سوسكيا اور بنی تظریر تعلیم علم الحیات علم النفس ادر علم اتعلی کے نمت ار ترین ماہرین کا ہے استحصید تا تیجہ ہوتی ہے۔اس مسلسل اور زیر دست عبد دجید کا بُوالْنِيان بيرد في ما حول كي لما تتون ادر البين المدوني ناموافق رججانات كفلات مارى ركمتاب ماحول کا افز فردیر برتا ہے اور فرداین انترماح لُ بر دالتا ہے - افرید نیری اور انٹر اندازی کا پیسلسل لامتناسى اليس ن عى حقيق زندى كا صامن سب ترقى پدیرانسان اس سے قائدہ اسطا تاہے اور لوقت فَنْرُورَتُ أَسِهِ البِينِيِّ مِقَامِدِ كَمِ مِوْا بِنَ بَنْعُ سابِغِ مِن وصالِنے كى كوشش كرتا ہے جوفام كار البِنان مائمة بر مائمة ركھ كر بدي دستاہے مس كى اندرونى مىلاحيتون كوزنك لكعاتات بم ملى ار وج عمل کے برو بال سٹل مومائے ہیں ، اور ا س کی زندگی زندگی تهیس رستی . ملکه سنگ و تعشیت كى طرح كي حس اورب جان جيم يس تبديل موماتى ہے۔ عمل حمیمیا ہے۔ اور بے عملی زمراتا تل ، عليق مقاميد رارزد سي شخصيت كي تربيت اور ترقی موتی ہے بحض تقلید شخصیت کی تا ہی ادرير بادي كا موجيب عنى سبع م

یکت مجموعه سبع افراد کا افراد کی فودی محکم مو تو ملت مجموعه سبع افراد کا سافراد کی و دی کی مراس کی تهدند کی تهدند کی تهدند کی تعدا در دایات با ننده و مستقل افراد ملت کی تفافت اور کوت سامل کریں سے اور ملت افراد کے عمل تخلین می دی تعقیق اور آرز د سے وسعت سے استحام با شکا دس کے خیال میں تودا عمتا دی موگی دہ میت عیر ا

کے ملمانوں نے دریا کو علم وحکمت کے بیش بہا
خزائن سے مالا مال کردیا۔ اب اُن کے جائت بنول
برجہالت اوراو ہام برستی کا غلیہ کہوں ہے ایک
عرصہ کی خور و قر مے بعد وہ اس بلتجہ پر بہنچے
کا اسلام نے تواستی کام فات ب می برد نین ودی
کا تادیک یا دل جمالیا ۔ یونائی شذیب اورا فلاطون
کے فلسفسنے خود داری اور نے باکی کے مذبات
کوشکست خود دہ دہنیتوں بیں تبدیل کر دیا۔ اور
عیراسلای تعوی نے دیا عوں بیں براس کوسفندی
کوشکست خود دہ دہنیتوں بیں تبدیل کر دیا۔ اور
منسکش حیات سے دور معاکم لیس توت علی
مفقود مو گئی جم ورد ح پر مردی جمالی اورعالم
اسلام بر عفلت وجمود کا زمانہ آئیا۔
اسلام بر عفلت وجمود کا زمانہ آئیا۔

ررباغلط دباموجش در آدیزه حیات جاددان اندرستیزاست گوشهٔ نشینی اترک دنیا اور عادیت بندی ان کفنویک بندیده اشغال نهیس بهاد لهٔ حیات سے دور رمها شیوهٔ نامردی سه

بمیراند منبرد و زنده ترشو طوفان میات میں مجاہدار واقل موکر تبات قدم کے سابقہ سرفتم کے حادثات کا مقابد کرنا استحکام فودی کے لئے ضروری ہے میں اگرخواہی سلامت برک راست کی تعلیم خودکشی کی تعلیم ہے - راز زندگی مواکرخواہی میا

الدسمون می میزاری کی متراوث ہے۔ اور رندگی ہمی تباری کے متراوث ہے۔ اور رندگی ہمی تباری کے متراوث ہے۔ اور مونی چا ہے۔ اور مین جان ہمی علی ہمی عمل ہم جنی ہوتی چا ہے۔ عمل مادی دنیا میں سبی اور روحانی ترقی اور اعلی سفی صدر کا حصول نا دیکت ایس اور اسے بسکن ایسان تہا ہما خرد واحدی ویش منت اور مقاصد محدود اور غیر سے واضح ہوتے ہیں۔ زندہ ملت میں شامل موکواس کی طاقتیں بر مود چا تی ہیں۔ اور اسے عظیم الشان مقاصد مودی میں اور اسے عظیم الشان مقاصد خودی میں اور دیا وہ استحکام ہدام ہوجا تاہے۔ خس سے اس کی خودی میں اور دیا وہ استحکام ہدام ہوجا تاہے۔ خس سے اس کی غرد می مداس اور استحکام ہدام ہوجا تاہے۔

مِنْتَ ارْافراد نے یا بدتھام ایکن بنائے ملیت ملکی مددواور سنی امتیازات برق ایکن نہیں ہوسکتی ۔ اقعبال کی نظر میں ملت کا معہوم بہت دسیع اور ملک ۔ قوم ۔ فسل ۔ رنگ کی مدود سے بالا تو ہے ہم دلی ادر یک نیگاہی اصلات ہے میت از یک رنگی دلہا ۔ سنے روض از یک علوہ این سینا سنے قوم را اندایشہ ما یا ید سیکے ورضمیر فس مدعا یا ید سیکے

ملتت مالا اساس دمير است

اس اساس اندرد لِ مامعنم است

اور علی می آرادی - دومروں کے سامنے دستِ موالی درار کرنے اور دومروں کی کورانز نقائی کو وہ انسیانیت کی وراز نقائی کو وہ انسیانیت کی ۔ یا دشاہی بھی حدَّ وجد کئے بغیر کا جدا ہے ایس کی اور ناسی میں تہدی ہے ۔ ایس کی خودی اور تاریخ سے بھانز بنا کے اور نارت میال کو مذا میمارے کی سے مذا میمارے کی سے مذا میمارے کی سے مذا میمارے کی سے اتبال کے خیال میں مضرب کی کورانز تقدید نے انتبال کے خیال میں مضرب کی کورانز تقدید نے

اقوام مشرق کی ردح کوبر بادکر دالاسه -اور اس كى تخليقى تو تول كويا مال كرويات من دوستان كے موجودہ تعلیمی نظام کی بذیا دعیر ملکی تہذیب اعیر ملی ذبان اور عیر ملکی خیالات وحالات پررکمی مئی ہے مندوت في لوجوان دنيا ادر ماحل كوماتكي مروق عينك سنع وكيتاب اورنقابي اورنقايدكي سنوم آب ديوا میں بروریش یا تاہیے اس مے مذات کے ارا دول این بلندى ادرندأس كخال مي آزادى سيدنداس یے علی س بے یائی اور دائس کے دل بیں مذہر تخليق الس كى تدرق صلاحتين خوابيده مين - كيونك أُن كارتقاء اورجد برُخليق كى بيد اكش أوربرورش کے ملے صرف ازادی کی آب دموا صروری ہے اور دہ انسی سیسر سبس جب نک فکروعل کی ازادی میسر نربو - الشان بيم تباريل سوف والے ماحول بر الزانداز سوك مح في توفر قدم أسلابين سكتا-است قدم تدم پرمشكلات كاسامناكرا برتا سيماور مِرًا في خيالات اوربراني طريقول كي خلات جهادكرف میں دفتایں مردامات کرنی مونی میں علمان عرکے من سے سبق ماس كرنااس كے لئے محال سوجاتا ہے حالا مکرتعایم کی تقبقی روح یہی ہے۔ کہ طالب علم اپنے م عل کے دریعے علم مامیل کرے ۔ جعلم عل کے ذريع مامس يذمو وه توت سي تبديل نهيس موسك ادر ما ول كى تقميرادد تخديد كے فئے كام ميں سني لاما ما سكتا-ا قبال عمل يتهم عمل اور سخت كوفني كو امس مات قرارديت بي -

تک کو بیچ دینے برتبار ہوجاتے ہیں حالانکہ ،مرددرد دوش کا مواہ ہے آزادی وقرگ
جو فردانی خودی کو متحکم رکھتا ہے وہ دو مردن کی
خودی کا بین احترام کرتاہے ۔ دہ وسیع المنہ رہ ہو تاہم
اس میں قوت برداشت ہوتی ہے ۔ فرریا کمزوری
کی وجہ ہے نہیں بلکہ طاقت ادر جرات کے اصابے باعث
بندہ عنی از خداگیرد طریق
بندہ عنی از خداگیرد طریق
میں کو اس کی علی زندگی اسے دنیا کے سمت دلود

ایکن گواس کی علی زندگی آسے دنیائے ہمت و لود کوشخوکر سے کی ما تت بخش دیتی ہے۔ تاہم دہ سمعتا سے کہ آس کی زندگی کا واحد مقصد حصول زروسیم منیں ورد دنیادی شکس میں شامل تو ہو تاہے۔ ماطر بہیں بلکہ آنہیں اعلیٰ ترین مقامید کے لئے استعمال کرنے کی عرض ہے۔ اس کا فقہ "کا محت و افتدار کے دقت آسے عزور اور حکومت کے نشے میں چرمہونے سے بازر کھتا ہے۔ اور غلامی اور محکومی کے وقت اس کا استعمال کے دشوت اور غداری

مس کی امیدی الیس مس کے مقاصد طبل اس می ادا دلفرید، اس کی مگد دل نواز اس مے دل ود ماغ رکھنے ولیے الیان اور اس نوع کی ملت بدا کرنے کے لئے اسی تعلیم کی مزورت اور اُس کے دل میں سئے نئے علوم وفنون اور نئی اور اُس کے دل میں سئے نئے علوم وفنون اور نئی اگر میں اور جو افران کو قدرت کی طاقتوں کو شنو کر تا سکھا ہے ۔ ایسی تعلیم میں سائنس کو یقینا اسم درجہ حاصل موگا ۔ کیو نکہ سائنس کو دنیا مرغالب آنے کا بہتریان ورلیہ سے اور سائنس منی سے وربعے قوموں کی سیاسی اور اقتصادی میں سنورتی ہے۔ تعلیم میں خدمی کو بھی محمدان حکادی کا مت کی دندگی افراد کی ماندایک مسل علی ایک متواند حرکت ہے۔ نئی نئی منازل میں سے سئے کئے مقاصد کی طرف اور نئی نئی مقومات مجے لئے ۔ افعال اس قسم کے افراد اور اس میں ملت بیدا کرنے کے خواس شمنار ہیں جن کی زندگی کو مشنس اور کشکسٹی کی زندگی ہو کشکسٹی کی زندگی ہو

جِ ما حول کواپنے سائے بیں فرمعالنے کی قابلیتِ اور فالآتِ بِهَانِ تَا زه البَهُوتُ كَيْ مِلاحِدَتِ رِيحَة مِنْ عقل على أريك بطرى طاتمون يرتبعنه كرك ازدياد علم وقوت وعمل کے لئے استعمال کریں اور اپنی وْتُوْكِ كُوْ عَشِق كَى رَسِمًا فِي مِينِ نُوعِ النِّكُ نِي كُلُّا فِي مليم كي و مالت بي أس سي فوف بيول كيرك رك مل سماما تله في بحيين ميں جا بل ما يس ابني ي ولدو اور صوالوں کے فرطنی اصراف سے دراتی ر منهی آن مدرمه میں سنگ دل اُت دوں اور خرسر ہم مباعثوں کے خوف سے ان کی جان عذاب میں رستی ہے کالجول اور یونیورسٹیوں میں اُنہیں اپنے مذبات واصاسات کوجراً دبائے رکھنا اور تاہے اور ان کی اندرونی سنمس کے ساتھ کسی کو موردی نبیں موتی مذہب اسیاسیات اور سماج کے نام نیا در داجات کے زیر انز آنیں آزادانداظیار رائع سے بازر کھا جا تا ہے۔ اُن کے دل سرجاکم کی برتری کا خوف بیدار کر دیا جا ماہے ،اس کیے آج كل كي تعليم ما نته توجان تنك خيال اوركم حمت موتے ہیں التصب ادر ودسرمنی ان کے لک دب میں سرایت کرمِاتی ہے ، دہ زیستن اندر خطرا زندئی است " کے معنے تک سمجھنے سے قاصر سے ریدی است سے سے سے میں اور کتر المنفوت بیں اور کتر المنفوت فلا اور میں اور دی اور دوج فلامی حاصل کرناموا اسے -دہایتی خودی اور دوج

زمان حال كمعتورى رتص اورموسيتي كواتبال محنون طیف فلامان کے نام سے باد کرتے ہیں ۔ ان کے اندرا نہیں موت نظر اتی ہے موسیقی کے متعلق فراستے ہیں م البحار أين لغمة موت است وكس مد در بم وزيرش بلاك آدم است، تاتوان وزارسے سأز وترا ازجال بنزارك سازد ترا من كيفال تغميايد تندأره مانندسيل تا برو أزدل عنان رافيل فيل تغميم يا يدعنون برورد و آيشي ورفواني دل حل كرده نغه كرموني تدارد مرده اليبت سوزاو ازا تش انسرده است معتوری کی سبت ارشاد موا سے في حيكد از خامه مامفنون موت سركيا اشارة وانشون مرت زمانه حال كالمصور كبيش او تعكيد وكارش ادرى است تدرت اندر مديهب اوكا فرى است اقبال كانظرس أرث كي حسن كانسبت اس كيماني مومنوع اورمطالب زباده اسم بين جوارك فودى کی تکیل اور ذمین و قلب کی بیداری کے کام نرآ کے ده قابل اعتنا بهين و ادبيات اس الهم مقصدكا بيا ا در يى ميس مديز مون - درة قابل قبول بيس -جن مفامین کامقصد تکمیل خودی مذہبو وہ دافل نفساب تعلیم نہیں مہوسکتے "مبندی مکتب" کالرا تقص میں ہے کہ اس میں فودی کا درس میام اور نْهِيس دِيا مِا يَا " ديدهُ شابين بين نكاهِ فَتَعَاشُ " ر کھ دی ماتی ہے مراسے نے جری آنکھوٹ جسایا جن کو المدر زاح فروت کوه وبیا بان مین ده امارس فال أساتذه "كهذروايات الكيميندول مي فرنتارين-

كيونكدمانس حقيقت كع يمو فيعوف فكرول كى تصويريس يش كرتى سے اور مذہب تمام وكمال مقبقت توبنك نظرسا منے اے أثاب اس اس یئے سامنس می تعلیم مذہب کے بغیالکس سی مذبب ونتيا مج بيدا كرسكتاب ومرف منطق اور عقل بركر نهيل كرسكيتي رتار بنج عالم من الرب في افراد ادرا قوام كى تسمتين مليك دين - ليكن مذمیب سے مراد تھی کام ری رسوم رہیا بیت ا كها نت بنيس مذمب ده جيز بنيل و تعيم كابو^ل من دینیات کے نام سے مروع ہے۔ ادرخات افروزرور سے محروم ہے سماجی اسیاسی المتعكادى مسائل كي سيجيزيا ط كرنے سے فام ہے. ملکہ ذہرب و وحیات بمنش لما قت ہے جو خداک راه میں نیک ہے کوٹ اور متروجهد کی زندگی يسركرنا أوردننيا وعقبي ميس كامياب ومضرخ أزوونا میمائی ہے۔ علم تاریخ کوسی شامل نفاب گرا مزدری ہے کیونکہ قوموں کے ارتفائے عموی میں تاریخ نے بہاشراہم جد لیا ہے لیکن تاریخ یں در مرت نظم کہانی نہیں میلی نسم کا اور خ سے مراد مرت نظم کہانی نہیں میلی نسم کی اور خ مامنى كوزيره كرديتي في . ملت كوابني تهنير س تدریمی ترقی کی تصویر دفعادیتی ہے اور بربیا تی سے کہ اقوام عالم میں ان کامقام کیار واہے اور کیا سورا جا ہیئے تاریخ براسے سے اپنی عظمت اور قى تى كالصّاس سوتانى اورخودى كو قومت چیدت ناریخ اسے زفود بیگا بنر داستانے تقلہ ایسانے إبرتا أزفونينتن ألكبند ا تنتائے کارومرد رہ کمند منبطكن ماربخ رابالنيدهشو ازنفس إت رميده زنده مرزنداز مأمني تو مال تو خيزوازمال تواستعتبال تو

میجے تعلیم کامفعد خود اس سبلندی آرزو۔ بوش عمل - زور باز وید اکرتا ہے - تاکہ زندگی اس در میں سخکم واستواز موجائے - کرنٹوے سے برا خطرہ اور مہیب سے مہیب ماد تہ اس میں تر لنزل پیدا نہ کر سکے یا

١- ع-ص

کرسکتے تھے ہوا پنے زملنے کی امامت
دہ کہند دِما خ اپنے زملنے کی امامت
نیخ مکتب کے طرفقوں سے شاو دراکہاں
کس طرح کبرت سے روشن موجلی کا بواغ
کتابیں برصنے والوں کو کور ذوق بنا رہی ہیں جنا پنجہ
طالب علم کے لئے دُعاہے۔
مدا تھے طوفان سے آسٹنا کردے
مرا تھے طوفان سے آسٹنا کردے
کتاب سے مکن نہیں فراغ کہ تو
تعیمے کتاب سے مکن نہیں فراغ کہ تو
کتاب خوال ہے مگرصا صب کتا بہنیں

سردارسري سنكها ترسري

" یخدمت کمرمتد ما در گرمنر. وگرمهٔ من د کایل و تنغ تیز ، میرے باتس اسلی اورب د اس قدر حامنر سے کرتم اس کا انداز د می تبس کر سکتے -ادر تہارے باس م بوشطریخ بازان بنرنگ ورنگ بیا ده سنے چند داری مجنگ • تترآ ما قت جنگ د بيگار كو زرت کو سید کو سیبردارکو ۱۰ اس بامركا فوب نحاظ ركموكريسب منك ميرب قبعنه میں کی مے اور سرمارے نوشلوں میں بہتے سے لکھا ہوا ہے ۔اس کے اللاعت قبول کرو۔ در دینگ کے سلے تبار ہوجاد ۔ اور م سببن توفيك نهنكان من بلِنگان كولى تدينكان من إ اس فوا كابواب ملد دنيا الرمسلي كي واسس ہے توملے ادر اگر ویک چا ہتے مو تو بنگ "ازطرف بری سامد" مِس دقت بير فط امير كايل كوبيني تواس تورآ جواب ديار

ملا مہارا مربجیت سنگھ نے کہ دارسری شکھ کو بیٹا در کا صوبہ دار بینا کر بھیجا۔ روائل کے دقیب مهارا جدف معوبه واركولفيعت كى كربيوسفيا دريش یے سروقیت فیرداد رستا - بیٹا در بیٹی کرسری تھے ف الل ستركوانعام والرام سے خوب نواز اور رعاما تک ہاؤں میں اس نے سونے کی زخیر دُ الدِّي -أس كى سنا وت كا شهره كابل تأك بنتيج كيا كابيس فأن ماجي ايك المورشخص جووز بر تونوس متا عرصيقت ميس سى وزيرس كم بعي ناها اس كيدل سيرى علمون ففاق كانتج يوديا اس کے اور رابطہ پیدا کرنے کے بعد میری ما تے دل میں کابل ادر میرایران کو ڈیر کرنے کا فیال بیدا سوگیا راس فیال فے اسے امیرودستھد فال کے نام یہ خط مکھنے پرنجبورکیا ه بنام المير دوست محدقال مه واصلح مو كه مذا نے مجے تیز الوار دے كروستم دورال بنا يا ہے میرااراده منام جان کو متح کرنے کا ہے ۔ اورادل قرع متهارس مام نكلاسي ساس سكي -

سايقه واسلى اورسامان سيخوب أراسته تق كون کرکے دہ خیر میں جرود کے مقام پر سنجا۔ جروقت المیر کو تمری ساکھ کی الدکی خبر مدتی او اس مے مرالان مشکر کو میل کر مشورہ کیا - فان قاجی جس کا ذکر ہے آ بیاے آ مے بڑھا ۔ اورکہاکہ ایک لاستے ہے مِنْارَعَان كوروارة فراوس أورددسر سے افعل اوراكبرخان كومي ساكركوك كرقعا بأيس بليه جادك إدربهرى سنجمد وبيداس تليل جماعت كو ديكيے كا توفوراً اپنا حد كردى كارس دنت بين باقى ك كيارة إس يرهمد أورموجاد لا - يه رائ اميرك بندائ ليكن أسيكيا معلوم تقاكه اس س وغاي چا بچراسی متورے کے مطابق ایک مشکر ببهاوى راسنه مصروان كيا اور د براه دگر اکبسرشیرمرد يهشكرسيبداد وسالاد مخاات في أكب ربيلوال بخصم انگنی تنگ نسته میان » رف وش دخروش سے اس تشکرنے خیبر بننچ کر مناسب مقام بر در بره نظا دِيا ردهمن كالشكر تعداداد قوت میں بہت را باره مقارسکن انتقالوں میں ماہر سی بالكل مذمتى كيونكه فنخ اورشكت كوخدا كحفاية مدنفور كية في صح بول - برى ستاموا ين ضمر س ففلكولي يس بينيا - ايك رُو يوش قا مدراً يا -ادربري شايوكو فان ماجي كايينام دے كيا بكل بجا اور سكيوں كى فوج صف كم سام بلرى انقاني نوج كم ميمندير انفسل خال بيسره براكيرفال ورتلب برجبارفان فنا مری ما نے ملک کا حکم دیا -ادد اللہ کے تلب پر ور دورو اس کے توب فائد نے آگ کا در ما بہادما جِبار حال اس كي ما پ سر لاسكا سيكن ميدان جيور فا بى اس فى مردائى كے فلات تصوركميا .البرفال نے جب بیرہ الت دیجی تو مدد کے لئے اپنے لنگر كے مائة أينها ادروش و مفتب سے ميمرے ہوئے شیر کی المرح مس نے عملہ صروع کردا۔

سیام بری سکو مدأس فرد ألولائق سے موقادر مطلق سے جینے میاک میسے سفاک کے مکٹ برفتردوں جے مكين كو قائض كرويا رادربداس كني تعاكرمب بر واضح سے کہ وہ ہرا ترقادر ہے علک اور مودلت كوشيش سيے نہيں ملتے زمدا نے محصے ج ملك ديا سياس كمتعلق بإدركموكه فدائك دیے ہوئے کو کوئی ہیں جین سکتا رجب تک خداميراددست سع - محم برداه بنين أرسب وبان وطن بوجائے۔ اے بری علموارسری ! منا اخلالا - أس جب كاطرن جبشرك سي مديوش مومة تبريني والى بل سيد مقابر كراجات ہو۔ ہوش میں اور مہارے موش زائل مو ملے بال اورعقل بربرده بوكيا سيد معدم ابساسونا سي كەنفات نصلىكا بى كىتمارى سىنمان ئى، كالىلىس مولانىدى كوب متاركىلاپ كولىس سكن كي بنياب يس مكرى كالخط والكياسي كمح البيي مشمشان منير مك مين جاستة مو إلىم مال و وودت جا ستے ہو۔ بیری کو ٹی چینرے کیا مختول کے باس معوری دنیا ہوتی ہے۔ میری خوا ہمش مم سے جنگ کی دیمی دلیونکہ میں عہد کا پابند تھا۔ اور نصے ریحیت ساکھ سے برا میدندی کا جدارتے وقت مس کے دو د ل ادر ایک ربان متی بہتر موا كهم في بين دستى في ١٠ وكد دودو ما تقركر مين معے اپنی بہا دری سے کیا اور آنے ہو۔ فرنگی نے اور شجاع نے کیا سگار اوالا کہ اب تم سیدا موسکے فعدا کی شم شمشیر کو شام میں نز کر دنگا جب تک اسے تیرے فون سے مذر کا لوں - الم میرے اس قط كو كلمل بمره يني نه يك يو مح كدميرك بها ورمهار ا ، ہنچینیے -مبری تنکمه کوجب میہ خطابین پاتواس نے فورآ وح كواكنظ كباجس مين جاليس مترأر سوارست اور پیادہ فوج کا تواندارہ ہی مد مقالس کمنے کتیرے

اس بہادری اوردلبری سے الواکد میدان کو قابر میں کے آیا -اور شکست کھاسنے والی نوج کوبیالیا اد صربیری ساکھ نے مبی فوب زور نگایا۔ قیامت کانقشہ بندھ گیا -

مه المربخال شدر شامین و توب و تفنگ در شکا در نک وزر نکا زرناب ۱۰

می بلندا بخنال بانگ تکبیسر شد کد درگوش من م بکشمیر خد " اب سوائے 1 کے بڑھنے کے ادر کو بر تقا ای سا عت جارت فان ادر شمش میں ان پہنچے کیسان کی جنگ طور وع ہوگئ -مزیکسو کمان در مزرق ترنگ دگاسہ طراق در نکا دنگ

دگر سو طراق در نکا درنگ زمکیسو شکا شاک شمشیر اود دگرسوچکا جاک گرز و قمود ۸۰ اکبرخان اورم س کےسا منیوں نے وہ جوہر

د کھلائے کردنیا جہران رہ گئی ۔ اد معرسری ساتھ میں کم رہ تھا۔ تمام جسم زرہ سے ڈھا نیا ہوا نوب مردا تلی د کھلارم تھا۔ لیکن آخر تفنا است اکبرخان کے مقابل سے آئی۔ دولؤں نے فور ہو مکالے بیزے لوٹ گئے ۔ اور فود لکوسے لکوٹ سے ہوگئے دولؤں سوار لیبیتہ میں ڈوب کئے ساور م ان کے سانس میول گئے۔ دولائی کا کوئی من ابسان رم جوان دولؤں نے دائرائی کا کوئی من ابسان رما مقابل بر خالب نہ آسکا۔

آفراس غازی نے شہدارے کندھے ہر ایک البی صرب نگائی کہ مدمقا بل زمین برگر کر دم و سے کیا پر ببکن م

ا میروگ آبنوه کس را فیر کردید ازمرگ کال نا مور ۱۰

ما فوذ دمترجمه ازاکیرنامه - تاسم اکیرا بادی اکیرنامه سال کاد میں نکھائی - سکعوں کی جنگ سیس کا بی سوئی - معنفت اسی زما نہ کا سے ادر ہم تصر سوئے کے بی الاسے اس کی بات آک تی سے رد بہن کی جا سکتی فقعیل کیلئے دیکھیں اکیرنامہ تماسم اکیرا بادی جس کا تالی شخہ کتاب فان مذابیں موج و سبے -

الحمدسن

بار_علىاوطوس

بو مے جہوری مال کے نیڈر می بنے تو سے اور میر بوستے ہیں توخیر آب بر پر جیسے کربو ساتو مرایک ما تراسي به توك كياموا إلى بجواب عرص كرداكي حضرت أيه لوَّن إلينَ الدِرك نهين توليتي " يه سبحان بتری تدرت کے جستے مین بنی ادم کوتو لئے ہیں۔اررا یکدم پتہ لگا لیتے ہیں کہ آپ کا وزن نظریف كتناب يرجا بخال كالحرب بي كريوس متنى زیادہ سروتول میں اتنی ہی کھی مومیاتی ہے ۔ آپ برحبين عجركه سابئ بدكيا ببهليال مجفواني سنروغ كردني تومين بي كبول كأكه مقنرت بديسيلي نبين وا قعد سے -آدئی أيك بے ووسوما ين توالفاق اور سمفه بأزىك نقط نظر سے كياره موماتين لیکن سوچ بیار کے نمالات الله تعالم مِننی بِرِ مصے اتنی عقل کم مومانی ہے تغرب معلی بلند ہوں سمجد اتنی بست ہوجاتی ہے ۔ جنانی اس مجر ب کایا بیت سے فائدہ اُسٹانے کو جلسے بلامے جات بن اوراً سے ووآ تشهرسداً تنه كرسف كو مِلوس نِكا لے مات ہيں ميرا بدعا بيان موسيكا ثُواب بہنچ اس کا فرائلہ ابنجائی کی روح کو سا یا دفن بخیرو بهارس تراک ملک میں ان سلسول طوسول كأرنك بعي تزالا موتا سبع يسمندر یارے ملک تو میں نے ویکھے بنیں کر اب کو بتا سکوں وہاں بھی میں نرالاین پایا جا تا ہے یا بنر - كما بي اوراماريس بلاست اي كراد في سرمك آدمی ہی ہے سنگ کہیں می اس کے سربرمیں ليكن حما متت كا وج منردرم مارية بيلا ما تات توسارے ملک س ملوں کی کئی تسمیں ہیں سیای سیلے ،املاح سیلے ، ادبی جلے ، تغریمی سیلے ،

ملسكرف اور صلوس لك لئ كراسم التي سي بياني ہے جبنی کوفرد آرم کی مرکز بشت - کہتے ہیں کہ سب سے بہار میلان آرم کا مزرہ بہار میں اس استوں کو میلان آرم کا مزرہ مِشْنَا يَا كُمَّا وَابِ بِدِ اور بالشَّبِ كِي مُرْشِقُول مِين رَبُّ لت صاحب مدرى اس توريك مامى سف اوركون معترض موت اس كالعدلقول ملمن جلك كرف كى أبك ايسى مواحيل كنى كرا سمانون كي كسى مركسي میں روز میں توانک نزایک مبسه سرحیاتا اور ان میں سے اكتركى مدارت مسطر منزازيل فراست أوراب فإست ہی ہیں کدروز کے ہونے دانے علیے کوئی فوشیاں منانے کو مقولیسے ہی ہوتے ہیں پونٹی مناسے کو وردِسركون مول يلينے نكا -يہاں توكسي چيزك س الله كا ياكمه على جائد كا ما مع موتا ب توكوياً عزازيل مِما حب کی صدارت ہیں جراحتیا جی سینے سروع ہوتتے وس ایک رسم می بدر می - آج می اگر آپ درا عود فرا بی تواس احتجاجی سم کے جلسے باتی ہر شم کے جلسوں سے بدت زیادہ موتے ہیں -میں تے جلیے أدر مبوس كانفسياني تجزيه آج تك تونهين كي البته أب كي خاطرت جيد منت منت فرائدًا بنما ن كى شاركردى قبول كرميتا مون-ادراس سنت پریلن کا تواب خودا پنطف کی بجائے نہایت بے ملیع ہو کر آ بنائ کی روح کونیت ہول آب نعسانی تجزیه کے الفاظ مسکر شاید کمبرانے ملے ہوں سومیری عرص یہ ہے کہ اس ممل کی لیانی جنگ د گلانے کو خود ہی بے قرار ہے یعے و یکھٹے! یہ دیڈرشم کے لوگ پہلے ترستے ہیں پیر پولیتے ہیں حالانکہ ہم آپ اکتراس سے برعکس کرتے ہیں ادر آج کل عوام کی آراء کااحترام کرتے

تعیمی جلسے ، فواتینی جلسے ، تقریری علیے دغرود غرو کہانتک گتائے بلا جا دک ، دس سی تومنٹ ہیں ادر ایک سرار ایک متم -

مان توسیا سی حلسه وہی ہے جیسے ہم پہلے احتی می مبسد کہ مجکے ہیں اور قبل کی بنام فرمزازیل کے نام عود ما معول پڑی ۔ امنی طب ول کی آج کل معرمار ہے، فوش قسمتی سیختے کہ ہمیں آج تا۔ کسی ایسے عب بیں بوں نشریک ہونے کا موفظ ہیں ملاکہ عقل کوسرمانے جو ورکر تھے ہوں اور سکے کو می و یا فارنشی کی منرورت بڑی مبویا فدانخواسته دماغ میکوریا النشی کی منرورت بڑی مبویا كوراك يور ويلت رب مون اورلورس أكركس الانجيكر سے پوصنے کی اوست ای مو بر تفریر کرنے والے دلوسد میں عاریب بر صابتے ہیں میا علیکد مصدی بم مبب كسى بى ايسىكى برم مارال ميس مشريك موع إلى توانيا بياية سائق في كل اور دوركمطي باراوكون كى إولى مولى ادر لمار مفارت کے ارشادات مناکیے ہیں ۔ سیٹج پر تو ہیں اکثر لمبلائے ہوئے چبروں برجیکتے ہوئے میول نظر آسے ہیں اور مینج کے الد کرز وسکتے ہوسے چردل بر معیکت ہو سے گردد میار الیے طبسول يس دور كمصرب موسط لوگاس سك ما كدن س ر بتے ہیں کہ مقرر مارحب کی آداز تودیسے بھی کس كومننا في تنبيل ديتي كيونكه تقريرے زباده اہم چیز" ایلا ب زنده باد ۱۱ اور کیے سند اسکے نعرے منع مات الله والمان وه مقرر مح التارول سے کچواتنا بالنے ہیں کہ مو کچو دہ برارست ویس ميت أمم اور ملك كى نجات كا واحد دركيد سب اور ملسمتم ہونے کے بودمکداکٹرمامٹرین اسٹیج كى ساخت ، ديۇردن كے كا رُم كے كے كباس ادراس تنبل کی آور میزدری ارشیاع بر بحث کرتے ہو مے عش عش کرتے گروں کو جلے وار سے بوتے میں - ہارے دل میں قوم اور دمن کادروجیکما ل لين كلتاب ادرم منصلاكرت بي كالمنده ايس

مسوں میں اگر تقریر ہیں توجدہ جمع کرنے کانیک كام توا بي دمرك بى لينا باسية اوردرامل یہ دوسراکام زیادہ صروری ہے ، ویکھا ہنیں مندے کی اہیل خود مناحی معدر نے کی الد تقریر وں کم كام ووسرول كي سبردروا مادر بيرجيده! خدا كيسم ومول مو تاکسے ترسس اسی طریق سے دروانے دردازے مال مارا بعرنا بیکارے وال کون دیتاہے۔ ہمارے اد بی سیلے کو اور ہی طرید کے مہوتے بين - فتأعر كل م شنات بين ، نقاد البين تنقيد ي مقانون سے اب کے زمن کوملا شخصتے ہیں رور ان الروس اسف تخيل كى جولانيول سي آب كى تواضع كرية بين - ايك مدت تك مجع اليي عالس میں جائے کا اتفاق ہوتا را اسلام اے رادر میں ان سے فوی واقف ہوں -ان کچ عرصے ا بیسے مبسول میں شریک ہونا جھور دیا ہے یہ نہ برجيع كيون ؟ مين فود بني معرض كرف مكامون انک ما حب علام منا رہے ہیں امصرعد پورا نہیں کیا كه او دهم مي كي اواه دا اسجان الله اكيا كيك المعره کہدیا ، سکی کمال کردیا، مررا مکرد اور خدا تجائے کیا کیا ما منزین کے منہ سے نکل رما مو اسسے البراملوم بوتاب كمبنداؤك كيا اورسيلا سام چیزکو بہائے کئے جا تا ہے۔ اور جلبک قشائعر حضرت ننگ آ کرفاموش نہیں ہوجا تے پرگولبالک مسروع مہتی ہے میرے خیال میں اس کولماری سے بینے کے لئے کوئ اولی بلیک آ دُس کا طريقة بهي ومنع مونا ماسية - ورنه بجاري شاعري کے سارے تلع اور شہرتماہ ہو جا میں کے م اب شقیدی مقاله شروع بوا ، لوگ بهر بدلنے کے مقا المرسار بڑھتے ہی مائے ہیں ، اورا دصر ادصرنظر أكت جات، النرسكا أبي توان ي نِگاہوں سے ملنے ہی نہیں باتیں، وہ کھ اپنی بى موهير بن مين محو موتى بين - ادر جوايك أدهد نظر مل میں جائے تو سر بل جاتا ہے ، مگر آیا ہیں

كبام ركماك يسروادو يقركوملاياكيا س ياداد با نے کو معوری وید بعد کلاک کچہ بجا دیا ہے اور ماروں طرف برستانی کی ایک تمروور ماتی ہے ابتك نكا بين مجمعي موق تقين اب برست وأف صاحب بركرة ماتي مين ريب برصف والصحرت ان نگاموں کے دیکھنے کے فواہشمند سے اب مزدکترارے ہیں کمیرسرشروع موجاتی ہے مقالانگار تیزیز بوص لگتاہے کمنامعار تاشروع ہوماتا ہے اور مقالہ ختم ۔۔۔۔۔ او بی السوال میں وگ بڑی خوشی فوشی جات ہیں سیکن منہایت مالوس شكليس بنائ اوك كرات مي بيس وماں کسی سے دوف سیاسو عقیاس سے کدوا قلی لك كرازي بهوت إن أين خيال مين جودولت علم وسرمار قصل ان کے مصبے کا تقاء وہ لوگوں

فے شاید آن سے جیس لیا ہے۔ عیسے کی سری متم میں ابیان منروری مجتبا ہوں، فوائین کا مِنسد اسے سب سے بعد فوائن کے میں جلسے میں مجھے جانے کا اتفاق موا وہ ميلاد البني كامبلسه عقاً - ملتان سع إيكس سيدا في مام تشربیت لافی تغیی اور ایک رسیس کے تھر کو تری صیں وہیں برمیسہ می موا بڑے بڑے تخت اولا جوور كريميائ كي من ادران برماندي سجاري گئی می برے بڑے شکیے جاروں کمرٹ رکھ دیے گئے سے بی بیباں فردلیوں اور اکول دیے کے بیتے بی بیباں فردلیوں اور اکول ے اور داخل ہورہی تفیں ۔ مگرکیا تھا درن برق لباس . مطريات كے حبوت ، آنكهول س عقيدت عجيرون بير، وتار، مامنون بين رادمال ، علے میں میروں کے مار، بازیب کی صنار ، مور لول کی کفتکار-اور میرنی اور أن كاستار، بس أيك منهام بني مقا -

میلاد نامر بیشه کریرماگیا ر کاب دانی سے كلاب چير كاكي ، اور رومالون سے روبي يكل كم معنامين سيداني مهاجه كالودمير ميلي تع -اور ميرد عاسة فيروى - بورميول كي أ محدل ميل آسو چک رہے سنے . اورجوانوں کی نگامو بامل أرزدنين صلك أبئ يسبدا في صاحب ويم كهاأس كاكتنا حعد بيبيال شن مكين يا سمجر تمين

يه مين كياينا دُن-

ایک وه دن سااند بعرایک وه روز دی کمبی میں ایک زنامة کا نفرنس کی رونق دیکی ، اب ندمجول تقفية ، اور شروال ، مدبازي مربور مان الم علول س نواعه رست بيك ، ادرجيرون مد غاره ديو فرم ماتٍ با تِ برمبنِی بربوں کی کیا مجال جوسا مقام سکتے اليته كهيس كبيل كتا وكيا في برتا تنا -اور وبي بياراس سے ہوتا دکھا کی دیتا ہو بچوں کا حِقد مواکر اسے اس طبے میں شریک موسنے والیوں کے اندانے سے بھی معلوم مروات الیا مناکش میں جارہی ہیں

یا تفریح کے لئے نیکی ہیں۔ ا ورميوس كا ذكريس في اس بائ تعقيل سے سیں کیا کرملسوں میں ہو کچ چوسٹے ہما نے برسوتايد ده دمال ابنى بورك ملال س سامنة أتاب فرن صرب اننابو تاب ك مبوس کا انفعار اشتعال آنگیر نفرول بر موتاب اور مانسی اور مار تقریرون بریار کو مشتقی يربونى سع كربهل صورت بين الك صرف افتوى منس اورا شتغال مذ دمكيد باتيس م دومرى مورت سي زور د مكيس اور تقرير نه سن بائيس -دبا ما زت أل الله ياً ريد يو بنا در)

م رم ک

صاب

بس اپ واپس جار" کس نے تغیری بال کوکم د ساجها معاب" مدتوق کشمیری نے حکم کی معمل کرتے ہوئے کہا۔ اور دہ پستہ ندشخص حال کرنے ہوئے داردہ پستہ ندشخص حال کرنے دار خوت کی وج سے مساوہ پورٹیا ۔
سیاہ پورٹیا ۔

ایما ماب" أس فى سرتحكات بوك مرى موكى آواز من كها ادرده ليسته تدسخف تلملا أمما سربال سرادون لا كعول سارح تشميروات ایس مصور کشمیر کورنگ اور برش کی مدد سے يرده تصوير برأ تاريف مات بين شاعراس العربات بن كدومالكا مامول شاعران ب لعِصْ كُورِ مِال كَي سينريان ا دِصر كَيِينِ لاتِّي بَين يَبعِينَ كود مال كي أب وسوا ا وركع في كود مال كي عورتس اور الكريز د مال اس سائے جائے ہيں - كه محكم كل میں کا ت تھیل سکیں-اور بعض تی وق کے مریق اپنی در وں کو ہڑ اوں کے بیخریس کو عرصہ اردموس ركت كي فاطرديال جاست بن -ليكن ظفرنه تومعتور تقا ويؤكثا عرأورية بي مطالعهم فدرت كا فكائِق - فورت أس كيك أيك بند کتاب بتی ہے رقیعے کی جادت ہی اس میں لا متى وه كشير أف كوتواكيا تفاريئن بهال أكر وه اس سوت من براكيا تقاء كراك يهال اكركرا کیا ہا ہیلے۔ اب بی جب کددہ فیکا رہے میں بیا وُں بیارے بڑا منا آدر نیکلا کہا بیت تیزی سے دریا کے بہا دُکے دُر خ بہتا بلامارہا مقار در درد وال ح سامنے رات کی فاریکی میں کسی چیز کو گھڑ ررما تنا۔ طفہ کا دماع نہایت

دميا مي ميلم كى يرتكون سلح بر شيكادا نهايت فاوتی سے بہتا جلا جارہا منا۔ " درا شیکار وکو تیز کرد" فنكارك ميل بنطخ بوفع يسته تدشخص ف مكم دیا آجا صاب ، زرورد ملاح سنے چیوسنھالنے موسط کہا اور شکارے کی رفتار تیز ہو گئی۔ ملآت ایکری جرائی کم ازور نگارم بھا - ایک میں ایک این این ایستہ قد شخص نے اپنے پاؤں بسارتے ہوئے مکم دیا۔ "امپیا صاب "کشیری طاح نے کھنکھارتے ہو مے تی اور دہ مرتشق واڑیس کا نے لگا۔ سیال نیٹ ال کے علوں ، ناز خران تران و نون باگ نیشا ط کے محلوں ا شمیری کے گلے کی رقیس مفیدل مئیں اس کی دار سبدر بج بلندموتی ما دیسی سی رادر اس کا كا نااب مسلل جينول كى مورت اختيار كرسك نكا عيا - لانتين إرمعراد معرصول رما رما - كبي أس رك جره برلالين كى روشى برقى اوركهي أس برتاریکی جما مانی ۔ اس کے دونوں ماعة جن میں وہ میں سنمانے موتے تا مایت آئے۔ اہم موكت كردس مع مقع ، ادر فكارس كى رفتا ردمم برتى جارسي معنى اوركشيرى طاح كارم بيا-"بس بس بندكرو بركانا "يستردد تخصف براسامترينات بروع كها. مّا بني "كي ادار مل ہی میں رومنی - آ ... اجا صاب " اس نے

، یک تنه قداشخص کردرایا " پرید تمیزنے 'اچا ماب می کیا رٹ لگار کمی ہے ۔ میں ملبوس ایک مارہ میں ایک اوکری کے دوسرا مار بین بی پرر کھے ہیں کی محسول کا ریک ساہی ماکل سیر ہوتا گیا ۔ ہوا ہیں ختی سی محسوس ہونے کلی متی ۔ اور میر صوفی در لید سور رح نے ایجا تک عوط لگایا۔ اور وورایا سیبال کے بیچے ووں گیا۔ بر لوں کے ابید ہوں اور کشیری قلیوں اور ما دس بر لوں کے ابید ہوں اور کشیری قلیوں نے کھیرلیا سیرہ ملف نے ایک مادس بوٹ کے ایجنٹ کے سیراہ جانے کا فیصلہ کرلیا تو کشمیری قلی سوں کی سیراہ جانے کا فیصلہ کرلیا تو کشمیری قلی سوں کی سیراہ جانے کا فیصلہ کرلیا تو کشمیری قلی سوں کی سیرے کبس اور لیترکو کئی سیلے اور کھرورے ما تھ سیرے کبس اور لیترکو کئی سیلے اور کھرورے ما تھ

ماب! ہم نے مائس کا معاب! معاب! معاب! معاب! معاب! معاب! معاب! ہم نے مائس کا معاب! معاب! معاب! معاب! معاب اللہ م کشمیری زبان میں ایک دوسرے کو کالمیاں دے اور کشمیری زبان میں ایک دوسرے کو کالمیاں دے اسے معتبی مار مار طفری جات اس مار مار میں جلا رہی مقیں اور کئی زبا نیس چلا رہی مقیں اور کئی زبا نیس چلا رہی مقیں اور کئی زبا نیس جلا رہی مقیں امان!! معاب امان!!

ده مری نگر کے بیوں ، امیرالدل ، جاریا ۔
جنمہ تناہی ، ننا دیاغ ۔ نیم بارغ ۔ نیم بارغ ۔
ادر تخت سلیمان سب کوجی ہور دیکی چکا مقا کئی
دور دہ سری نگر کی گندی اور منطقی کلیوں سے گورتا تو پہی جنوں
دما جب ہی ان کلیوں میں سے گذرتا تو پہی جنوں
دارور دوخور میں اسے جانکنے لگتیں ۔ ننگے اور
علی ایک میں لوٹ رسے ہوئے اور ایک اصاب میری طح
ملید نیمے کیچد اور خاک میں لوٹ رسے ہوئے اور
جاری ہیں ہی دہ کیا اسے داک اصاب میری طح
مات ارما ۔ دہ لول محدوس کرتا جسے دہ کسی بلندر
بہاؤ کی جو تی راک تقدی کے طوا دنیا کا تما شادیم

مرعت سے گذشتہ واقعات کا جائیرہ لے رہا تھا
ایک میںنے کے عرصہ میں اس نے کشمیر کا ہرقابالیا
مقام و بھولیا تھا ۔ چند دلوں سے دہ اول محسوس
کررہا تی جیسے کہ اس کے حواس پر ایک کتیف
اور بیاری پر دہ پڑا ہوجیے کہ اُسے کچر ہوگیا ہو
اُس کے دماغ میں ہر چیز اسرفیال ادر ساوسال
نے مرح کا فر ہوگیا تھا ۔ دہ کسی چیزی کمی کو
مری مرح موس کررہا تھا ۔ دہ کسی چیزی کمی کو
میں بارہ ہو ہیا تیا تھا ۔ اُس نے ہی کراپ کسل
کے سے دا تھا ت کا جائے مرہ فیلے کی کوشش کی لیکن
کے سے دا تھا ت کا جائے مرہ فیلے کی کوشش کی لیکن
میر بار برسے دا تھا ت ایک دوسرے میں خلط
معط سو کرر ہویا ہے اور اُس کی ہے تسراری ادر
میں برجوہا تے اور اُس کی ہے تسراری ادر
میں برجوہا تے اور اُس کی ہے تسراری ادر

اور اس می می می اور دن کورور سے دیکھنے کی بی می اس اس وہ اور دن کور در سے دیکھنے کی بی می اس وہ اور دن کی بی می اس موسنے کی مجائے اور دن کی قرم کا مرکز ہوتا! اور میں خواہش دن بدن زور میکڑر ہی منی مری تکر کے مازار دن میں است عمیب طرح کی دھشت سی موسنے لکتی ۔

ميب سازميول ميس ملبوس فوليدوت ورتي مدمورت شوہروں کے بات پیرے رام میلتے وبوالول كوعسرت أميزنيكا بول سے ديكفتي موتی اس کےسامنے سے مورتیں اوروہ ایک عاشائی کی طرح انہیں دیکستار ہجاتا تومس کے جى ميس آتى كه دوالم كرفولسورت عورت كا ما نفرها اوراكو اجواد يكف والوسك رائ س كرُسوات - مساتفيري بندت ما تقيل مين جا تے سنمان سرونل کے تنان کے تنان پنیٹے ملمتے پرکیسر کے تلک تھائے کشیری فریان میں دورددر سے بایش کرتے ہوئے اس کے ہاس سے مزر کے تواس کاجی جا بت کرامک كرأن من سيطني كاجمانا جين سفيا يردى ا تارك يا بادار كم عين ناج مين ناجم سفروع کردے یا زور زور سے فیفید انگائے تاکسب وک اس کی طرف دیکھنے لگیں اوردہ اوروں کا متاشاد ليفغ كى بجاية فرداورون كالما خابنوت بسرى نكرست منك أكرده محمرك كيا مضرخ را *در در دکیپرو*ل میں ملبوس انگریز عورتئیں اور مردگات معیل سے منتے اور کشیری اوا کے تکا من کی چیریا^ل منبعاسے ادمرا دعمرد داور سے ستے ادرسا منے یلندی میر نیدوز موثل کی جینیوں میں سے سیلا وحوان أكفروا نتيا-

میرده پهرهام گیا د دان پنج کریسی پییزو اس کو نظرانی وه آدم اور تواکا ایک بوژا تھا بو حبولا جندل رہا تھا اور قبقیے نگار ما تھا اور میا دیے درفت محمول رہا تھا اور قبیم کی میں خوبصورت لوکیوں محمول رہے ستھے پہرگام میں خوبصورت لوکیوں

کواده راحم او مرب بالان گهوای دوارات ادرسیر کست ویکه کرات این منگیران بال بها تا بو فقر کود کیجیت بی بیمونی مونی کی طرح این آپ میں سطنے گلتی فنی ادرجی سے آج تک دہ یات کی نزگریا یا تقالیک ون جید --- مرب بالات کا تا نتا او می دفعت کہا اور فقرک تبالات کا تا نتا او میں بوٹ میں ارم راجی دمول کر پینے کے بادی بوٹ میں ارم راجی دمول کر پینے کے الات کو فقر کو دفعت کی فیال آیا۔ والات کو فقر کو دفعت کی فیال آیا۔

رجی صاب '' ریکی میں ہے۔ '' ہم متہارے گھراکینگ کل ہم مَبَسّہ کھاکینگ سیھے'' ہ

" ہمارے گھرماب" بواناں نے حیران موکر او جما

مراجها ماب "سجاناں نے کہا اوروہ کسی مراجها ماب "سجاناں نے کہا۔اوروہ کسی سوج میں عزق اسینے شکارے کو کمینا ہوا وہاں سے جل دیا ۔اوردومرے دن طفرایک بویدہ اور ایک کمینا سے اندر بیٹھا ہمتہ کھارہا تقا رہی سلمت سبحاناں کا گھرتما ۔سبحاناں کی گھرت وصور میں کی بیٹھی ہوئی جو مصور میں کی بیٹھی ہوئی جو مصور میں کی مینہ بنم پرسنہ تقا اور ایک مرین سازرد بجد اس کے سینہ سے چشاہوا اور دورو پی بھا تقا م

میں مارح وہ طفر کے اسنے سے بہتے بیٹی ہی اس اس کی اور کے بدیمی وہ اسی طرح بیٹی دہی اس نے طفر کی پروانک نہ کی ۔ اس نے اپنے میم برمنہ سینہ کو وصا بیلنے کا جیال تک نہ کیا ۔طفر کی نگانیں میں کے عبم کا طوا و ترکرتی رہیں ۔

دورے دن مفری لبیت فراب تی ہما ہے دہ اپنے بستر ہی میں بڑارہا۔ حب معمول مبع کے جمم کی مانند فرش برار بی م اب طفرت شافی مزمهات بلکتود تما شابن گیا مناأس کے جی میں آئی کہ بے احتمار اور داوار دار تحقیعے مکانے م

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مس کے سونٹ کا نب سے سقے م سمائی اور دی میرمڈیو مدیکری کی طرح مِلا با۔ اور دندرا کردھپ سے کتی کے فرش پر آ رہا۔ مما ب ، او دہ اپنی بیوی اور المقر کی طرف دیکھ کر

معراني سوي آواريس ميلاً يا م

مماب ای و و کیدریا یا - اور دونول ما مقول سے اساسر شام کرنچوں کی طرح میوٹ بیوٹ بیوٹ کررد لے تھا المفر کا نب رما تھا اس کے جیم کارداں روال کا نب رما نفا - اس کا سرچکرانے لگاء

موں ادل - کوں اول کا بچہ فرش بر را ایک تور ردرہا تھا ۔ اس کا باپ رورہا تھا۔ اور اس کی مال بڑی سیک رہی تھی ۔ چھہ تکھیں درہی تقیں ۔ اور دوجیران دیرفیان آ تکھیں کہی ان کی طرف دیمیش اور کھی کشق کی سیا ہ جت کی طرف ظفہ کو اپنا انجام ممات نظار رہا تھا۔ تصور ہی تصور میں اس نے سیاناں کو آ چک کر کھوٹے ہوتے اور کو نے میں بڑے ہوئے وکی اور دوا ہے انجام کا تصور کر کے لزامی سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور لفہ کے لئے سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور لفہ کے لئے سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور لفہ کے لئے سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور لفہ کے لئے سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور دورہا تھا۔ اس کی بیوی وقت سجاناں نے کواطلاع دی کددہ دان قصیے کک ایک انگریزان اس کی ہوی کو اپنے نیکارے میں مسیر کرانا رہے گا۔ جونگہ طفر خود بام ہوانا نہیں چا ہت اس اس کئے اس نے اسے صب معول جانت دیدی ۔ سورج مفروب ہونے والانتا

ری می مردی عروب بوت دران می سهر معند کما شیکا "کسی نے بوب و کشتی کے دردار و کے ترب اکرائے ہوئے کہا،

میمیاناں کی بیوی زہران دردازہ کی طرت پیٹھ کیے بیٹی تق اس سے میٹر بیٹراکردردازہ کی طرت دبیعا او مہم میستہ کھا ٹیگا او دار دینے ددیارہ مسکراتے موسے کہا اور دوسے لمحہ وہ اندراکرساسٹے بھی مونی میٹی برانی چاہ کی برجا جائیا۔

ارس المان من من المان ا

زیران نے پاس ہی پڑے ہوئے زنگ بورہ کے زنگ بورہ کا در اس کے پاس ہی پڑے ہوئے زنگ بورہ کی سی کھورے کی اور کھرایک جھو تی سی دیکھی میں سے بعثہ نیکالی کو اس کے سینے سے والا، زرد مربی بی چیپ کی کی طرح اس کے سینے سے بعث ہوا دور دھ بی را بھا ۔ ایک واقع سے کچو کو سینجا ہے دہ بہمان نے اس کے واقع سے کٹورا کے در بہمان نے اس کے واقع سے کٹورا کے در بہمان نے اس کے واقع سے کٹورا کے در بہمان نے اس کی چھاتی سے جھٹے ہوئے لیا دورد وسرے سے مال کی چھاتی سے جھٹے ہوؤ کی اور دوسرے سے مال کی چھاتی سے جھٹے ہوؤ کی اورد وسرے کی کوشنش کرنے کی کوشنش کرنے کی کوشنش کرنے کی کوشنش کرنے کی اورد کا تنفس میں بینے نہلی ۔ نو وارد کا تنفس میڈر ہو تاکیا ۔ زیر ال کے میٹر ہو تاکیا ۔ نیر اس کی ایک مدھم سی بینے نہلی ۔ نو وارد کا تنفس میٹر ہو تاکیا ۔

بیر ہو ہیں ہیں۔ بچہ ایک پیلے کی مانتد بلیلا اُ تھا ا در مال کی جعاتی سے جیلنے لگا ہو اپنا مائٹ جیرائے کی ناکا ا کو شِنٹ کی کرتی رہی اور بچر کشتی کے فرش بر ار ما اور بتلی زرد کا تکیس اور ماعظ مجیلا بھیلا کر سیلے کی طرح بلبلا نے لگا اور زہراں ایک بے جان سیلے کی طرح بلبلا نے لگا اور زہراں ایک بے جان

سیلے کی طرح میں کادم نگل رہا ہو کول اول کول اول اس کول اول اس کررہا تھا ، اور دو میں کول اول اس کی خدا ایک بہت بیس کی متن اس کے خطر ایک بہت بیس کی خدا اس کی زفتار میں میں اس کے بیجے عام کا میں میں میں اس کے بیچے عام کا میں میں ہیں ہے ، جان اس کے جی اس کی جی تھے ، جان اس کے جی اس کے دیا ہے اس کے جی اس کے دیا ہے دیا ہے اس کے دیا ہے د

اکی را گیرفر تو معالیاد کیموکر شنگ کررہ گئے۔
ایک موٹر سائیل قبضے تکا تاہوا تہایت تیزی سے
ایس کے پاس سے گزرگیا لیکن وہ مُندا مُنعا کے
سالیا چلاگیا ۔ اپنے ماوس بوٹ کے قریب بینچ کر
انام ونیتان تک نہ تھا ۔ اور دماں کوئی ہوتا ہی تو
کیونکرا ۔ کیونکہ س وقت اگ سیجاناں ا بین سرکو
دونوں ما عقوں سے تعانے بین کشنی میں بیلیا یور روا تھا۔ اُس کی بیوی سمک دہی تھی اور بچ اب
رود او تھا۔ اُس کی بیوی سمک دہی تھی اور بچ اب
یا کون کا انکونگا جوس رہا تھا۔

و مین کانیتا کانیتا و ۱ کینے مادس بوٹ مک بہنجا وہ بسینہ بیں شرا بور تنا منہراں کی سسکیاں بچہ کی کوں اوں ، کوں اوں ،اورسجا نال کی چنخ ، صاب یا آبھی سکے اس کے کالوں میں کو نیخر رہی تنی ،اس کے دماغ کے کسی کورڈ میں کوئی مذابی حد بکری کی طرح چلا رہا تھا۔

مراب ؛ مراب ؛ مراب ؛ الموسلة الكابيا في الموسلة لكابيا في المسرد أس وه قفل كموسلة لكابيا في المسرد أس كر المردريائي جملم في لهرد ل كرسرد موكني منظر المفاكر أس المنظر المفاكر أس المنظر المفاكر أس المنظر المفاكر أس المنظر المفاكرة المنظر الم

الماب!" فائس بوٹ كاچ كىدار دُور سے جلاً يا اور طفر كو يوں مسوس موا جيسے كہ سبحا ماں جلا اُشام ہو اندر پہنچ كروہ اپنے بستر بر كر پڑا أَ او خد اما!"

اس فی اینا سر شام لیا - برس نے کیا گیا ! بہ س نے کیا گیا! یہ س نے کیا گیا !!! ساری رات وہ اسے بستر پر لوٹ نا رہا وہ سے کیا گیا !!! ساری رات وہ اسے بارش زدہ کٹارات بعر سورکت ارہا اور کسی ہا کسی لوٹ سے وات بعر کسی ہو گئا رہا اور نے گیا واڈ آئی رہی سے وات بعر کسی جا گئا رہا ہیں ہے کہ وقت اسے باکا سابی کا سرسینا اور مار سے ور د کے اس کا سرسینا میں اسے والی کا سرسینا میں اسے میں اسے بالی منظ کم دس نبیج سے میں دروز دس نبیج سے میں منظ کم دس نبیج سے میں اسے بال میں سابی کرا س کے بال قریب سیاناں ابن شاکارا سے کرا س کے بال آبار تا مقا ۔ لیکن آئ ج

میں بندگریس - دورا کھیں بندگریس - دوگرم اکنو اس کی اکتصوں سے بہد کرمس کی مغوری ا تک ما پہنچے۔

تك ما يتنجير "ماب إ" شيكارا والاكيا " با برسكولى لكراً مله -

مفرواریائی سے امیک کریسے ارما جیرت کے ماد سے اس کی آ تکمیں بھٹی برفر تی تعین س مدفوق مسیری سجاناں ما بعد میں ایک چپو بے استعبامیہ نے ہوں سے اس کی طرف دیکھ رما بھا ۔

___x___x___x___

بشيرا تدملك

ات ظالم

شل موسیقار ... سوزوگدازے مرسيخي مين مديشغول اورمسرور مگر وه مسه به خود ا کس موسیقی میں مدمومش خوری سے بیخود - --- مکنی کی خودی میں ا وُنْماً وما فيهاست سب مياز وَمِدْ اَنْ الْمِنْ صِنْ مَعِوم رام . جس ك فلب مجروح س وه شامررور موجود ... ادردها سك ملوة جال كسام المربعود بحضور وخشوع ، آه ... توني ...اب میری ریگاموں سے مجوب کیا ۔ برس نے . ۔۔میرکبا - ۔۔ افدانشظار می فاموش رم - مسازبان قال سے کوبارہ ۔۔۔ زبان مآل ہے ''تو ہے اے طالم آئ توئیے من اور دیکھا میری داستان میر*ار تعن*سیل اورسومي مين -- ميري بربادي كي تدبیر - معمماراده سے میں محاطران مداوروسشن کی --میری کوست شول کا ، میرے ارما نول کا 6 متوسف ان فالم إتوسك مقايلك

است لمالم س حوان مقاله أسيد شهوار فبابهي بسيد مبرے شاب کا توس سنجیدہ ، ۔۔ متین ہی اس كى منان - معنيوط . - يا يُدلد ادرميرے بازون مدح واقتورادرسين مي مِن کی گرفت ان سه فولادی گرفت مثب دینرادرا س کے عنان کے لیے ا مبري ما ل متوالي ... - انداز نزالي · بن رمات مين ...-بهان تلك يما التجال ... يُراز فار --- اورب شمار درندے اسب اور و تخوار ہرسومنو داتہ۔۔ مذوکا ۔۔۔ آگے ۔۔۔ آگے اور 'آگے۔ برمتا ... برستا دور برستاگیا برر . تاتو "نے --اے طالم - " توسف م سے مجروح کیا اور تعاقب کیا۔ مبری نگاه بے بین مفطرم الله ش ميس ... تجسس ميس مصروف ایانک ناگاه پرگئی ایک نوش رنگ تولفورت تازم ... مسحوركن ... ما زك مخدركن ... ؟ ير -- جبكي شميم س فضامهمور - اور مربوش مواس مِمَ أعوش مسه أسته رنتار فرامان --- رقعال -

" مال " کامیا بی مطلوم کی
اور کار" متی کالم کی
بہری ... و لے . - اے کا لم
مارے سے ... افکارکیا
مرد افعت میں تکراد کی
کومشیدوں سے ، تدیر سے
م کالم سے اور ماریکا
یہ بھا نیم سے اور ماریکا
یہ بھا نیم سے اور ماریکا
یہ بھا نیم سے اور ماریکا
انعا ف کا ا

خموطی سے اورسدراہ بنا ... تو میرے ملمع نظر میرے مقصود ۱۰ عاصل كرك كيداة بين ... وه دراری ... منیت سما بوت .. ماری - - - - بیکا رقتی -كومشش مارگئي . يبي ملمئن نفا --- . مجع أبيديق مؤددارينا ، ادرادلو العيزم بعي مي بجروسه عمّا - اوريقين بي زوربردال بر، اس مے بان بر مِس نے مینیش دی ، مبرسے اوا دوں کو سواكي ٠٠٠ أواكي ٠٠٠ وقت عربيك دولون معروف تي ٠٠٠ كنفكش مين اس بای دونوں سے باری ۱۰۰۰ باری باری مهائی تقی مرسو . . . انتظار بیقرادی دل معنطرب نتا - . . . میرا تنگ مخط ...-پر مر خری وار- -- بین سنے کیا وه کاری سوا - --ميركيا بنا ؟ - - - كاميابي

لاناورى سير

اس س کیاہے۔ یس نے انتھار فر مکر منا دیا۔
کننے گئے ہیں آج شام کو بلس کے س لے
مالنا چا ہا۔ گرمی آ بنوں نے کہا کہ ہم دکھلائیگ توں سنے آن کی ول شکنی مناسب رسمی و دو پیر ڈھل نہیں تنی کہ خانصا حب ا دسمی زری جوتی ۔ بینا دری لنگی راد بینا کلاہ ۔ مخل کی واسک ط ۔ اس طمط الی سے آئے جسے شمرال جار ہے مہوں ۔ فیر ہم دولوں سنیما کھریٹی اور پچلی گرمیوں کی میٹیوں میں میں گرکیا ہواتھا ہارے شہریں پہلی بارنام "یو ہدی اآئی ۔ رنگا زنگ کے اشتہارات بائے ہے ۔ میرے ایک ہریان ددست مسرمت فان جز، میں جھا جہان مرزاجی ادر لال بحکولہ یعنول کا مقدورا مہمت زنگ یا یا جاتا ہے ۔ ان کے باتھ بھی ایک ارتصار لاگ کیا ۔ دداے دوڑے میرے یاس اسٹے ونکہ پڑھے کے زیادہ مرسے ، یع سے کے کہ

كي كها مصور في السي في المعنود في حالت ال كما مبيئي الله الدكرو- أمقو - مُنه ما مع وصور اسور کی میرکرنی ہے فائم اس طرح سوتے رہے تو معینے محریل المرائی سرنہ ہوگی ۔ بہت بواشہرے ع ہے۔ مہینہ کالفظ ان کی زیان سے نیکو ہی نیخا کینید مرن الديم اديم اس بفرقي س عسلى مذيس سيع عائے بی كريم كرت مامر نكلے كيد دور ہى علي رك فائقدا مدر الله كُيُرُ مِن عَلَى رَكُرُهُا نِعِنا مِيبِ إِنْ الْكُفِّ رِاوِدا نِيْتُ بى كيوں رز . خدا كے نفل سے موالك كا يوعا مَتَا كَدُوْرُكَا مولے كامتا لِه كرتے تقے - ميں كے مل خ دی که الکه کیار براے لباجا سے مگران کی چېب درايماري تقب . په تومي بتا ناسي معول ك كه فما لفيا حب إيني ومنوں كے رميس زادہے یاما مِزاد سے کی تعم کے ایٹ ن شقے کا شکے بریدیشنا مذوہ خود بسند فرما سیے سف و اور منہی ف تك والار ايك وفعد آب كاشك يس سواركهين مارسے ستے ۔ کہ ' بیرنمی ، روالوں سنے کوچیان کا چالان کردیا ، چنا یخ ایک موسو کسراید بر لی گئی -رایم مقوری بی وود چلے موسی کے کہ کھوا ملے بركالح كى دركيال سايكلول برجاتي نظراً يكن -پہلے توسٹرسٹ خان آ کسس مجا او پھا و کرو یکھتے رسے رہیرا تکبس ملتے ملتے کہنے سک سال ول ولا توة إلى كيان الكمسيح يه كافرار الكيان كون الل الرسفان ہیں کا فرکی بھیاں" ان کے بر تعد کر صروبی -كي علم ب مردويكي طرح بدي خرم سائيكل حبا أي م خانف وب يه كوم ف شيس لامورس رِ کُلِیکا لجوں میں سبق برصتی ہیں رامی آپ نے دبکیما ہی کیا ہے ! مگرفانعاوب لال صعید کا ہورے سقے . لامول ولا برُصت من م موفر میوردد پرے گذری رام

تقویردکینی شیوع کی رتصویریں کمٹنی صاحب نے كبالتصفلامورنيين دبكها اوية جميا اي نين' نما نعما وب بو سطح اور کینے ملے کیا کہنا ہے يه ؟ مين في تيايا يو چينے لکے -"دافتی"؟

بس مرست فان ميرات ينهي براكم كي كريمي إلى وردكها ورأبيس يه تومعكوم مفاركه ميس دمال تعلیم بانا مقاد منا شد تعم سو کے بعد بیر نسمہ یا کی طرح میرے ملے کا دار سورے کیمانی ہمارا ٹیکام کردو توعم میرغلام رمیں تھے · بیب لی ما یا کا بی آب کی عمر ہی کیا ہے - العنی کھ م بچیس برس) أور بعرار این کا زمان که سهے -اور (TRAVEL OM LY WHEN YOUMISS) مران کے مولے دواغ میں جوالک میال اگیا تو لیکے کیے جابخ برملاح ممري كدجب ميس فيطيول يكفيد لامورداليس جاؤل توويال سن خان وروام ميجرك لاہورا کے میے ایک مہاتہ موجیکا مقا ایک دن فدا جاتے میں سے کی کلو سے کا مندیکیا متها يكر فواكيه فعلاليا مصولا تومعلوم بوا كسرمت فان نے یادفروایا ہے۔

درمرک بی دن فانعاص فودا نازل موسف بری کوفت موئی مربر صورت ایسی فده پیشا ی سے فِن كا استنقبال كميا كراسين دعوت المركاخيال

تك مزرمار را ہے۔ بردگرام برعمراك لاسوركى بيرا كى مبتع سے متردع کرنی چاہتے۔منافل کے دن بزرگوں کا فول ہے کام خروع ہنیں کرنا چاہتے معرمت فا الازم لگا کرسورہے کہ کہیں الب مرمود کا من نع ہوجائے ۔ میج سورے ابی سورج بہیں ليكل تفاركه فالفها صب بمار وظيفه س فارغ بوكر میرے کا نوں میں بھنے لگتے۔ در کیا قلم ہے ائم لو مگورے بیچر کرتے ہو"

د مان کا دھکنا کھول دیا جائے " ''اچیا ہماری طرف تومٹی اومکندگی کی کوئی ترر نہیں کرتا ''

سیلا موایس ایر دغباراس کافاص ر بورے

خطرہ ہوگیا مقالدسال کرد غبارکہ ہوگئی تنبس اور
خطرہ ہوگیا مقالدسال کرد غبارکہ ہیں اور

جلا ما ہے راس لئے یہ انتظام کیا گیا ہے "

ادرگرد کا دہ طوفان او مفالہ فان نے داسکت کے

ادرگرد کا دہ طوفان او مفالہ فان نے داسکت کے

اندرسرچیالیا ادر لولے - واقعی سیج کہتے ہو

دو پر کے کھانے کے بعد شالا مار با عما

برونوم سروبي بالمال مردين بن ين ينت مهم ب ي الملك سے اولے يو باركيا طلم ہے ، ادممر بسبي بي و كيل بين ي "

رہ آپ کوکس طرح معلوم ہوا'۔ میں نے پوچا یس کے در ایل۔ ایل۔ پی (طاہور ہوکا نس) ہنیں لکھا ہوا۔ کہ اس انگریزی کو تیم میسی پڑھے ہیں میں نے کہا ۔اس میں کو تشی بڑی بات سے یہاں کا ہر قبلی ہی ۔اے پاس سے ۔ادر سر با اوا پر لئے روکوں کے ساتھ مسیس میں روزان کالج جاتی ہیں اہمیں نوکری نہ ملتی تو اور کسنے ملتی ہے''

المین توری ترسی وروسی کی به مست قال نے

ہوا تکم اور آن تو دیک اور الا میں سیم برورتی بیمی اللہ کی سیم برورتی بیمی اللہ کی سیم برورتی بیمی اللہ کی سیم برورتی بیمی اور مرد کا میر بیجی ۔ لا سور میں عورتین مرد سولئی بیس اور مرد عورتین ۔ عورتین ۔ میں ادر اس اور اللہ بیری اور مرد میں بیشنا بیس جا ہتے "

مشکل فالف اوب کو شرق کیا اور اللہ بیس جا ہتے "

مشکل فالف اوب کو شرق کیا اور اللہ کا اندر کھتے مان کو باغ خوب بیند آیا تعریفوں کے بل بالدوی فال کو باغ خوب بیند آیا تعریفوں کے بل بالدوی فال کو باغ خوب بیند آیا تعریفوں کے بل بالدوی فال کو باغ خوب بیند آیا تعریفوں کے بل بالدوی فال کو باغ کو بیند آیا تعریفوں کے بل بالدوی ایک دن ہم قارت کی ایک دن ہم قارت کی اور کا کا کہ کی کہ کا کہ کی کہ کا کہ کے کہ کا کہ کا کہ کی کہ کا کہ کی کی کا کہ کا کا کہ ک

م وه کیا موتا سے۔

المال والمعود المال المال المال المال والمعود المال الملك والمحلف المال والمحلف والمحلف والمحلف والمحلف والمحلف والمحلف والمحلف والمحلف المحلف المحل

اد حضرت سیورج سکیم مورسی ہے "سکیم کیا سوتا ہے " "سکیم کے معنی تجویر"

مونیدول برناور دے کر بوٹے اور تیر توسورج
کوزین پرلانے کی تحویز ہررہی ہے۔ یہ سائیسدان
بعی عجیب کا فرلوگ ہیں کہی کہتے ہیں زین کول ہے۔
کے گرو کھومتی ہے کہی کہتے ہیں زین کول ہے۔
کوداپ سور نے کوزین پر ۔۔۔۔۔ بنہ بایا نہ دیب
کیا فلم سے ۔ میں تواس بخویز کے خلا ن ہوں
یہ مخرکول کاکام ہے

ادل قومری سمجد میں فاک نہ ایا، لیکن مزید بحث سے معلوم میوا کہ فانفا ہوب سیور ج کوسورج سمجھ سبے ہیں - میں نے نما یا کرسیور ج انگریزی زبان میں نالیوں کو کہتے ، ہیں - ادرج نئد لاہور میں گردو فبار کی کچے کمی دا تع ہو گئی تی ۔ اس لئے سرکار نے باہر سے الی میں ادرجا بی ان میں لگاس مرکمے گئے میں - تاکہ جس محلے میں گردد فبار کی کمی محسوس مو

فیروراے کوچوا ہم گھرکولوٹ آئے۔ ای طرح روزانہ اوصراد صرکی سیرکرتے کمے تے سات اً مَعْدِينَ بِرِتَ كُنَّ رِمْكُونَانَ تُولابورس بالنَّ كانام تك نبيل بيتے تھے - ابنى دنوں اخياريں آ یک رماو ۔ نے ۵ مرم کر ایم برط حا رہی ہے ۔ سیدھا فان کے پاس کی اور الوں با توں میں فیر شادی - بوے کب سے کرایہ براہ روا ہے میں نے وار دیا کم ایریل سے ، کینے ملک بی توبيت دِن بين كوي مكر تي بات بنين دوسرتے ہی دل اخبار میں افار اعن موسف كى سركارى اطلاع جيى - اب توميس واتعى كليرايا كيو نكرمرت فان حفية لقدر جندك مطابق لين مار ادبيول كى توراك كوزياده مرسيصة سق يس نے خبر شنای تو فان کو خود اصاب ہوا ۔اتنے ة وسُننَاسِ مِنْرور سِنْق - كِينے سِنْگ بِعا بيُ رِدلِ آ**و** عابت سے کہ بجد ون اور لاہور میں رموں - مرکما کروں كاؤن مين ميرك ببت كام المكي بوس مي موسك اس من بس اب جا تا بول - بيركمي آول كا توا الما يى سا تقة لاؤل كا -

اس سے میں آب جا تا ہوں۔ بھر میں آدر کا توا تا بی سا سے لاکول کا ۔ بیٹ بچر اسی شام کو فان کو گا رقری میں بی شادیا سرمست فان نے ماتے ہو سے کہا کہ آب تو میں جم "گیا ہوں۔ مطلب کر بیدا ہو کیا ہوں)

سعيدابراتيم

٠٠ با بر كلم بوايس زنده دواميم وتي بين الأل ين أن ق مواكد زنده فرامداور زنده فراس كى علم سرورو يكمني ماسية راتفاق سے البين ولول ايك ورامربوروا نفا مجنائيد دوسر سي ون مهم دوان ريعي وون كوسرفرميون بربيت ديدكر فالصاحب ٠٠ يورك بها ركبون بليتي بين وكس كا أشفار و ياريه ميرميان اس ميرا اوس كارميان ال · میں سیر صبوں پر بدیمنگر مناشہ ہیں دیکھنا جاتا مرے باپ وادا آج تک سر صبول پر بنس ملتے میں وی کداگر ہوں یا مجے عکیم نے کہا ہے کر بیں " مْالغِما مِدِيسِرِي مت بنوتم سِيكَيْ بِهَالْتُعْجِيرُ مون ون كرك ان كوسر صيون برسفا ما محوديم ادمرادصرو مكعنے كے ليار او لے " وہ کوآل کیا سے " میکهان میں شیادہ کرنے اولیے وہ دیکھوا' بیٹیج کی طریت اِشارہ کرنے اولے وہ دیکھوا' مضرت بينج كوكوأل سمحررت تقع بمبونكم جهال آب سلطے منے وہ ملك سليج سےادى مى الإرامه تشردع مبوا - خال دیجیبی بینے کے کم اسنے میں بوندا فاندی مونے لکی مطلع پہلے ے ایرانود تعا - اب لوٹان سنش دینج میں پوے اور کے اپنی مضہدی ۔ لنگی سنبوا کنے کہ کہیں طرة مذخراب مو جأسے - يورا بكروى اين واسكك میں جی اور من فردالوں کو کو سے لگے کہ برقوفوں نے جیت تک تہیں بنا یا ، مجے کہنے ملے جلو

اس فخراہے کولات ما**رو** ۔

سنتے ہوئے دل

ا۔ ہائے بیتے ہوئے دن رات وہ ارمان سجرے
یا و تنہائی کے کمحات میں یوں آتے ہیں
ہو جس طرح اسطے ہوئے مت ہوا پہ بادل
مع یا کیسی دہران خوا نے پہ برس جاتے ہیں
مع یا کیسی سٹو کھے ہوئے پادو سے پر
میری سٹو کھے ہوئے پادو سے بیر
میری ہتی ہی یو تہی وصور اللہ تا ہے جس
میری ہتی ہی یو تہی وصور اللہ تی ہے تھے
میں طرح روح کی گہرائی سے اسطے لینے
میر طرح روح کی گہرائی سے اسطے لینے
میر مطرح روح کی گہرائی سے اسطے لینے
میر مطرح روح کی گہرائی سے اسطے لینے
میر مطرح روح کی گہرائی سے اسطے لینے

اخترعلى سال جبارم

ونياس يغربيان

بست کی ۔ اس نے کہا '۔ اس بستی کوکیا ہوا '' داللہ نے کہا 'ا کی نہیں بیٹی الدہ لیٹا ہوا ہے' ادر نہی اپنی جبو تی جبد کی آ بھیں گھی گھی کہ کیمائی کودیکھنے گئی ۔ وہ اپنے بھائی کوچا ہی تقی بید وہ بھار ہوتے ہوئے بھی بھائی سے کھیلی تقی اُس کی سب یا ہیں مانتی ۔ اگر کبھی وہ ناراص ہوتا قور و نے لگتی ۔ اور اسینے آئسوکوں کے تطوی سے بھائی کی ناراصلی وصو و التی ۔ میسے مہوجاتی ومصوم ہتہ ہوں سے کھر کی نعمال نے اسکام

"بس بینا! رود بنیں ۔ آبا متہارے دوائی لارہے
سونگ ۔ دیکہ قد متہاری جو فی سی بین بھی بیمارہ کیا فاموشی سے لیٹی ہو کی ہے
آل اِن میراسینہ وردگررہ اس ۔ کھانت ہوں
قر سارا بدن کا ب اُنٹی سے ۔ میں یوبنی تو بنیں رقا
ادریہ کینتے ہی، ہ جو فی سامحصوم بیمرد و نے بکا
ادریہ کینتے ہی، ہ جو فی سامحصوم بیمرد و نے بکا
اُن کی تھکھی بیدھ گئی مادرات لوں کاسلا بی تھو
کیراہ سے بہتے لگا ۔ بھائی کی یہ حالت دیکہ کرای

من کی والدہ ایک ٹوئی ہوئی چار دائی پر بیٹی جگین مورت بنائے مستقبل کی دنیا میں سٹا رہائی بچوں کی بیجاری اس کے دل میں کا نموں کی طرح چٹید رہی متی رائن کی ایک ملی سی آہ میں اسے بیچین کرنے رکعدیت - اس کی آئی موں میں آ نسو جسم کے قطوں کی طرح سٹرانے لگے - اور بیم کو ہستہ سے بیکوں تک و معلک آئے ۔ اس نے دو بیٹے کا دامن سنجمالا اور اُن کو لیو رہنے ملے ۔

ماں استمرونی کیول موی کیاسواہے!! شاکر ماں!!! " منصے نے میں موکر اوجبار

ا منیں بین ایس کہاں ردی ہون عمہاری طرح ایک متوفی ہوں جورد نے لکوں "

منیں فیں ایتاؤکیا بات ہے۔ بناو ہیں آو

سروتاموں یہ استے ددیا دہ پوچا ماں کی مجبت نے بوش مادا ۔ اس نے لیک کر اسے جومنے ہو ہے کہا ۔ کچ نہیں بیٹیا! ۔ ۔ م خارتی سے فیطے رہو بہیاری بس زیادہ بایش کرتا اجماہیں ہوتا ۔ اور تنفا فیت بھری نظردں سے اپنی ماں کو دیکھنے لگا ۔ اس کے جبرے پر ملکی سی سراہت کمیل گئی ۔ اور اس کے جبو نے جبو سے فرھبوت دانت آیدادمونیوں کی طرح جیلئے سگے۔

دوسیکاریتا - ایک طرف تفریت دوسری طرف نیخ کی بیماری مجانس کی آمیدول اور تمنا و کا مرفر تقا میسی بیماری آمیدول اور تمنا و کا مرفر تقا میسی آمیدول اور تمنا و کا مرفر تقا ایسی معلوم بو تاکه وه آیک جنگل میس ارات کی تاریخ و بارد ورد گار جارم اید - آندهی اور ورد قار است برطرف سے کھیر نیس ایسی و وارت آست برطرف سے کھیر بیس ایسی کوئی مشما تا میرا میں ایسی کوئی مشما تا میرا جراغ ایک کشیا میں جات نظر اجائے - اور بیلی ایک کشیا اس ایسی طرف لیک کشیا اس و ایسی طرف لیک کشیا اس و ایسی طرف لیک کشیا اس و ایسی میں دور بیما ایک کشیا اس و کی جا سے بین اور بیما ایک کشیا اس کی جا سے بین اور بیما ایک کشیا اس

ما با سنام کا وقت تقا وات کی سیاسی ابنا آفوش واکیے ونیا کو اپنے دامن میں سمیدٹ رسی مقی سی کائنا ت بر فلمدت کا بردہ چارہ اتقا و شف کی حالت آج بہت خواب متی ۔ اس کی خولصورت آ تکھول کے گردسیا ہ دناس کے ملقے پڑیکے متے رصم کھا استے کھا شہتے اچیا فاصہ وصابیح بن جیکا تقا جس میں ایک دوح بیوکس رہی متی ۔ اسے سی کردٹ چین نہ آ تا تقا اسے مانس و آکس کے آ نے انگا سے نکھول کی بدیا کی کر دور مونے گئی ۔ دہ ہے انتہار جوا اسلامیا

ہیں ہے سکتا یہ ماں نے دور کر بوجیا کیا مواہشا" اُسنے صغیمے

سوے کہا یہ ماں میری انکھوں کوکیا ہوگیا۔ اس اللہ میں کیا کروں '' اس کی زیان تف قلا گئی۔ ماں کا قراطال ہتا۔ اس کی انکھوں کے سامنے اندھیر چیا گیا۔ بال مکھ کر پہنا تی برچیا گئے۔ دل برغیا لہ آنے ملکا راس نے لیک کراسے ما مثالی اغوش میں کے لیااور پو منے لگی۔ وقت گذرتا گیا۔ اور بی کی محالت بہت نازک عالت اختیار کرگئی۔ اس کی انکھیں بد ہونے لگیں۔ اس کی ماں جلآنے لگی۔

مررا بية إياالله اسے كيا موكيا سے " اس كا والدرات كى خوفناك تاريكى من نكل كھوا موارده

ا بنے لوت عگری مالت ہیں دیکوسکتا تھا۔ اُسے
دنیا کاس سے سے اور کو ہی تھا۔ وہ یا گول کی طرح
دنیا کاس سے سے اور دارہ کھٹ کھٹا یا۔
" ڈاکٹر ما دی ! فرا کے لئے رخم کیئے ۔
میرے میچ کی حالت بہت نا زک ہے سیلئے یں
آپ کاساری عمراحیان مندرم ونگا۔ ڈاکٹر ما حیہ ؛
میں آپ سے بعیک ما نگٹا ہوں۔ رحم کیئے ! وم کیئے! والم کیئے!!
دُاکٹر مما وب !!! حجو ناموس جند کھٹر یون مہان میں آپ کے باؤں بڑتا ہوں۔"

و و اکرنے کرفت کہے سے اُسے دھتا دیا مائریہاں سے مہمی کوئی وقت سے جانے کا حالا میں برایشاں نے کرد ورز پولیس کے دوالے کردد دیگا بچہ مرتا ہے تومر لے دو - جاد "

بیر ایم المرساوب رحم از است استانی نفروں سے دیکھتے ہوئے کہا۔

ارے بات میں ہویا ہیں مردد !" واکسر ان فصے سے جواب دیا ادر در دازہ بند کرکے اندو جالکیا اس کی انکھوں میں غصے کی شدت سے اندو صبک انکے مردد د ایس مردد د ایس کے میں مرد درموتا میر سے پاس دولت بنیں سیے میں تبین ہیں ۔ میر سے پاس دولت بنیں سیرت بوتی ہے ؟ امیروں اور کو دکھ ہے ۔ اُدر سربوں کا دکھ بجد بنیں ۔ دہ در سے تربیتے ہیں ادر سربوں کا دکھ بجد بنیں ۔ دہ بی بنی و نیا ہیں ؟ ۔

یں صرت مے عزمت ادر موا ہونے کے لئے ہے۔ کیا و نہائی تمام راحتیں رد بیوں کی جبتار میں اس ہوئی جن اور بیر میں اس میں میں اس کے لئے ہے۔ میں اس میں میں میں اس کے لئے ہے۔ میں اس کے اس کے میں اس میں جذب موردہ واتی ہے دائے اس کے با دُن در میں میں میں میں میں میں کے با دُن میں کا نب رہا تھا۔ دہ میں باؤں مک عضہ کے مارے کا نب رہا تھا۔

" یہ طلم ہے ۔ ہم مطلوم ہیں ۔ ناانفاقی رہیر هی ۔
سفائی ہی دنیا ہے ، اس کی آواز رات کی فا موس مفائی ہی دنیا ہے ، اس کی آواز رات کی فا موس نفاور میں جیل کرختم موجاتی راس کی بیصات دیکھر درختوں کے بت ہوا کے جمد سنکے کے ساتھ آڑ ہیں مرکز تیاں کرفے گلتے ، وہ دلوان وار ورڈ پیٹرا ۔ بغیر کسی اراد ہے کے اس نے مرکے بالوں کو اپنے ما تفسے حکول کیا ، وہ بھاگا کیا تیزی سے ، سے منعلوم کہاں ،

مكان بس ایک جونی سورج کی شهری کرنیس ایک جوٹے سے بوہدہ مكان بس ایک جونی سی نفش بر مائم کررہی متی ساور بعراد کول نے دیکھا کہ ایک کمزورعورت سے لاغم ماعقوں بر ایک مصوم کی نفش جیز چینچرطوں میں لیبٹی بودی قیرتان میں داخل ہورہی متی ۔ اور ایک ولوانہ وروازے بر کھیڑا زور ورسے ہمس رہا نفاء جس کے قبقہ ول سے نفرت کی صوا اُرہی کی اور جو قبرتان کی خاموش فضا کول، نواب جا دوال میں پڑے موسے این نول کو میگا دہی تتی ۔

كامران مثاه مسال اول

جامعتر عمانيه

جماب نالم مها وب مررضته تالیف وترحمه ما منه عماینه در کابادی طرف سے دارالتلوم کے کستب خارم کے لیے گزشتہ ما ہ مندرم ذیل طبوعات عمایند مہم

موصول مو ئی ہی ،اردو دال اصحاب کیلئے یہ کند لیفنیا بہت مفید موں کی ،ان ہیں سے بعض نوانسی ہیں جن کے وصل عربی مقت کو حاصل کر ناہبت دستوار ہے ۔

موتاب ادرىدلفظ صرف مفديد ادريا يرمونا جاسية مقا) ٥ -١١٠ ـ (ابن معدولقدي طبقات كبير جزواول تاجهارم مردنيم صدار بروستم بهمة مرم عدالد عاما ١٠ وصوص الحكيم دين العربي مترجر عبدالقديرمديقي ٨ ا ممادي مناشيات (لوس ادرمامين) مترم بر مورميد الدين ١٩- اسفار ارتبه (المصدالدين شيرازي مناظر حن كيلاني ١٠٠ تاريخ دكن عبرماليد. مؤلفتر يوسف صين فان مشتق زبالوركي اكثركتب يسابك ببت بوي مامي اخايم (اندنس) محسنرس بنکی ومیسے رہجاتی ہے اورادی کتابوں سِ الْمُكْسِ كُانْ بِونَا لِفَيْنَا الكِيدِيتُ بْرَى فَاتِي سِي جامَةً عَمَافِهُ نے اسبات کی طرف تو مرمنروروی ہے ، اور کئی آبک کمالوں میں انتاريه مكاياكياب بيكن بعرمي اكتركتب أس سع مالي أُلِّاتًا ربيس كِياب كي سائة لكا ناصروري تعبور كربيا مات توليتنيا أيني أدبكي ايك بهت يرطى غدمت موكى مأميد ب ما مدرُ عثما ينه أس المركي طرف فاص آوجه ديكي . احتشن اليم اب

بيهاراميكنين سي!

یسے اس اب اب اب اوری خسرس بار مسے
بت در میں مکانوں کی تعلیت دن بدن برصی جادی ہو
اس سے حکومت نے حکم جاری کیا ہے گئے اُندہ وہا ہم
کا جشخص بنیا در میں آئے وہ ابنا مکان یا کم از کم
اجازت ردی جا دے گی ۔اس سنے اب بروفیسرمان سے ہماری درخواست کردیا فرض ہے کہ وہ جس کمی تیادلہ کے دوجی در شریت لائل ۔ توسا مقامی میں
تیادلہ کے دوجی کمنی میں در تیسے جا بئی۔ تاکم تہیں
دہاں مکان دینے و کے متعلق کی تھی میں تاکم تہیں

سیحت اب آب سندوسانی میں فرس برمعت بین بیر میں برمعت بیر میں بارے میگرین کے ذریئے فرسف ایر سیاری ایر میک ایر منظر آبر مور مقایر کی فدمت میں ایک ساتھ میں کی میار ہی ہیں ۔

اس بو میں کی خاص فاص فبریں یہ بیں ۔

اس بو میں میں مکانوں کی ملدت موسم برات میں بارش سے پیدا شدہ تکالیف میں ارش سے پیدا شدہ تکالیف سے بیدا شدہ تکالیف سے بیدا شدہ تکالیف سے میں ارش سے بیدا شدہ تکالیف سے میں کے لائوں کے تبادل کے متعلق سیم میں کار کوں کا استفام میں میں کار کوں کے لائوں کی آنکھوں بیر کنظرون کے اس کی میں کی کے لائوں کی آنکھوں بیر کنظرون کے اس کی میں کی کے لائوں کی آنکھوں بیر کنظرون کے اس کی کے لائوں کی آنکھوں بیر کنظرون

كرنا پڑست

عام طورپرہ وسم برسات میں مارش کی وجہ سے بشاور
کے بازار بانی سے معبرجاتے ہیں اور فریفک میزد ہوتے
کا خطرہ رہتا ہے بیٹ و ۔ کنیٹو شند کے بورڈ اور میونسیلی
نے اس بات سے منافر ہوکر ایک درجن اگن ہوٹ
رکھنے کا منصلہ کیا ہے ۔ تاکہ بارش کے دیوں میں جب
بازار منروں کا منظر پہنی کر ہیں توام ن کو استعمال میں لایا
جا سکے ۔

کالجول کے الرکے عام طور پر آوارہ گرداور نفتول مے ہو تے ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس برائٹری سکولوں کے مطاب کا میں مار کا در فقت کیا ۔ طلبہ کو جاور محتی ہوئے ہیں ۔ اس سنے فیصلہ کیا گبا ہے کہ کا بوں کے لڑکوں کوسکولوں میں مفرنس

دیا جائے۔ . . . یادرہے کہان کاکوئی عدد ہمیں ہیں جائیگا۔ ، ۔ عنقر بیب فراکیوں کا بھی بہی حضر مونے والاسے ۔

مکومت کی طرف سے ایک فاص ارڈ بین جاری ہا سے حس کی دوسے کالیے کے دوگوں کی آنکھوں بریعی کنٹرول کرلیا جائے گا : تالہ ان کا جائز استعمال رو کا جاسکے رہومہا عب ان کا کنٹرول سے زیادہ استعمال کریں کے آئینیں ڈیفنس آٹ انڈیارولز کے مامخت صرف چہ ما ہ کے لئے بھا نئی پر لگا دیا جا ویگا ۔ اجماجہ باب ایس ہا او تت ختم ہو تاہے ۔اب اجازت دیجئے ۔ بعرکبی آپ کی فدست میں جا منر ہوتے اجازت دیجئے ۔ بعرکبی آپ کی فدست میں جا منر ہوتئے

غزل

تری اُلفت کی پہنشانی ہے کوچ کوچہ کی فاک چھائی ہے عشن کو پھریعی بدگمائی ہے نُسُن ہے اور پھر جوائی ہے اور چے نفظ طرکہائی ہے میری بربادیوں کی مطانی ہے تن مُردہ سے سارسے میکو میں نے بتر سے نقے مرسے بوب آزمایا ہے بارم ہم کو کننے دل اور نوڑنے ہیں ابنی مشکیا سب جو ماس تھااپنے مائل لطف ہو تھاس بتانے

مخرآياز سال دوم

1

﴿ فَيَسِينًا

اوس برزهٔ دُبُنننن دون و بُنننوس دُسلوک به باب کس خداووایم مرن داخبه ترادسد شاننخورد و در به ده دُبناکس به خبل اس مرائد ده ، چدد هرقوم دُرُن که مرک او ژون ده هفد توم مرک او ژون ده در بعد اواله او ژبه بنده بنکاری او ژون که بات کبت شی رک که چر ژب دخیالات او احساسات خرک کنه لو بوه در بعد اواله ده و به کوم آسان نتیاس چسی کور در به در به کوم آسان نتیاس چسی کور در به در بالات به مون کی ژب کس شکاره کوم شی ده دید بار ژب کس نه شی کور

کروطن دلک دَبرقونو بردنواشی جدد که ملم دنواندوی، دنواندوی - دنواندوی - کرداندوی کردنواندوی - کردنواندوی کردنواندوی کردنواندوی می کردنواندوی کر

هرکله چه دُ زَبِ بِاللهٔ دومره دیرا هیت کری نظاهم حنبره ده چه د بیننوتر تی د بیننوتر تی ده - اود نزشی داامین نزدیم عده تعلی با نه خلی است که در نواده مون له بکاددی چه خیل وخت کس د خیل مورن ی زیده مون نه برسخه ادکره - شابه چه بعض خلن دااووای چه بیننوه بینی کله یو علی ژبه کیش نهشی - و ددوی به حدمت کسن به خد داعرض اوکرم :
کس به خه داعرض اوکرم :
اگر باید فارست خدکشته و گریز نیان بست خدکشته و گریز نیان بست خدکشته

مُابِه خیال دا هسے یو به الله ده - چه بینتو یوه تنکه له الا ویه یوه محدوده علاقه کس و بیلی شی - اوبیا به نبره نبره دیم انخط خوی که دیرکران دے - نوکله لیکل به کس نه شی کین - دے هذه مثل دے چه د ابی نه وی نوبه سمسی کس می خوری داری که بینتو بنه ده او که بده مونی تزیره ده او محکوئی داری کردیم الحفظ می برده او می نوبه سمسی کس می به بینتوکس ها و خد ایک شود کردیم الحفظ می نوب سرے به بینتوکس ها و خد ایک ندیم در می نوبه کس وی به بینتوکس ها و خد ایک مدیم مون یوب نوبه می مون اینتوکس ها و دی - نوام در خد شان گیبند کو کس مون یوب تو به مون اینتوکس مون یوب تو می دو مده مون اینتوکس مون یوب تو می دو مده مون اینتوکس مون اینتوکس

ننو - دُ غَالَبَ مَثَال هم عُرَبَن ولانه عَدَ - هركل جير عُرُبَن سرله ده نوبِكاددى چر مون خيد زُ به اهيت ودكور كن وسعت بيد دكور - اود نورو زبوسره ك به صف كبن أفكم بد أوكم اودر وقد

عَانِهُ وَ لَهُ مُدِيرًا لِهُ مُدِيرًا لِهُ مُدِيرًا لِهُ عُلُومٌ كَالَى)

الكه غرجه به افق كن دُصباكه بنه بكر به دود د اور لنبه بداله هسه برنس م سبين غاسة دا شناكه دورت و در النبه بناكه لكه برخد جرش و در كله الله له كه عا بنوند دا من كه دوره در آسياك هغه دم ك كه دوره در آسياك بير بنكاده به دوئ بيهوشه دا دنياكه برنبكاده به دوئ بيهوشه دا دنياك برنبكاده به دوئه بيهوشه دا دنياكه برنبكاده به دوئه بيهوشه دا دنياكه برنبكاده به دوئه بيهوشه دا دنياك برنبكاده به دوئه بيهوشه دا دوئه بيهوشه بيهوشه بيهوشه بيهوشه بيهوشه دوئه بيهوشه ب

شرولبانوكبرك هابرهد دنواكه بدغابنوند اوجيجي كله عنصه كبن سبين ذرر به شنكه برايش كه بدانكاركبن توجي دلف جدخوج كرى اوملسكي شيى برسره خدله كبن فورو غابرهي شعلي كه كارته له خوك نه زغنا لكه غشى كارته له خوك نه زغنا لكه غشى الدالماس م ح ته داشى د دوى لانن هزارشك ديم به بانو صور ندي نصره انه خور في مينت بانو صور نديج نگری درسائیتوی

يته دُرُوندون دبابكن بكط نزانه خ ته

دُهردُ سِنابِسِتُكِسِ بَهساجِ مِ جادُوكره كَ نَقَسُ دُ مَصَوَّد كَسِ مرمونيه بِيمانه كُ ته دفض دُ موسِيعتي كين ته دُسوتر وساسنده كُ نَجِردَ اُلفَتْ كَنِن بِيشَ تَيْمَتِهُ مَرِعَلَوهِ كُ فكردَ اديب كنِن يؤُر تَنكِينه نسائه كُ ته سيل دَنِهَا يِبِرُوكِنِن نَازِنْينه نارَبِرورْكُ سيل دَنِهَا يِبِرُوكِنِن نَازِنْينه نارَبِرورْكُ

خیال کس د شاعر دخل ی د لوری شداند نه ته

تروانهی د نادے بردنیا د نادفهان لوے بادد کشیم سعریه هرککس لهونه کړی شعروشاعری کس بشارت د شعرستاند ک ناوے دُفطرت دَر ولئی زُون رکنگین رومنالے سنوری دُ آسمان درسم خوب کس پنت بنون کری بربوت سنارہ سکتہ بہ صرکہ دُاسانہ ک

(لممفتون ش)

فلسفيراحه

هردی علم اودی بصیرت برد پرهیز - چربه انسان کس داق تد تمام موج دا قد حقیقت دریا بنت کوی اود خرا چربه خیر به خرا می به خرا به خاص و پیلی شی - داق تد تمام موج داقد حقیقت دریا بنت کوی - اود دخم اهیت در کنه " معلوم دوی - بیا و مختلف اعمالوا دا بغالو ، په تمام واطراف با بن که دخو کو لونه بیس دوئم اهیت در کنه " معلوم دوی - بیا و مختلف اعمالوا دا بغالو ، په تمام واطراف با بن که دخو کو لونه بیس دان می میل بن کی جر تابل ترک ده و تو نظری ددی فی میل بن کی جر تابل ترک ده - د قوت نظری ددی فی میل بن کی جر تابل ترک ده - د قوت نظری ددی فی میل بن کی بین اور کو کادکولویا د نیک کادکولویا د نیک کولوی او کو کولوی د او هذه د تا تنظم دان کولوی این کادکولویا د نیک کولوی د کولوی کولوی د کولوی کولوی د کولوی د کولوی د کولوی کادکولوی د کولوی کولوی کولوی کولوی د کولوی کولوی

اَشْنَ الْمَنْ الْمَنْ وَالْبَهِ وَبُنِيادد ٤ - لدد ٥ وجه م وَون انفرادى وى يا إجتماعى ، بعر حال دُد ٤ و كاه با الله و المناب الله د ٤ جه شخصى اوانفرادى ، قرى اواجتماعى قرت نظى اوقوت على دواره د ٤ شنى دست وى - دَامْراط و تَعْ يَطِي وَ خَالَى وى - اوبِراعتد ال بالله ٤ دُبا قي بالله و الله و الله

داسلام دستوراً ساسی بین قرآن مجبهٔ اول ندنز آخره پوت ددے دموروتش یے اوٹومنیم اود عفددد وقت دروب بیان دونفسیر باندے مشتقل در فراد کوجہ ند داویک برمبالغدندوی چدک اسلام منشادد

دَ الْسَانَ قَرْتَ نَظِى اوقَوْتَ عَلَى كامل اومكُل جَهُول او هِفْ تَدُدُ حَكَمَتْ بالغَر درس وركول اوبردے شان هذه اِشْرِف الْمَعْد اِشْرِقال الله عَلَى الله عَلَى

ر بنشیکہ خدائی تعالیٰ بیہ ایمانداددا حسان کو ہے ہے ہہ بہ ھغوئ کش نے یو دسول عراب ہے دے ہے معنیٰ کش نے یو دسول عراب ہے دے ہے معنیٰ ہے معنوئی کو شائی تعالیٰ آیتونہ لوگی ، اھھوئی پاکٹری او ھفوئی نہ کتاب او حکمت خالی ۔ آکو جہ دوگ دراندے ہیک کمراھئی کبش وگھ۔)

كَفَنَ مَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُوْ مِنِينَ إِذَ لَكُو مِنِينَ إِذَ لَكَتَ مِنْ الْفُسِّمِ مِنْ الْفُسِمِ مِنْ الْفُسِمِ مِنْ الْفُسِمِ مَنْ الْفُسِمِ وَيُعَلِّمُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْمُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُولُولُولُولُولُولُولُولُ

عم داهغهٔ حکمت دے چکوم نه د فرآن مجید به آیات کبن ۱۰ وَمَنُ یُوْتِ اُلِحِکُمُدَ فَقَدُ اُوْتِی حَیْلً آ کُیْنِیْراً ۱۰ میر کثیر فرمایئل شویدے محمت درد کثیر فرمایکو به وجه علما د اخلاق ویکی دی ۔ چه حکمت صرف دعلم نوم نه دے - بلکه عمل هم و هغ مفهوم کس داخل دے - وَلے چه کوم علم بے عملہ وی نو هغه سلهم و مال او مصیبت دے - خیرکتیر خولا لویہ صوتبه ده -

سکدچہ حدیث شریف کس را علی دی۔ و کوم علم جرب عملہ وی ۔ نو ھفردبال 2۔ اوکوم عمل جم اللہ علمہ وی نو ھفرضلال دے ا

عنه داچه قرآن مجيد يودآ دستورالهمل د ودآنظامناه داخلاق وعقابدلهى كهر د وقرت نالي اوتون على ددادو حرات دددستور به دن البل ستعال شى نود هغ قوتون به مالاک بس به حکمت بياشی که جهه خوك درد شخص واحد، د خپلو تمامو عقابل و اداعالو بنياد به هغ قائم کړى - نودهند دونه به به قولو وجوهوسره کامياب شى - هم دار کن که يوقوم دا قرآن مجيد خپله عقيما او عمل دواډوکس خپله کې به قولو وجوهوسره کامياب شى - هم دارکن که يوقوم دا قرک مياب ترين قوم وى - او ده خد بدا حن وى، چرېه تولد د د بيا به مؤلو قومونوکس صالح اد کامياب ترين قوم وى - او ده خد بدا حن وى، چرېه تولد د د بيا کښ د بلنه اداد نع د ونه نيرکړى - هم داوجه ده چه دسول اکرم صلع به ډېره لو ده مؤده کښ په سرنمين عرب بانه ه د اسلام سکه قايم کړه و هکله چه هغه جا ديلواو به د اي هم د د بيا به د اي مراجى ، نيک او پاسته خود د او د خپله و د ته د امن و رته د امن و رسلام د که تو به اسلام شور

ا من الرم برن من باحر را مراده عبدالبادي فاضوديونويوني و المراده عبدالبادي فاضوديونوي المرادة عبدالبادي فاضوديونوي

محكانة الكالي

نلى طوان دى صحابة كه كلزام كه كهشا المتاله ف كين كين وارد كي لهو د ندير ليشانه المقل حائي تدري المتالة و له المتالة و له المتالة و كين المتال

دلهت من الدينة المستالية في كس مقراع من المنافية المنافي

المحديد المجتني لسن لميادد ويم كان)

شاعته خطك

د خیال نوسمند کے به جیوجیو بنور ہو جی اینکے دوطرت دوج دوان کے دفطرت بند اددان کے دفطرت بند اددان کے دفطرت بند اددان کے دفطرت بند اددان کے دفطرت دی کہ یک فائد کی دفعرت دی کہ یک فائد کی نہ دھرند کی دار دوسان در کا دوسان در کا دوسان دوس

حَلِيكُونَ ا

هس خوص مرم جبر لبن در مرتبعليم يا ننتروى ، دُخْرنه خرليكاو فابل و - خوسنه نخر ردومره آسانُ كأنه د توصره چه بين طاهره بنكارينى - خصوصًاهغه تحريره إدبيه دائره كنن شمار لوتابل وي-ادب ديوتوم داجهاعي خواهشا تواد دويحت بخش بقسورا توخزا بروى - د قومي دوس اود خيل ماحل يُوصيم عكس ى د رُوس دَ ترقي اوا يعظاً، د رُوس دَ انقلابات، د رُوس د نشيب فران غُمِنُ دُنُومِي تُذُومُن وَ احْبُماعِي اوانفرادي إِرتفاءية بِيمانهُ وي - يؤاديبُ وه دُياده دُنُوم يؤديزُمُهُ فردوى - اوخُونْك بِهِ دَيْوُمشْن حُونْ دا أَمْسِ في عير دَهف به خبرو، دُهف به جامدكس يُوقسم بَالْنوك يؤخاص ښايست يؤخاص شان -يُوكوند دَمونع و محل سع منا سبت دى - د غير مُؤنز دَيؤادبيخ هم تونع وى رجيره فرهونم ديكى دَيِوُخاص مفصدة كان عدد ليكى رهر المي لفظ جِراستعما لَوى درسن وكا هره معاوره ك يدخاى وى عض حيره تمروالى ياليكي هغ دُهم دُمردار جينيت منافي مرفيد اميد دا حجر سنا ، و برواسِ و اتفاق وى جدداد وعرع آسان كارند و خوسوال دايبيل كيبر عمر آخر دوع علاج ، وَبِدِيوُ لَفَظَ لَبِسَ خَهِ جَابِ دادے جِدمشن بِكارة مِ نَارْ حُكْدَ نظم فِنْيردمشن سَهُ مَرْ اللَّ تحميل غدجيهنا مكن دى ـ خود مشق دياره هم غدا صول غر فؤاعد كيا درى - دمقولوند اول طرورت يؤاديب دُبِاده دَتْبُ انتخاب وى - خيله خوم داايمان يُحيديوسي نزهغه اديب ياسنه ليكونكَ نشَّكُمْتُ ﴿ خَرْجِيهِ هَذَ بِهِ خَيِلُهُ مُومِهُ كُلُ وَبِهِ لِيهِ هَنَدُوْبِ كَبِنَ بِهِ كُومِهِ عَلَيْ حِدُ مُورِينَ كُ رُودُ لَى وى) بشه نَشَى لِيكِلَّ -من در تعلیما نن داس شندجروائ جرد بیننو من در این از در او کرد ادر کرد ادر او کرد ادر این کرد ادر این کرد ادر این از در این ادر این کرد از این کرد ا رسعت يرب بيان كيلية "خددوى مددانيوس كول بكا ددى جدآخ بير ديناكبن خوم وكسا دى جديد بوُ اجنبي زْبِكِسْنُ وَخْرُ وحِتْم ياكُ ورب مين اكريت - خوشحال خان اور عان ماما جردُ ادب بددياكس کوم قابل فخرمیران مونز نذیر لینجدے هذیه فارسٹی یا پر ملہ زُم کس ندی۔ ولے جددوی بستا ود - شکسیس بدلاطینی یا بونائی کس خدندی بیکلی کے عدمودنی زمیرے انگونی ده - غالب د ادد يومايم، زشاع و خويد خيله وائ يدر بكند ازاردوكه اين مضمون ب رنگ من ست ي د ا قبال فارسي ادب اين جدد الدوندادية وخود هدى كليدمستشنيات دى - زاحرد بنا فواقبال مياكرين ، يابد ميلايى -و نهر که سربترات یا قلندری داند" پینتولندا منکه سکی خوتمون په برخدرسیک ده - دیا تونسای قدم دنبر

حُرُن درِمُ شُوط مُوتَّد ليكل وو دلندهم مُمااميد دُچدبه تاسولهم و اتفاق لوگ چدد انوم و مُردِّد دَدينا پرهو شعبه كنن ، خپل سياسى، معاشرتى ، اوا نتصا دى ژوندند نظر اوكړى دُهرچاد اجواهند و



يوين شرخبركوه خان، ذيره د جاددا ع بادد نو جارداغ، مغرخوان هذادما غ مل لکه نیار دای حسی کس سرشادرای ست یه کیف کلزاد لم يون شدخبركروكا ندك د بعادم اع دبيه دسبرلى واوره، خان كرف خبرمرد تي يون شو تركس يه ناز، كوي برساليسدانا وك لالدوسون وساد دلف د سنبل دراد وسي د نغبونه ساد ذبيرے دُسيرلى داور مُان كوه ته خبر ميرداد موع دسير في وركم بورنه برمعواويم دشت ودرز براويم، عراوسم رعنا وبينم تاككين نن صهرويين وكم كمينا وبينم عمد بنيكا دنيا وبينم مكوره دُسير لحاورُ في يودنه بيصعدا وبينمر واخلد دَليس في منه مركبنين من كان المركبنين فرد أدكوره لاكلوزور، باغ لكيد في أوس اوركس ديمين سمسور جوده وخليل ديكور بيايد و بليلو شوي واخله دليد في ورك مكسندية كن كس نور مسن عبله كود نن، الله بوه ده ويت بل المستيركية دعشن بلبل، دلله كل دهالله كل تشرويم ستا منهل يرفع امل ادبل خوا قل وائي ساقى واخله مثل حُسن عِلْوَهُ لُودٌ مَن سَنادِيوه ده و كُلُل سرجيرين معراءنه شف، داجنون و خليد كال عشن في ناتمام كال عمود كرام دك لا انست يدير دام ده لا تنفى دُحست جام ده لا داده الفالام د مي الد سرجيريير معوالمنف داجنون وعفام دلا كوره ددما نيونك ، زه به خ نزخ وايمه ماه وائي سنا يمر، تا ته وائي سنا بهده هرچانه رعنا يمه عيد كن د هرچايمه خزه، ندد هيچايمه كوره دُدينا نعرنك فه به في توقو وايمر ر لدسيد صفارعلى ا

: ژوَرنْکُ وٺ

بع سِياشَى بِيدا لَيدُ سن سماستى يرزواننى - يف دُدُونل ن مُصيبتون هندند بسكاره اودُدانلونك زمائ معيىبنوند دُهند دُمعصوم ذَرِك ند دكر كي به شكل كيس داأورى معدد تدقد ون اوسود كشي جدد زُ وَنَهُنَ هُ بِهُمُ وَمُصِبِبِتُ اوهِ الأَدِيَّةُ وَاغْزُوكِ لِمِينَهُ وه وَذُونْ وَعُونُ وه وَكُم مِيالِم وه - جِرساعت برسا به مضایا ہے دصٰا دَ هِی مَن ہِوَدِنا ﴿ لَكُ تُونَ كُون كوى - او بِرُهِیمْ حالت كبس دَ هِنْے مُرْ عِ مُرْشَى اُروكے -يع بردا نكوكيس بروت وى دما شوم برما ذعن كس صف معصوميت وى - او فدهير هم مد دد بيا دعم ودود ناخيره دَيل بِد اَسم بروت وى - وكياهم صحرد تأوس د اصلى عنونونه خلاص شدى - كلدوادى اوكله خانك اوهم دغه تزراختداد ووس ون بده و عصدكيس ساء سم دوام وى - دورو وركوسي دموريم ميند اودهن . د خیل وجدیه خراک کبیناستوشی - دخریوسوشی - او بایا کاکا ، دادا ویناهم زده کری - اوا خراوق راشى چەمورىي خىلد وىندىينى يىخ بىرى بندكرى - ادھىدددىنا د نودوخلىدىد نان ددنيا خىراك واغلى ا وورخ یہ ورخ نے معصومیت کمین ی - اود معصومیّت خائ اندیشنے اونکرآغلی - اوآخرد کو اسے یہ پورد قدم كين دى - چردُروسنو كورى - دُوروكوالى هنر بيكل زمانه ورنه يادين ى - وجيد عكبن فظر كوى -نودنیا ورند بؤ نوبه بلا بنکاری کیرچاییره کوری هرطف نه ورنه نیارهٔ او خطه بنکاری - ولے دلے بیا هم ك بيونى يه ننان بى سوجيرا وبى فكره روان وى- مست اودد نيا به ظاهى ښايست غُليلاك داهغمو وى جدانسان ددينا بدقوانين ديركم جليوى - هغربد خيل خيالا توكين مست ا وخرسي دوان وى - دراتان زمانے خہ فکر کری ۔ اواکٹر داسے تکوہ اوخوی جریا خدد کرہ شی اویا هوش نے یہ کائ شی -عزمِن يؤ و قدم هندد مرك فول تنساعت يدساعت لنهه وى - او صنددوان وى - يرد سمندكس هند غلبن کوری چدد صغرد سنزمی وراندے کسندنی برسمند دکش ب دریف ککیا دہ دوبان ی - او حي عذب درده هم هضي روان وي - منى يد دُ زيدت يريورك دنا فوالني يؤقدم كرد دى - دخ بمارى ئے راکبرکری۔ کەمصىبىنونو حال كىش كېرىنى - اواكتر يەنبىروشيوكىن ھندند كىترھندسىخند تيادىخكى كين ي راد دُسيود مئي به رين اكين دُورو دنويوشور او دُخو كونت و آوادونه هغه نهر خيله نبره نسوه زيم ياده وى - ا د معدية أسويلى سرم دُدة دُس يو يؤوليسترسيينين ى- اويد عز باس م الح يؤيد كالما اوتوم م مذكد وراندے تلوند يوبونى هم هغى مون كى مخكس دھكدكين - د وروستوكورى اود ارمانا فوا

يروزاونن

دفنارت اصول دی چهترکومه یُوقع دُترتنی په یوه خاصه لاردوان وی نو دُد شِمنا نوزاره کے بحق پی ولے صریحہ دالاریں بن دی نود ذلت اورسوائی پرکنٹاکش سربوزی- اود عزیبی اومفلسی بر تدع تيارة كس وُركتنى - هم دغه حال ن عون دُنوم ٥٠ به خيبته اوكى اويه تن برسند يُو - سُركدين يُواونهِ دَسادين ـ تُوسْ ى يُو ولى دُ مرو نه س تر - نهمونيك نيتى يا تحشُّوه اونه لوى زوه - نه كىلارىنىكە بەشان ايمان لدواوندىمل - نخم وكواوغدىنىو ؟ آخد دادومره لوى فى ق وك ؟ قدرت راسر ظلم اوكدو اوكر زمائ دهوكه ، قسمت بدفا شو أوكد تقدير نا آشنا ، دنيا درج ده اودو بے شماد- تعلیم عام ، مدرسے دمرے - ندد وسلے کی دہ اوند دسامان - دیلونہ چلین ی اوالو تکے آلوزى - سائينس مين تني ده - داهر خبرشند - ادسوجوددى - دچادباده ، حرون يكس خه عصدده ، په دے بسرلی کښ مونن کوم نخی سری - مونن دَخدائی نعالی سنگان يو- سروند اودما ارد- الس و پینے موشند- بیا هم دیل مختاج أو - دبل إحسان ته موكاندوى - اودبل بر مخكس مودول الن خوره كرييه - دَد ع وجم تفدير فر ح - بد تسمئى برده - دُخدا ئ نوا ناانصا في برده - دد وجمعُون خيل عمل د دخدائي مالي دُ احكامونه بيرد اهيده - مون بيدا دُخدا يُ تا دور عكر خدائي او دهند دينا حُونو وه - اوس دَحُان مننو تُعلَد خل في تعل واندلاس واخسننل . مون وَعْداى تنو تانون هيركرد منهائ تم مون ه هير كرو- ايان موسّنت على يه نشتر قرآن عيد لولو دَ معن بينه نشته من فروكود خ دَحقيقت نه خالى ده - خيرات وركوك خود ديا دياره - غذ اكوكو خود خيل ورورسم - دبل خدمت روا بند مع بار او دبل عم داند سادی ده - دردلتمند علامی داند عرف او د عرب آد ادول داند صوافه سکا

ي به معدّه بل دَياده سرد دكو لو اويابل نه كو ه كنوريا بهم و خوب دياده نفر ي شيئ بيووك اديا دَعرب كلي الكاد و - يا خوبه مو دُحد ائ تو به لاكبس هو خد قربان كو ل اويا د الله تن به نوم يُوكون أُدّ به نه و دكود - يا خومسلما نان و و اويا به اسلام بيري خامل و كاش چه مون خيل نحان او بيايز مند - دخيل نعالى او در دسول صلع به لاوه سم شوى - بيننانه شوى، مسلما نان شوى باعمله او باعد نه مسلما نان شوى باعمله او باعد نه مسلما تا داد او توديا لى تنكيالى كين اله حدد دمين كان ر

ر ایم-دلنوان

سې کې شک

دَجهَیُ مابناه رود - اود یوکلی په خجُره کښ د دیوه مؤی نوی دی اخته ر بددغه سنید دیونابلاه مسافرهم په دے حجُره کښ نسید وه - حید دکید وکنونه دعنرونو اوسید و کنی ښکا د ببو - ددهٔ نه کیو چا پایره هلکان داعونه شوی وکو - اوورنه ک دیوکتے و کیلو دیا ده بیا بیا و کیل - آخر مسافر کاکا عبوم شو اود ادکیک کویانه شو - چه ،

« عُون بِوَكِيْ وُرور وو - موبَن بِهُ ورحُ يُ خُرِ فَلِهِ اوغ بنت او دُهن سرمو دُو الدكروا وبِكِس عُوسَمُ اوكل چه فصل پوخ شواو عَدخت تيارشو نوستا بلار مون لدواغ او و هو وئيل چه دا قول غوخت په صاحرخ كړى غونمالاس من صبا تنگ د ـ شه موده به دا ته كومي . نومون هغه قول عوخت په شل سنة و وستا په ملا د با ناه په به دوه كښ بريونو چه خه جواب وركوم . كراد كوم نود شل سنو عوختو د تم به دركوم - ا لاله صاحب به دوه كښ بريونو چه خه جواب وركوم . كراد كوم نود شل سنو عوختو د تم به دركوم - ا خه كوم نومه شل دو په به وركوم - آخو په ديم هشكل سام د سينه صاحب د خه ه نه ادخته او شل دو په ك عنه خامى ته وركوم - آخو په ديمه هنده البنتون سراد كامي نيت وو - خوبه خبله في ا شد - د لبنته ادى - ۱۰ چاه كن دا چاه د د ميش ١٠٠٠

> مسافر ملد فضد خلاصدكوه أو على في خندا خوشمالى كودونوند لادل -ولدندد كير عدم ذير وى دادل كال

> > ر یاتے الم ۲۰ معزف که)

دلنة كبن دده كورم ويدان بيدان و يكن منهو ومعدون عمد آعية دى - سيد صاحب بدؤ منا كرن دن دده كورم و معدون عمد آعية و دان و يكن منهو و دان و منا عمد و المنا المن و منا منا المنا كرن و منا منا المنا كرن و منا منا المنا كرن و منا منا كرن و منا منا كرن و منا و منا

دَياره دريدتعليمشي-

بيه كالج كبرور مبياح

کسم جاعت دُ نتیجے یہ انتظاد کس م ستر کے سیسے شدے۔ یوہ یوہ ور ہ دکال بہ شان نیریں ۔ آخر و بیود کمان م شرعی اور لیشا شوہ ۔ یور کیو ۔ دوستان باندے شیری اور لیشا شوہ ۔ یور کیو دوستان باندے شیری اور لیشا شوہ ۔ یور کیان دعت ورکوے شدہ اوس داکرانہ مسئلہ بیشہ شوہ چرا والداد کلوك ، جوری ل بیاددی او کہ کالج کس داخلیں ل ۔ والد صاحب دامشور والا مید مالدادی کلوکی مفدول خبر حدی ، تعلیم بید بنودل نہ دی بیار۔ مخکس خوما لیس و بیش اولوں بید مالدادی کلوکی مفدول خبر حدی ، تعلیم بید بنودل نہ دی بیار۔ مخکس خوما لیس و بیش اولوں نو محکمان فرم و قد قالے کین ی ۔ بیکن چہ هنوی در اوکوں نو مجبور شوم ۔ مادے ۔ محد در در و یوکون کی بہ شد جل به نیوشی ۔

بله ورئ سے وحنی یا سیدم ، حامے م بدا کرے - عن فئ م اوکو و اود صروری سامان المهیک کولون بِس داسلامبه كالجے بِه بَيْت بِبنا ورته دوان شوح - نورو خلقولادئ كبن كب شب ككولو اوحُما يہ ما زعنی كَبْن بِيَّهُ نَشْتَهُ كُوْمُ كُومُ خِيالًا تَ كُومُ بِيلَ فَهِ يَشْفِيالًا تَوْكَسِ ذَهُ داسے دُدبَ وَمُ جِه دُوخت نيوبي فَعَلَّ غربته اونه لکید ر اولیناورداغ ر دا بینا ورجه دا بین وردکان به چها و نری او دااسلامیه کالی کما كراستوكي كائ - لا د هدوكك صاحب دناز نرويس عمد دم بدهكان والرجا دجا يده شول-كه چينول كما يه انتظاركس ولاړوو - مالا داسوج كولو النخير دوى خريل كوك ير چري صاحب دراتلو سع چغه كوه مد دونست ايريه إ ، ما يدد فخم غداد نكرو ادد فائز ند ننوتوكس وم يوبل صاحب ديربه نرمتى تغمن ادكرو" والم عي نست ايُركبن برداخلين يُ " - " عي - خيال خوم وي ديرايشك يه حالت كبس م حاب ودكرو - دا الفاظ خرداس طرز كس مُادُ خدل مر اوو تل چرناساير قروبيروى برق منا راو احنسته- اوس صلحبَ إينم دَهبه كلرك به دفاركش أينم ددفارَنه ي ولادِم - غُوك م دكونة واكانى- چام وُقيع لمن نيي ده ورس ورس خسوالون يؤ ماران وي ادده يم جيكونك سونك ولانيم - توكيم عبره نه خبرى " جناب خرسوج كبن لَيْدَا ؟ " يو ُهلك بيركسد اوكرم لاس كينو" اسم شريف مو خدوي بل سوال اوكرو" كالحديث يه مانك كين اغلى يتا-كدوبل ماريج مواوكروي ، و سؤله سؤك ؛ يؤساب دان تعنص اوكرو- بواب م ودكرو و دوسوجمين ؛ دوابير كَوْمِينَ دِيرِ فِي تَصَالَم شُو- (واديُ وَ " سَبُ يَخِير ؟ ماجور وجهار في محص كن درم أود بيل وينسو وخوامه موتين سؤ ، وَقَ وَو جِرعلكا وَيه خنا كو لم يشخ كر عدوه يوساعت دَياره بريشاني حاب اودويه مما دُسواسي م يو دند ول آخريد خدجل و ده كان خلاص كور- ادددا خلى فارمون دكون بين دغويه شابت به عثمانيده سهل تدلام سامان م به يوه كون بين دغويه شابت به عثمانيده سهل تدلام سامان م به يوه كون كين كيبنودد - دو كان بيس كيبنودد - دو كان بيس م دكوك و دُدن مع بيري كرد - كان بيس هنداد الله ادعده ملكان بي هم - دد ك نه دا الدائد ده م كوئ جركس دغه موموه خاطره و جد خااوشو - هيجرت هيجرت هيجرت م منادون بركس دغه موموه خاطره و جد خااوشو - هيجرت هيجرت من منادون آگ جران ادري بيري منكس در حداد ال خاري در و منادون آگ جران ادري بيري منكس در حداد ال خركوي -

رغلام تادرمتعلم سالي زُنل)

خ كَثُرُ كُونُ مِن مِن اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّا اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ ال

ندد شیم به نصیب آرام خواب دے ا که نه ستایه به نمید هم دغه عداب دے دشیه او بنکوهروری م د کتاب دے نه یوهیومه ستا در ک که معداب دے د " نظر " خما او ستا مخکین حاب دے سنایہ یادکس م دستر کی جاری آب دے ! ذکا یوانی کے مُستان یکم یہ دے علم عین یہ تسم نہ لوی درہ کم معینے لو ستو ته یہ سعبدہ چرم کوم کھائ کبن تندے کیسنود دا چریہ ہے کرمہ ستر کے داحضوں شے

نه پوهين ۾ معده ڪرم عسرَيْن خان ب نوم په خوځم د آشناکه د و هاب د

عبدللوزون عزيزي - (آوزن) متعلم بي ايس سي د المنيون ك

شاكا دولية الله المحالة الله المحالة الله المحالة الله المحالة الله المحالة ال

مکرناهم مخدادکه آلا له سانه ورج شخه خمسالند؛ وعشق دخمسالند؛ احدثما بدخال کنن بند دنگین جهاند ورم خدرده ساد میداد بیماند

مدَوُدَ دِخَالَه مِلْعَلْمِ لَهُ دُنْیانه بے له سون له همن له اداله نه به کله یؤشاد ابه حقیقت شے ؟ کښائز دَیلو ی محلاد د نن م د که صراحی یه شونه د کین ده د

چالدوزق ورکوی پرخیدکالکنو کوارزق پرانتیا پرخ کری

يه ده جدلادا غلي ودموه شيه تيوه شوه - اونه اوس كورته راستون شوے : زبيب روشائن الميم

تيوس وكرو-

رجيم، ينفرون ادوام محاذيه من چوى - جرسوم كوم داهم لازون كر شيد ادورم ككرد عن جلبكم -رومن دورى دَميا نينة ندنس صن مس دولس دوج واكرى - فكل آخسية يم چرخد اوكوم به خيال مداد چدا عُل دُسبيته مُ تَخْوَاه ولعُلم فَر جِرِنْهُ عِمْ نَسْمَتُ آدَ مَلَيُ لَهُمُ -

رَبِيكُمْ ، - دُخْدَائُ مُا دُبِاره وَ مَصِدِوْم مه آخله - بَوْرَنِ تَسْمَتُ كَبْن جِرَخْدوى هَعْدَبِهِ دَا تَهْدَارُسي - كَم يَرْبَعُر

وك ديم د بنيح خبره يه يوغوك واوريمًا او بربلك أوو ليستد نن دُهغر دُسيبته ذ نو كرئ نددُ استعف وركو لودري ررة وه وسع وخنى ع جله بدا كري و تعادر في توصلا كود ود نزده ستبيش مذيك كادي كين لا هورت روان شور دے هنديا متل كويين " صله به خبرت چه تاروجي الدوشي تردر هفتو يوج ناكا آ اونامواد دديد در اوكروني - برسيمه ورسود وكركولو وعدا اوكو ليكن بروشط مدد خيل فيك مليه فا ودكرى -دكلى نازع توك وكوچرددة منامن شوے دے - آخذ دھ فرخا يدے هم طمعر قطعي شوه - دولس بالس روبية كها يد دكور والمست وه و هذيه خلاصيل وه - غديه ويه بيس ورس برجيب كس يات و اوس كري كورند والبس كيل غوينتل - خود كالدى كوايد جوند وه - وتيم يرد خيالا توكبن دوب دوان وو - جد يخماعت تدوااورسيل - ع لاسك اوو ينزل - او سك او تحك - اود ادام برين ماعت كسريوت -وبير ملى كبن م د سينه ورك ميه بنوده - دوه در ده هفت به مسافري كبن انكليغ مرم نيركول -اوس كرخالى لاس كوين والسين م نو بنعكريدوا تدوائي اوخا مخابدوانه والى جد ماخدوته مخكبن وسيلى وو جد وكور فيمد وكا ودميسة

نه بنه وى - خو تا نه منلد يره مرك والمسندك خوى منبرو آوريه ته نياونديم ؛ واخيالات ووجد و رقيم به ما ذعوكس ادرادم تلل-

يوه ورخ زىدىك دغم ادادمان يدوَبناكس خيل كوانهاى تداودئيل - خوي نريو بعين بديد بديد بديد بديد

حالکین دی ر ما مُد خوب کُنگردو بین برلینو و دے رتزاد سدی ب خوب بین کن اوہ اوشوہ - پرون دسی ہے نوکم دائم "بل ذیرے واورولو- چدو شید، و سامونہ ہے دو پہر مسدل کو بدی ادلا دا خط کردھے کُ مُ دی - دالا بیل فہنے وائڈ پر لیکے دیے -

وَ رَجْمَ بِهِ هِ خَوْتُعَالَى عَالَمَاى - دُبِهُونَ بِيْتُ مِيلَهُ نُوبِ لِوَ لَوَى عَلَ رَعِيْهُ وَ فَ شَيِع دُدُدِ عِيمَالُهُ وَ لَهُ عِيمَ وَلَهُ وَ لَوْنَ عَلَ رَعَيْهُ وَ وَ وَ شَيْع دُدُدُ دَاجِالُ وَاعْ جِدِهِ وَ وَرَسْتُونَ وَوَ وَ مِسَاوَا نُوهِ مَنِي جَبِهِ اللّهِ عَلَى وَجِهُ وَ وَرَسْتُونَ فَلْ عَلَى عَلَى وَ جِهِ وَ وَرَسْتُونَ فَلْ عَلَى اللّهِ وَجِهِ وَ وَرَسْتُونَ فَلْ عَلَى اللّهِ وَجِهِ وَ وَرَسْتُونَ فَلْ عَلَى اللّهُ وَرَئِيهِ وَبِهِ مَا يَهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَرَئِيهِ وَجِهُ وَ وَرَسْتُونَ فَلْ عَلَى اللّهُ وَرَئِيهِ وَجِهُ وَرَسْتُونَ وَجِهُ وَلَاللّهُ وَرَئِيهِ وَيَعْ بِهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَهُ عَلَى اللّهُ اللّهُ وَرَئِيهِ وَيُولِي اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَلَهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلِهُ وَلِهُ وَلَهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَلِهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَيْ اللّهُ وَلِهُ وَلَهُ وَلَا مُعَلّمُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَا مُعَلّمُ وَلَهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَا مُعْلَى اللّهُ وَلَا مُعْلَى اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَا مُعْلَى اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَا مُعْلَى اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلِهُ وَلَهُ وَلَا مُعْلَى اللّهُ وَلَهُ وَلَهُ وَلَا مُعْلَى اللّهُ وَلَ

رَجْمَ عِبرَتُهَا بَلَ عَنْدَ اورسيدو ، دلته دُهالات كو بَه كَبِن بندكيت شور دُ فيحدادي ددفعه ١٠٩ لانه عليهم علم تروع شوه - دُجِال جِلن دُ بَوس دَباده كاغذات دُهغه دُكلى عُقامَ هم تدراوا سنول شور تحكه چردده دنيك بعلنتُ تُوت صلنه بيلانه شو.

دسین خد به چرش اوکی فنور هندخیار بدار دیرج سخته داحست صفاییان کے درکور جدک دریم بال الی خراب دی دخمانوکر دور درساموندنے دو بیئ وصولے کید ، و اوکیٹنیساور چرکاعندات لاداد بحسائر بہا تہیں شدر وهذ دَشین ومیاشتو سزاورند واوردام سسب

دَ خاولا د نید عبر به زبیده کلد دُسنین آسمان شد درا بریدت نزاوسد پوی برایما ندادی شبه اوه رخ به سا مذدوری کولد - لیکن اوس چه دُرخیم د جبان نداخلاصیده ندده میما شنت بات و ه - داعن بیه به ین مخال کس آخذ شوه - به و ورخی شیو کبن دا دیده بلی بیدی مورشوه - دا خلوبینت و درخ او دا حالت - دُج میموان چا بنی به جبری دره او سونه میرو نوشه خوداک به ک در له و کهور او کنی نو دُحنای تزیه آمره به بین وه - آخذ ترخی بین ایس میداد در در در تنهد که درای مشیار کهود

دید که آیدا داخلاص شور که در بره بمکلیف نوندیس بو کل بیاکودند دا اور سیدا ر دبینا پر کت کبس برا دو - شکل که د د پیش نامکلی نروش و و ده که در بره خبره کول غربنتل خوچیخ کبس که خبروتوان چرا دور د مالت بو مه بودی و در د زبینا د مرض تول حال ا دوئیلو - یک مکر د بیونو و کیم صاحب دوکان ته به دوکا دو دوب عاجری دونه حال نیو کرور د جمل حکیم می دادود مناسب هدایا توسع دوکول -

عربه ويو تو وو - دينم وادويه لاس كورته والنوتور و موليف وروستنى سينكي ره - يؤلفل دوه ال و بني

اُدوهلود اود هيش دياره دُمرك به خوب اُوده شوه - دَ اَسَمان به لَنْ هم مّهيك به هغه وخت درجم دُ سنز و در الله على الله عنى - در اَسَمان به لَنْ هم مّهيك به هغه وخت درجم دُ سنز و من الله عنى - دري و برشكل كبن اوس هم ليدا عنى -

(عبدالخالق تقانى د غلور كال)

سيرج اللرمن أنغان

سيد جال الدين انغاني به سه المهل كن د كون به علاقد كن به اسد آباد فرم خاى كن سيد صفد دكره بيد اشد امير دوست على غان دَده د بلارد الربي وجد دعفه جائد اد فبط كرور ده وخت د سبد صاحب عن ميد اشد امير دوست على غان دَده د بلار د الربي وجد دعفه جائد اد بير تدود كري شور ادهم بد دغد كال دَده بلاد حق اورسيد و ...

حق اورسیدود دَ بِلاردَ مرك نه لِس سیدصاحد، جم ته لا دواوید ساله از کن انغانستان ته را ستون شور پرسه انده کنس امیردوست تح فان هرات فتح کرود ایکن دده فتح نه یوغودر تخیس مرشود شیرعلی خان دده کنس امیردوست تح فان هرات فتح کرود ایکن دده فتح نه یوغود کرد و سید صاحب یود و نیم سره چر محرق فیق کنوم جالشین شود اودهٔ سیدصاحب خیل درباری مقرس کرد و دسید صاحب یود و نیم سره چر محرق فیق کنوم دوء اختلاف داخ د د به سه سه که کان د انغانستان نه هند وستان ته داخ د

دُعِمَا فَضَل دُمرِكِ مَ لِين عَمَلَ عَظْم دَا نَعَالَسْتَانَ بَادَشَاه شَودهُ سِيده صاحب رااوعَ بِنَتَو - اوخِياورْيِر اعظم كُ مقريركود سيد صاحب يؤيم كالى بردے عصده فائروو . جب المسلاك بن بيادُ ج دُياره لادو - اور عُل كُ انْعَالْسَتَانَ دُهِيشَهُ دُياره برلبنودد - ده به خيل وذارت كبن بدا نْعَالْسَتَانَ كبن واكناف ، سكولون اوهسبتالونه جوركول - اوبه بحرتى مكون كبن كُ عَا يُندكان مقوركول - اودرو به سمر فه ووجه به انعالستا كبن كُ برُ اخبار عارى كود - دُ هِغَاجْباد رُمَّ تُعسِ النهار دو-

سین صاحب مصری لادو-او هلیت یه ازه کبن د تغذیرونیوه سلسله جا دی کوه - بیا دمه به نمانین سین صاحب مصری لادو-او هلیت یه ازه کبن د تغذیرونیوه سلسله جا دی کوه - بیا دمه به مقول در که بین نزگوی لادو-او ده هدک وزیراعظ سع مله و شود هنه ده دا الجن معآدف او الجنهن دانش میرون کوو - دهٔ هلیه کبن یک تو ده هلیه کبن بیا کوو - دهٔ هلیه کبن یک و می هدی دو تو کبن د مصری بادشاه اصاعبل باشاود - د سید صاحب د باره دوزیراعظ به سفادش مصری حکومت در فدوشه (دو مصری سکهده) د میا شد وظیعه مقدیر کوه -

IN MEMORIAM

We deeply mourn the deaths of

Prof. Muhammad Shafi, our Professor of History for over thirty years;

The Hon'ble Sir Kazi Mir Ahmad, Additional Judicial Commissioner, N.-W.F.P., a distinguished Member of the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulum:

Muhammad Yusuf, a promising student of the College, who met his death at the hands of an assessin while on his way back to the college after the vacation; and

Muhammad Rafiq, a member of the 1st Year (Agr.) Class, who met a tragic death by drowning in the swimming tank.

We offer our sincerest sympathy to the members of the bereaved families.

STOP PRESS

Mr. S. MUHAMMAD TIMUR, who has been officiating as Principal since May, 1945 has been confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. Q. M. FAREED, Professor of History, who has been on medical leave, has left College service.

Mr. MUHAMMAD TUFAIL of the Department of Agriculture has gone to take up an appointment in the Funjab Agriculture Department.

Mr. A. HASHIM, Lecturer in Mathematics has been selected for further studies overseas, and may be leaving us before long. We hope to welcome him back to the Dar-ul-Ulum in 1948.

- (iii) He who does not know and does not know that he does not know, is a fool.

 Do not so near him.
- (iv) He who knows and knows that he knows is the wise man. Follow him till the last sand of your life.

DWARKA NATH ANAND.

II Year.

Ism's in Conflict

The world has emerged out of six years of the most disastrous war in history, but Peace has not come yet. Western Imperialism and Russian Communism stand face to face, and Fascism which served as a bulwark between the two exists no longer. With the absence of that steel wall which Nazism had set up, the two extremes are up to anything while sertling their accounts. In fact the world we are living in is definitely in the melting pot, and we are passing through a very strange epoch.

What the world needs now is a spirit of compromise and accommodation. Men cannot indefinitely go on fighting wars which once ended, sow the seeds of further disputes and conflicts. The war just ended has produced a new awakening the East, the ideal of self-determination has spread to the farthest ends of the earth. New nationalisms are rearing their heads everywhere. On top of it all has emerged the Atom bomb. One fine evening writers and statesmen but a temporary full stop to all the topics they were writing or thinking about when they learnt with horror that a new weapon had laid waste the entire city of Hiroshima. A new race for Atomic supremacy thus began.

There will be no end to this unless reason and goodwill assert themselves. Without these the world will be only heading towards destruction.

Atomic energy is reported to have such potentialities that left to itself it can obliterate the entire population of the earth. It is not yet too late. The real race has not yet begun in right earnest. To establish and bolster up their various isms world powers may, it is feared, fall over the precipice en masse leaving not even a trace to mark the place where once a wicked race of men existed.

Representatives of different nations are meeting to devise means once for all to avert this impending disaster. The different Isms have however, taken too deep roots in the human mind to let the policy of forgive and forget flourish.

Let wiser counsels prevail, let men for once realise that they should have as much respect and regard for others as they expect for themselves. Only thus can this mad race for supremacy be stopped.

SAYED CHIRAGH SHAH, 3rd Year. Fortunately enough our Masterjee, with all his serenity, also could not keep firm in his saddle in the teeth of this rebellious outburst in educational spheres. He could no longer help admitting the importance and encouraging the practice of these pursuits. As a result we find most of the schools and colleges providing for some, if not all of these activities—a step towards the modernization of education.

The results so far obtained fall considerably short of expectations. The reason is not very far to seek. The activities' are not carried out in the true spirit and on desirable democratic lines. Only a selected few monopolize them and no serious effort is made to encourage general participation. Even these heroes and their sponsors value the prize more than the game, quite the reverse of what is desirable. This patronisation of the few is often-times carried to extremes, and favours are showered on these "stars" in the academic spheres. Thus one faculty is developed at a heavy cost of the others. The net result of such an attitude is that most of the students lose interest in these valuable pursuits. Examples are not far to seek, one has just to look about to find groups of young students whiling away their evenings in idle gossip or taking walks like old men. These idle minds provide good workshops for the Devil, who makes the "best" of these. How many out of the whole lor of our graduates or would-be graduates can express rhemselves either in speech or in writing? How many more can handle a hockey stick or kick a football? Students there are who but for a short story or a poem will not worry themselves about studying literature or even the 'Khyber'. Such is the show put up by the master-pieces of the educational wheel and its cogs.

Hence the present attitude of our educational institutions towards extra-curricular activities needs thorough reorientation. Every effort should be made to encourage mass participation. Better and enthusiastic supervision must be provided in order to ensure the true spirit of games and athletics. Better still, credit should be given for participation in such pursuits, in the matter of promotions.

Other countries are already on the move and have carried out such experiments with remarkable success. We are far behind others and cannot afford to plough a lonely furrow and stick to the weary old rut. We must keep pace with others if we want to be abreast of the times.

M. DIL NAWAZ.

Dream!

Scene: Day of Judgement. Morning slowly breaks. Ethereal music, proceeding from nowhere, fades into silence as trial begins.

Bearer: (Pointing to a youngman in a black, high neck coat)......And he treated me as if I was his creature.

Thunder.

Voice! Oh!

My sleep was disturbed. I got-up. Karim, the hostel bearer, was knocking at my door. He came in, tea tray in hand, tear in eyes.

KIFAYATULLAH.

A Famous Proverb

Among Arabs there is a famous saying meaning :-

- (i) He who knows, and does not know that he knows, is asleep. Wake him up.
- (ii) He who does not know and knows that he knows, is ignorant. Teach him,

THE KHYBER

The Lot of a Science Student

What is this life if full of care,

We have no time to stand and stare.

The Marriculation Examination was over and I was framing in my mind the picture of pleasures and enjoyment of a happy College life about which I had heard so much during my school days. But on joining the College all those pleasant dreams and rosy ideas proved imaginary. I am an F.Sc. (non-medical) student. I come to College at 9 o'clock in the morning and return ro my house at 4-30 in the evening. The whole time I pass in stiff duliness confined in the stifling armosphere of science theatres and laboratories. It seems I am destined to remain buried in books. Intense heat or chilling cold, showering rain or scorching sun, furious storm or calm weather. I have to go on with my usual work in the laboratories. This tedious business of antheredia and archigonia has sucked up my blood. Day in and day out you see me always busy, now working in laboratory, then struggling with problems of Physics, now mugging up the notes of Physics, then pondering over the theories and laws of Chemistry. A pleasant shower follows a furious storm; victory follows defeat but the headache and nausea which follow my whole day's troublesome occupations make my life uneasy.

We hear that College life affords opportunities for cultivating right habits and forming enduring friendships, and that it provides a carefree and enviable life. This may be right. But for whom? only for the Arts students who have plenty of leisure to refresh their minds. Neither do the irksome problems torture them nor the nasty atmosphere of the laboratories get on their nerves. It is they only perhaps who have a right to sit under the shade of a tree and indulge in random amusement. They enjoy the charm of life. They get ample time to refresh their minds and develop their bodies.

What a contrast do I present when I walk with my friend Azam, an Arts student, who is a stout fellow. He is gaining flesh day by day but I am already ageing in books, and find myself 5lbs. less every week. In this way I wonder how I shall be able to pull through.

PRABHIOT.

1st Year.

Off the Books

The importance and usefulness of what the educationists term as extra curricular activities, and which comprise all the literary, dramatic, athletic and hobby activities, can hardly be over-emphasized. Those interested in the child and his welfare are fully alive to the social, moral and physical values of these "extras." The child is after all receiving due attention from those responsible for his education. With this focussing of the spot-light on the child, the education could take a closer and more comprehensive view of his ward. He could observe and study his subject from different angles and in different shades. The hitherto neglected and probably the more important aspects of the pupil's personality attracted his attention. And the development of the moral, intellectual and physical aspects of the student's personality through participation in the social life of the school came to be the end of education.

To the worst disappointment of the good-old-teacher the very disciplinary ills, which he hated most, were found to be the best and most suitable means to that end. The poor fellow had not only to spoil the child by sparing the rod, but also to leave him almost entirely to his own initiative.

The South of the clock-tower echoes in the mornings and evenings, more in mornings. The most frequented shouts are—

" Atan ... tion "

"Ten ay teese "

followed by " class : Dass ... mass."

There are many more personalities but I have no time at present to place them before you. I shall introduce them to you next time. Goodbye for the present, but remember one thing—you may find truth in the clock-tower.

A. SAEED IBRAHIM.

The Red Umbrella

When Butt finished his day's work and closed the accounts, he noticed a red umbrella lying beside a chair. It was six in the evening and he was to close his shop. So he thought that he would carry the umbrella to his house and send out a notification about it the next day. When he reached his house, he found his wife seriously ill. It was drizzling cutside and so he carried the same umbrella to the doctor's shop. When he returned, in hurry he took away the doctor's umbrella instead of his own. He realized his mistake when he reached his house. The doctor saw the umbrella and put it on one side of the table

The next moment a seth entered the doctor's shop. He came there in a text. On his neturn he forgot his own umberalla and carried away the red one.

The owner of the red umbrella had in the meantime got small posters distributed throughout the city. One of these was thrown into the doctor's shop. It rend:

"Dewan Bahadur Chaman Lal lost a red umbrella while he was out for shopping. The umbrella carries a small photo of his deceased son. The finder will be given a reward of Rs. 500/-."

The doctor became happy. He started making castles in air. He thought of buying another shop and ordering new kinds of drugs and medicines. "I shall be very rich in a short time" he rhought. "I shall send for new drugs from Calcutta, drugs which no doctor can afford to buy. I shall send for new books on medicine and become the most popular doctor of the city "he thought. "And now I must go to the Dewan Bahadur and return him his umbrella" he said to himself. He looked towards the umbrella—it was not there and a black one was lying at the floor—the doctors' hopes were dashed to the ground.

When alighting from the car, the Seth forgot the umbrella on the seat and the car went away.

The next day when Butt went to his shop, he was given a poster about the same umbrella—but alas, he had lost it. He was very sad.

Some guests had arrived at Dewan Bahadurs' house and he had to see them off at the railway station. He sent for a Taxi and when he got into the back seat of the car, he saw his own umbrella with the photo of his deceased son lying there. The Dewan Bahadur took our a Rs. 500 currency note from one pocket and smilingly put it into the other.

MAQSUD AHSAN 2nd Year.

Five years ago, our subscribers in India preferred a straight service from us. Today they want us to give them everything angled to India. This may be helping India's political struggle, but the preference of the majority of the Indian papers to have angled stuff has definitely lowered the standard of Indian papers. Whereas five years ago a student of politics in India could get a fair picture of what was happening in the world, today all he can get from the papers in this country is a very distorted view; in all probability his impression is that India is the one topic that is being discussed in most countries today. Even in Italy, I noticed the dangers of this narrow national bias in the presentation of the daily news. War reports were turned and twisted in each country to make them give the impression that everything in the battle was done by the men from that very country. Inverted presentation of the progress of the fighting did create bad blood among the united nations. As the late war was largely global, so is peace. The world has to emerge as a family, otherwise the fear of war will still remain. It is a global perspective so vital for the filture of mankind that all newspapers, and newsmen should now acquire and cultivate. Indian papers are, steadily degenerating into mere propaganda organs. If you have a searching mind, you have to be very clever to find out the truth for yourself, in the bundle of lopsided stories that are dished out to you in your newspapers today.

From the College Clock Tower

Time marches on and history repeats itself. Once again our readers will find the editor sitting up above in the College clock-tower, having a general view of the Dar-ul-ulm and its inhabitants.

From the tower, the inhabitants of this institution appear to be like talking automatons, each with its own distinguishing characteristics. One of these whose voice I could hear more distinctly than anybody else's, was crying at the top of his voice, "I say, you say, say for examinate....," "as a matter of fact." Soon after I heard a very low voice which appeared to be coming from a class-room. This came five minutes after the ringing of the bell, "Attend to your class numbers, please I One, two, three, char, panch, chhay....... tera, chowda; "bas", that's all. "Next came another feeble voice which was in all probability trving again and again to wake the students up from the eternal sleep of unattentiveness as it said, "Wake up, wake up." After a number of repetitions I could hear the sound of a piece of chalk striking the nose of a victim. This must have drawn tears from the eyes of the victim who is one of the large number of "babies" we have in the junior classes.

Now I take you to a personality whom I could hear as well as see. As I saw him walking, I was for some time doubtful whether he was walking or running. When I heard him I was doubtful whether he was speaking or shouting. There is a rumour afloat in the College that this great personality has been offered a king's commission in the Indian Air Force and there he will act as a speedo-meter—in simple language when the aeroplane is flying at full speed above in the sky he will walk on the ground in the same direction simultaneously in order to gauge the speed of the aeroplane.

Next we have a look at a really great person who knows a lot about definitions of words. One is quoted by way of illustration—"A physician is one who know a lot about physics." Now I take you towards a place where you will always hear—"Gentlemen. The Doom's day is near. Be pious and amend thyself. The angels won't come from Heavens for you. Make your surroundings correct and always do Volenteeerly Sacrifilic." Such voices you hear if you move towards the East. If you move towards the North you are sure to hear, "thin the potential in thit case is viry viry high." This is the characteristic of North-East. North-West brings you sounds like, "We have done away with chlorine, then we come to Gentlemen."

40 . KHYBER

I mixed with the troops quite freely and sitting around a fire I have heard the to relate many a droll story about themselves. Near a village the people saw some Indians every morning cut little sticks of wood and then bite on them. The use of such sticks as tooth brushes was unknown to the Italians, who thought that the Indians were dying of starvation or reverting to jungle life. The owner of an orchard pointed to his ripe pears and invited the Indians to help themselves. In one village an Italian took pity on the Sikhs and offered a packet of blades. He thought a shave was what they were looking for.

And thus I moved from sector to sector on the Italian front and also stayed with the toops of other nationalities. This was an invaluable experience and it helped widen one's outlook. When winter came again and there was lull in the fighting, my superiors took me out of the front and sent me to London to work at Reuters Head Office for sometime.

London in December 1944 and Lunuary 1945 was not a healthy place in view of the German attacks with V₁ and V₂ i.e., the Flying bomb and the Rocket. In some respects, it was more dangerous to be in London than to work at a war front. But I was happy that I was going to Fleet Street, the home of British journalism, not merely as an observer, but as a man of the profession.

It was in December 1944 that I left Rome and flew across France to the South coast of England and took a train to London. It was again a frontline life, but of a different character. Living under constant fear, their nerves strained, the people of London carried on, and when I joined them, I had to do the same. In my office, I was transferred to the Editorial side, and began tinkering with stories sent in by other correspondents. Only once did I leave London on duty, and that was in March 1945, when I went in a stirling Bomber, towing a glider to the dropping zone behind the German lines across the Rhine, in support of Field Marshal Montgomery's final blow against the Germans. I do not propose to dwell on this at length because, I find that an extract from a letter that I wrote to my brother, has already been published in the College Magazine. It was one of the greatest sights of the late war, and more than 5,60) planes took part in the show. Hitler was on that day delivered m blow ten times more grievous than his biggest effort against England during the war.

You will be interested to know how Reuter organisation ran in London, during the war. The workers in London had narrow escapes innumberable. The Reuter building in Fleet Street survived the long bombardment by a miracle. Many times the German radio announced the total destruction of the Reuter bureau.

In order to ensure that its world news service stayed on the air for reception by Reuters receiving stations all over the world, we had elaborate arrangements to cover all eventualities, even the possibility of all radio stations in British going out of action. In that case transmission was to be carried on from a number of selected stations overseas and crial transmission and reception tests were actually carried out from points in the Middle East, the Far East and America.

News pours into Reuters office in London by radio, cable and telephone, all hours of the day and night. It comes from all parts of the globe. In London it is sifted and edited and is then put over radio transmitters beamed to various countries. A lot of cutting and trimming has to be done in London. For instance, our biggest subscriber wants us to give him only 20,000 words of foreign news daily. In London, we have about 75,000 words of good publishable stories every day. This will show you how much material is thrown away without your ever having a chance of seeing it in print.

had was on July 30, 1944, when I took a BBC war correspondent and Mr. Eric Linklater, the novelist, in my jeep to the front and accidently came upon the chateau of a dead English noble, Sir George Sitwell, in the Pesa river valley, six miles south of the famous Tuscan city of Florence. Five enemy tanks were reported a thousand yards away as we entered the massive countryhouse. But we soon forgot all about them, for in front of us were the world famous masterpieces of art, such as Botticelli's Primavera and Giotto's Madonna, lying most casually in a room. Lovers of art would spend fortunes to live that dramatic moment and see those priceless art treasures present a pitiable picture of war's worst side.

Before the Indians came, people in Italy, especially in the villages, believed that they were cannibals. Doors were barred in their face. Children shrieked with fright on the mere sight of a Sikh. The false belief was soon exposed, except in the enemy ranks. Germans went on believing that Indians kill all enemy captured. They had particular fear of the kukri-wielding Gurkhas. One German, who was later captured, had a note in his diary saying: "I am very worried about sentry duty here, because there are Indian troops opposite us. One must keep alert and watchful the whole time, because they creep upon us slying and unobstrusively, their knives between their teeth and kill us unawares."

That Indians did worry the Germans, there can be no doubt. The enemy always referred to them as "shock troops" and such they were. But it was not a one-sided story. Italy, the stronghold of nature and art, was also the stronghold of some of the crack German troops. Fighting against these and the other focs, the weather and the terrain, was the main task of the Indian soldier. On mountains such as men dream of in good dreams or see in the works of painters, the Indian soldier dodged death and danger in hastily improvised trenches, in the folds of the rocks or behind stones piled loose like sangars here on the North West frontier.

The soldiers for their part had many thrilling adventures. Some got into situations where death seemed relaxation and wound a luxury. Others became part of the Italian earth. Many were mangled, lamed or disfigured, with the colour and taste of life taken from them. On the far bank of tivers, on wooded precipices, in narrow gorges, around village and town cellars, they had to strike down the Germans. They went through the snows they never liked, and slept in the mud in pouring rain, but struck at the enemy with amazing freshness the next morning and inflicted more losses on the Germans than they the mselves suffered.

In spite of the obvious hardships of the campaign, I am one of those who regard that the despatch of Indian troops to Italy has been helpful in obtaining a world wide appreciation of India's cause. In Italy, the Indians got a chance of meeting the whole world. "Johnny" was the usual term of endearment used for the Indian soldier by Britons, Americans, Canadians, South Africans, French, Poles, North African Arabs, New Zealanders, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Italians and many other nationalities that formed the united nations armies there. The Indian soldier in Italy knew the meaning of friendship, understanding and sympathy and equally well he knew how to express his hatred and enmity. His valour in the field and his soldierly discipline and smartness in camp were admired by all other united nations.

No other Indian has been lionised more than sepoy Kamal Ram, war's youngest and India's first Victoria Cross winner in Italy. He was resting in a Reinforcement Camp, 600 miles behind the battle line, when rumour went round that he was to receive the highest gallantry award. Curious Americans dashed in jeeps scores of miles to have a look at the kid. He was not a Goe Louis. He did not know even how he smashed three German strong points singlehanded. He admitted he had never seen an enemy die of a bullet before. Everyone thought a'l the more highly of the 19 year old Sepoy.

My journey from India to Italy in an aeroplane was itself a thing to remember, but as it was December 1943 the weather made me think? The 'plane sped northwestward and I woundered if I were in reality going to the 'Garden of the World', as Byron would describe Italy. Was I going to the land of the smiling sun and the green countryside and charming half-drowsy people, rolling in the wealth of all the best gifts of nature and art? Or might I believe in the reports filed by my European and American future colleagues, painting an altogether different picture of Italy. They said Italy was a cold hell, and even personified Weather into General Winter, a more menacing character than the German commander, Field Marshal Albert Von Kesselring.

On landing at Bari on the East coast of Italy where the Allied commander-in-chief. General (now Field Marshal) Alexander had his headquarters, I found that as regards weather in Italy, the reports of my colleagues were correct. Indian troops, whose activities I was to report, I argued, would be out of their element in such atrocious climate. But their actual performance belied all theories. I went forward to the front to live with the men of the 8th Indian division and when I joined them, their sector was covered with heavy snows. One of the worst blizzards had just swept over. To may amazement I found the Indian troops still as cheerful as ever. They even had their daily baths, with water obtained by filling a tin with snow and heating it over petrol. Eight months later, while going over the troops medical attendance figures, I discovered that Indian troops in Italy had had the lowest sickness rate among all the allied troops fighting on that front.

India's share in the Italian campaign increased with each passing month. The fighting fourth, India's most famous division, was there before the end of 1943. The 10th came along in the following March. Large numbers of ancillary units came in constant stream, until the whole Indian army buildup in Italy far exceeded the normal strength of an army corps and was the largest force ever brought to Europe to crush the enemies of the British Empire.

All the allied generals recognised the prowess of the Indian soldier and consequently employed the Indian divisions to crack all the hardest nuts. I found I could live with the Indian divisions and still be in the hottest part of the tront, as a correspondent would like to be. Early in the morning I would visit the divisional headquarters, usually five to ten miles behind the front and there obtain a rough picture of the progress of the previous night s fighting. Then I would drive right upto the front to the most news-worthy spot and meet the very people who had been through the worst of the battle a few hours before. Most of the fighting on that front took place during the night; the days were usually quiet, though shelling and bombing went on all round the clock. Thus it was comparatively safe to move about in day time. Casualty rateamong the press correspondents has for that very reason been very low. On return to my camp in the evening I would write my story and despatch it over the army signals to the nearest cable-head, where it was censored by military censors, before going to London and other parts of the world.

My stay in Italy was packed with thrills—and among them was the thrill of exploring the unknown of of victoriously entering a city like the flower-bedecked Rome on June 5, 1944 or dodging sniper's bullets in Florence on August 4. I had the honour of being invited on Id day in Rome to the house of ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan. Later on the 8th army front, His Majesty King George VI gave an audience to British and Dominion correspondents and I was among those who were introduced to His Majesty. Back in Rome, I had my other desire fulfilled, of seeing Mr. Winsten Churchill, then Prime Minister, and putting questions to him regarding India. I travelled with Mr. I eopold Amery, former Secretary of State for India and met a number of Indian princes, including the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who came to see the Indian troops in Italy, But the greatest thrill I

of him. We hope others will follow in his footsteps and make journalism their profession. The nation and the country need many efficient and honest journalists.)

For the student, college life is a period crowded with great opportunities, a period in which preparations are made for the battle of life. When I look back to the days I spent here, in these class rooms and playing fields, I always repent why I did not exert myself to the maximum and get the utmost benefit out of all the opportunities before me. There is no doubt, out college is a great institution. The corporate existence and close relations between the students and the teachers give this college a distinction among the educational institutions in India. I have been to Oxford and Cambridge and to many other universities in Europe and I have found that the architects of our Alma Mater have striven to follow closely the pattern of those great universities. Materially, Islamia College does not lack much of what those universities have. What we do seem to lack is a sort of condition, a poculiar atmosphere or, shall I say, an attitude of mind on the part of the students, that compels them to keep alive their old time traditions and to seek knowledge in the true spirit of an explorer adventuring into unknown realms. The students in those universities will do everything, not only to preserve and maintain their traditions, but to contribute to them, if possible, something that will go to make a more progressive posterity.

Though I regret I did not make the most of my life at this College, yet, I have the satisfaction of exploiting at least one of the opportunities before me. I first felt the urge to become a journalist when I was a student of 3rd year. For full two years I had listened to Union debates and had attended sports and other functions in the college, but not once did I see any mention of these activities in the English language newspapers that come here from Lahore. One day a previncial celebrity was on visit to the college and with pen and paper in hand I took down notes and sent a brief summary of the day's speeches to one or two newspapers. This was published and that is how my career as a journalist began. This kind of reporting, which was incidentally beneficial to the college, lasted through all the remaining four years of my life here. It brought me a handsome pocket money, and that was quite a great prize in itself, for, who among college students does not like to see his pockets bulge? Whenever my contributions were published I felt a little elated, but when the editors threw them into the waste-paper basket, I refused to be discouraged.

Thus on leaving College after my MA, I was already almost half-trained for my career. The college magazine, which I edited for three years, was another excellent training ground for the kind of work that I was to take up later on. Passing out of the College, I secured an appointment with Reuters Indian branch, the Associated Press of India, and I joined this news-agency in Bombay a few months before the outbreak of the late war. I am still with Reuters, but now I am one of its foreign editors in London with authority and control over the circulation of news throughout the world. No Indian has held that position before and in any statement of my progress from Peshawar to London I will be failing in my duty. if I do not pay a tribute to this College and to the learned teachers, whom I owe so much both directly and indirectly.

Soon after the beginning of the war, I was transferred to Peshawar, where for three years, I acted as a Correspondent for the Associated Press of India. Then I was shifted to Delhi where may field of news reporting extended from the Assembly and the Federal Court to the communiques on the Burma front. It was while I was in Delhi that I was selected by my organisation for a job abroad. The Military were asked to accredit me and I was appointed the first Indian war correspondent overseas assigned to the Italian threatre of war. It is of my experiences from then onwards that I will like to talk to you today.

judge and Anwar as the Counsel for defence. Anwar pleaded in vain. The wise judge sentenced the mouse to death. The orders were carried out by Abdul Rahman who, being a medical student, war an expert executioner. So, another thief was accounted for in this way.

Now we were vigilant. During the X-mas holidays my younger brother came to see me. I ordered milk for two. The hearer brought it in a "gudvi" and placed it on the table. As I was preparing to go to bed, I heard the noise of the 'gudvi' falling on the ground. I got up, switched on the light and found a cat, with its head caught in the gudvi, running about in the room, I was over-joyed to catch the thief red-handed. My room-mates also woke up. We took pity on the poor cat removed the gudvi and let it go.

MIRZA MOHD. ALL

3rd Year.

DON'T BE SELF-CONSCIOUS.

Many people are seriously handicapped in life by undue self-conciousness. People so afflicted are generally at their ease and well-poised when they are in familiar surrounding and in the midst of their close triends and associates, but become paralysed when thrown among strangers. They can never think of the right thing to say, are at a loss what to do, and are constantly aware that they are looking awkward and ridiculous.

I know of a friend who is hag-ridden by a large measure of self-consciousness. He always has a nightmare that he is looking ridiculous and consequently is ridiculous. He fears the company of those whom he does not know well, as children fear going into the dark. Another victim of self-consciousness whom I knew once came out with a new pair of trousers on. He was burning with a desire to wear them. But as soon as he stepped out in them, he was siezed with a fancy that he was the focus of innumerable mocking eyes. He looked right and left and wished that he had not been seen in his new sartorial outfit. He blushed, stammered and stumbled as if he was stalking abroad in an entirety of nakedness. At last he could not stand this self-imposed torture and rushed back home to get rid of that reminder of his follies.

People suffering from this morbidity are seldom a success in life. Their fear in the presence of strangers is generated usually from a feeling of inferiority and is more often than not without foundation. If one had a seeing eye and could look deeper than the faces, the persons one recoils from will probably be found suffering from a similar feeling of self-consciousness. The only remedy lies in taking the bull by the horns, facing every situation boldly and squarely, having a well-poised and confident mind and assuming that you are inferior to none. If you can do this, your troubles will be over, for you will be able to act as freely and naturally as you do when you are with your friends. And, besides, by doing this, you will put those you meet at their ease.

AKHTAR ALI.

4th Year.

FROM "THE KHYBER" TO REUTERS.

(We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers some extracts from a speech recently delivered at the College by Mr. A. K. Kureishy. He is a distinguished 'Old boy' of the Dar-ul-ulum and an enterprising journalist. He was the first Indian to be selected by Reuters as their war correspondent on the Italian front, and is the only Indian to be raised to the Editorial desk at the London headquarters of the largest news agency of the world. He started his journalistic career on the Editorial Board of the "Khyber" and we are proud

members; and I propose with your support to intensity our efforts in this direction. Debates will be held regularly on subjects of topical interest. Renowned speakers will be invited to take part in these debates or to speak to the members on important topics of the day. This will not only place before our budding orators models of public speaking but will provide us all with opportunities of benefitting from the views and opinions of great leaders of thought in the country. Endeavours will be made to discover and develop hidden talent, and new-comers will be encouraged to come to the stage and take part in debates and competitions. Apart from open competitions for senior students, separate prize debates will be held exclusively for junior members in order to enable them to overcome stage-shyness and interiority complex. I hope to receive whole-hearted co-operation from you in my efforts to raise the standard of public speaking among our members, and to inculcate in their minds by example as well as by precept the value of proper expression of their thoughts and of toleration of the views of others.

Khyber Union is the premier student organisation of the Darul-ulum and should, as such, command the respect and love of all of us. It should be a symbol of light and learning, and an embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the youth of the Frontier. Its members should have a wide outlook and be able to form their own opinions on all important subjects. In this connection I would like to see much greater use being made of the Union library than has been the case hitherto. I propose to re-organise it and add more books to it.

Youngmen sometimes have wild dreams and as I stand before you I am envisaging in the near future a free and independent India, a completely autonomous borderland and a great university at the foot of the Khyber. I visualize the sons and drughters of that University going out into the world with a distinct mark of culture and with a definite message of uplift, reform and progress. Let us all work together to bring that dream to fruition.

MUKHTAR AHMAD.

HOSTEL THIEVES

I live in the capital of the College otherwise known as Butler Hostel. Within the first month of my stay, I began to find things disappearing mysteriously from my room—cotton from my pillow, sugar from my sugar-pot and milk from my milk-jug. Inspite of my best investigations I failed to get a clue of the thief. I brought these thefts to the notice of the hostel superintendent, but he brushed them aside with a shrug of his shoulders.

On an 'Id' day, I left the sugar-pot full of sugar on the table, locked the door and went out. On my return I found the sugar-pot minus all the sugar. The door was locked, so no body could have got in. After all who had taken the sugar? I made up my mind to detect the thief. During these days my pillow was also becoming thinner.

One morning I got up early and found a team of about half a dozen sparrows, engaged in transporting sugar to their nests. So I had after all detected the thief.

At about midnight on the 10th of December, I was awakened by a sound resembling a knock at the door. I got up, opened the door and found a dog rubbing his nose against the door. I drove him away, and returned to bed without switching the light off. I could not sleep a wink after that. The college clock struck two and I peeped out of my quilt to look at my time-piece. To my amazement, I found cotton running across the floor. Lacking the courage to get up, I hutled a book at it, and was surprised to see a small mouse run out of it. I closed the door rightly and awakened my room-mates. With their assistance we caught it alive. A Court Martial was held with Aziz as the

"The life of Prophet Ibrahim," by Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan, Public Prosecutor and a very learned talk on "Islam" was given by Maulana Amin-ul-Hassan.

Maulana Nur-ul-Hassan, the College Dean and Mr. Qamar Ali Shah are the President and the Secretary respectively.

THE DAY SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION.

Prem Nath Khera, Alamzeb Arbab and Khairullah Arbab were elected Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively last October. The Day-Scholars have been provided with a furnished common room, a retiring room and a reading room in the Khyber Union Hall. Its members are making a good use of indoor games provided for them. Some of them are good sportsmen and take part in all the major games of the College.

I. D.

Union President's Inaugural Address

delivered at the Installation Cernany on 14th October 1945,

I am deeply grateful to you, for the great honour you have done me by electing me as your president. You have elevated me to the highest position to which a student of the Darul-ulum may aspite; and I hope and pray that I may come up to your expectations and prove worthy of the trust you have reposed in me. For my part I can assure you that I shall do my best, but it will not be possible for me to discharge the heavy responsibilities of my office successfully and to maintain the noble traditions of the Khyber-Union unless you also do your part. So I shall look up to you for full co-operation, and I hope I shall not be disappointed.

A good beginning has been made. Elections have been fought and won or lost in the best of spirits, no untoward incident has occurred, and nothing unpleasant has happened. Everything has passed off smoothly, with proper restraint, and dignity. We were in rival groups till yesterday. Today we are all one. Let us remain united thoughout the year, and work together for the honour and good name of the great institution to which we have the privilege to belong.

The world is passing through a critical period of its history. Mankind has had to take a plunge twice into terrible bloodbaths during the space of a single generation. No wonder it is fed up with this wholesale destruction of life and property, and is working feverishly to build up a permanent and lasting peace. How far the invention of atomic bombs and other engines of destruction and man's love of power will permit the setting up of any really difective machinery for the maintenance of universal peace remains to be seen. But a war-weary world is busy making out plans for post-war reconstruction of national resources and systems, and like other countries. India is also out to secure a durable peace, raise the self-respect and living standards of her sons and daughters and win an honourable place among the nations of the world. It falls to the lot of the youth of today to make a worthy contribution towards the realization of this great ideal. Our motherland stands in need of scores and hundreds of first-rate scholars, scientists, industrialists, statesmen and organisers. The Darul-ulum has been sending out an unending stream of zealous youngmen to fill the ranks; but much more remains to be done With the establishment of the Khyber University which is, I am glad to say, already in the offing, our almama'er will make a still larger contribution towards the regeneration and development of the Frontier; and the Khyber Union, as an integral part of the institution, will certainly do its bit.

India is on the threshold of great constitutional changes and the art of public speaking has always played a very important part in the running of a democratic state. Our Union devotes its attention to the cultivation of that art among its

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

President ... Mr. Mohammad Salim.
Treasurer ... Mr. Mohammad Ashraf.
Secretary ... Mr. Mohammad Yaqub.

The Society has been holding its meetings at regular intervals when lectures on scientific subjects were delivered and discussions held. More important of these lectures were the following: "Nature of Light," by Prof. Minhaj-ud-Din; "Vitamins," by Prof. Mohammad Fazil; "X" Rays and their uses," by Prof. Abdul Wahid; "Soil-less gardening, by Prof. Mohammad Salita. The hobby section of the Society has been equally active. Photography and silk worm rearing have been popular as usual.

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

President ... Prof. H. M. Osman.
Secretary ... Nazar Mohammad.
Assistant Secretary ... Sher Mohammad.
Auditor ... Abdul Wahid.

This Society provides the students of Mathematics with free books. Due to increase in the number of students books worth nine hundred rupees were purchased this year for the Society's library. Lectures were delivered from time to time in the meetings of the Society. Prof. M. Hashim's lecture on "Why should Mathematics be taught" was very much appreciated.

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY.

Mr. M. I. Sethi, Ghulam Samdani and Sher Ali Beg are the three wise men of the Society. The Society has done some really useful work in the study of economic problems of the Province. The excursions to the Takht Bai Sugar Mills, Central Co-operative Bank, Mardan, and Meat Dehyderation Factory, Nowshera, and the study of Marketing of Agricultural Produce at Charsadda, and the living conditions of the railway men at Peshawar Railway Station were the special features of its activities during the term. Lectures by Prof. S. M. Jaffar on Tax system in Mediaeval India, and Mr. Mohammad Amin of Aligarh University on "the Influence of Environment on human activity" were appreciated very much as interesting and instructive.

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

In the hands of Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, Abdul Malik, and Khan Bahadur the Society is rendering useful service to the Agriculture students of the College. Lectures were delivered on "D. D. T. the wonder insecticide" by Prof. M Mushtaq Ahmad, "The Degeneration of Improved Seeds" by Mr. Mohammad Suleman, Economic Botonist to the N.W.F.P. Government and on "Milk and its Products" by Prof. M. Sarwar.

Majlis-i-Islamiyat.

The Society for religious and moral upliftment of the students and for bringing them into contact with well-known religious scholars. The outstanding feature of the Majlis in the past years has been its annual speaking prize-competition on some important religious subject, open to all High Schools in the Province. This competition, however, could not be held this year. A lecture was delivered on

the debate was that for the first time since the institution of this competition a team of girl students from Municipal Girls High School, Bannu, participated and won the trophy and the 1st prize.

Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum memorial All-India College debate on the proposition that "Democracy is not suited to the genuis of India." Eight team from various colleges and universities competed. The debate was a great success and a high standard of speaking was reached. The team representing the Muslim University Atigath wou the trophy and Mirza Naseen Anwer Bey of Government College, Lahore got the first prize.

The inaugural address of the President is printed elsewhere in this issue.

THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

President

... Prof. A. R. Niazi.

Secretary

... Mohammad Jaffar.

This society is reported to have held three mushairas during the term and two prize debutes, one Urdu and the other Pushto.

KHYBER ATHENAEUM.

Prof. M. M. Kalim

Mrs. E. J. G. Latimer

Habibullah Khan, B.A.

Ali Gohar

Azam Ian

... President.

... President. Arts Section.

... Vice-President.

... Secretary.

... Assistant Secretary.

The Society has been doing useful work in creating and developing a taste for fine arts and literature among the students by holding talks and discussion on literary and artistic subjects, some of which are given below:—

William Penn, by Rev. Jardine.

Reading and Self-Culture, Prof. H. Harris.

Artist and the Common Man, Mr. Altaf Gauhar.

A trip to Sikim and Tibet, Major Gibson.

Western Music, Major John Furnis.

A Provincial Arts and Crafts exhibition was arranged by the Society in the last week of March in the Khyber Union Hall and the Victoria Memorial Hall Peshawar. Exhibits of different arts and crafts of the Province, besides articles of historical interest, like old and precious coins, collections of stamps and a vast range of embroidery were displayed.

In the arts section a large number of paintings, drawings and photographs were exhibited.

THE SARHAD EDUCATION SOCIETY

Prof. Anis-ud-Din Ansari, Mr. Khushal Khan Jadun, Prof. Mohammad Sadiq and Mr. C B. Taneja are the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

The Society's activities in the field of education have been various and many. More important are a talk on heredity by Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad and a speech on Mr. Gandhi's Principles of Basic education by the Principal.

College Societies

The editor, whose lot it is to review the activities of the College Societies, has a pretty stiff job of a business to do. He has not only to edit the reports of the various societies, but in some cases, like the antiquarian, he has to dig up information about societies which once existed, but are now for the most part stubbornly inactive and exist only in name. With the advent of spring, however, and under the shadow of the approaching examinations, all the societies start a hectic round of activities and functions, some of course legitimately to round off a busy term, but others to justify their existence only and claim a mention in the pages of the Khyber.

We have before us a large number of reports, a majority of which show a commendable record of useful work done during the term, but there are some reports, for which none is any the wiser. It appears that such societies conduct their business in camera and are extremely reticent in their reports. In other cases, happily they are very few,—the reports are no more than epitaphs.

Eschewing all judgment, however, we give here some facts and figures about the more important of these:—

THE KHYBER UNION

The elections to the Khyber Union came off in October last. The entire student population of this colony was divided up into two rival camps. Great enthusiasm was shown. All the tactics and strategems of politicians were employed to woo the voters. A spirit of healthy rivalry prevailed all round, among the candidates and the election was won and lost in the friendliest spirit.

The following were elected to the cabinet:-

Mukhtar Ahmad Khalil Abdur Rahman "Kaif" Mohammad Ayyub Awan Abdul Halim Syed Jamal Shah Salah-ud-Din Khurshid A, Beg Abdur Rauf Altaf Ahmad ... President.
... Vice-President.
... Secretary.
... Assistant Secretary.
... Librarian.

Members.

Besides the usual weekly debates speaking competitions were held during the session on the following subjects:—

Senior Prize debate on "Politicians should be replaced by scientists, philosophers and thinkers. Q. Abdul Aziz and Dil Nawaz won the 1st and 2nd place respectively.

Juniors Prize debate on "Hitler was justified in waging war against the Allies." Fazlur Rahman and Khurshid Anwer Beg won the 1st and 2nd prize respectively.

First Year's Prize debate on "Science has done more harm than good to humanity Hafeez Ibrahim and Khursheed Anwer Beg won the 1st and 2nd places respectively."

The New Comers' Prize debate, on "India cannot get her Independence through non-violence." Fazlur Rahman and Q. Aziz were judged the 1st and 2nd best speakers respectively.

K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan's Provincial High Schools speaking competition on "There should be co-education in the Lower Middle Schools in this Province." Over a dozen teams from all over the Province competed. A special feature of

quick victory. The absence of winter equipment confirms this beyond doubt, even if we ignore the inevitable predispositions in the minds of the German General Staff in tayout of quick returns and their unbounded confidence in the Wehrmacht's capacity to achieve them. The Germans firmly believed that space could be beaten by speed. Napoleon? Bah! He could only crawl. The winter was bound to catch him. But petrol and wagons were seven league boots teducting miles to yards. "We will" said the generals "cut into the unwieldy Russian masses with fire and steel, and chop them to pieces in a tew months." And great converging thrusts were indeed driven in and closed, and vast masses of men and material were destroyed or captured. Yet behind and still farther behind there were more and more Russian men and materials and the great Bear refused to yeild. "Bloody but unbowed." Russia retired into her vast spaces, growling and defiant. She could not be brought to bay. Winter swept down from the frozen North. With that winter came the first grave crisis for German arms. Timoshenko turned on his pursuers outside Moscow as the first snows fell. As did Varashilove in the greater cold around Leningrad.

"We should retire to the west and regroup" the General staff is reported to have pleaded. "The German Army never retires" said Hitler. A great Army was almost frozen to death. The German Army weakened. The Russians laughed secretly and waited until the foe was caught down severely by winter and worn out by the desperate Stalingrad defence. Then they lashed out at POULUS'S discomfitted the sixth Army and destroyed it, and there was nothing for the German Army to do but to scurry out of the Caucassus and hurry back with the mere shaft of the spear the spoint of which was lost in the ruined, city that had so stoutly resisted its thrusts. That was the end of the Eastward moving campaign. Hitler was finally baulked in Russia. Blunders seem to be accumulative. In November of that year as the German Army marched blindly into the Stalingrad trap a new development occurred elsewhere. An Anglo-American Army landed in Northwest Africa to threaten Rommel's rear as he recoiled from Montgomery's blows at El Alamein and to open a way to the under belly of the Axis which proved in the event less soft than expected. This new Allied initiative was a brilliant conception. It was the essential first step in a move against Germany's Italian partner. There was only one pissible flaw in it-It was open to a master countermove.

The same number of troops used to occupy unoccupied France if it would have been posted at Gibraltar it would have been a complete checkmate. Remember too, that Franco was in command of Spain, not by right of his own might but because Hitler and Mussolini had given him the troops and arms that turned the Civil war in his favour. Spain was Pro—Axis, there was need to fight a way across it. The road to the Straits of Gibraltar was open. The failure to take that road is one of the great mysteries of the war. Below these major errors there were many others of a smaller nature.

But over and above all these considerations, Germany was ultimately destroyed because she was brought face to face with an overwhelming deployment of power. She had planned to fight the world in a succession of campaigns in a series of separate bites. She started to swallow the nations one by one. But Russia was too big to be eaten quickly and as she chewed at the indigestible mass, Britain and America armed and trained at last fell on her rear. She who was determited to fight on one front at a time had to fight on three fronts at the same time. And this at a juncture when her manpower had been seriously weakened, her industries disrupted by air attack and her Luftwaffe eclipsed.

Defeat was inevitable when the maritime powers forced the Atlantic wall. But her own blunders were far from unimportant in the factors that sealed her final doom

S. ABDUL JALIL JAN,

III Year.

And he got up. There was no music in his steps, no whistling, no singing, no staring at his dress by envious people. With his head bent low, and a few drops of sweat on his fore-head, staggering and stopping, stopping and staggering, he moved forward and before long reached his dwelling. The whole night he kept rolling in his bed.

The next day his feet did not take him to the cold cement bench, that to a hot iron-sheet furnace that got its coal perhaps from Russia. He joined the Communist Party. The boat found the crew and the tossing became controlled. But did he know his aim?

(Sd.) VISHWA NATH KAKAR, V year.

WHY GERMANY LOST

How did Getmany lose the war? How and why did the great Wehrmacht after startling the world in its opening series of impressive victories fail ultimately in its mighty attempt at world mastery?

The first great error of judgement on the conduct of war was made by Gern an leadership when at the crisis or turning point after the fall of France, Fate posed a vital question and demanded from Germany an irrevocable decision. At that stage the German Empire was inspired by an unbounded selfconfidence based on its victorious course in three swift campaigns. Poland, Denmark, and Norway, the Low countries and France had been conquered in swift succession. The German Empire was invincible. Anything seemed within its reach should it but stretch its hand.

The question was now" do we go further west across the water gap to Britain or east against the Russians "? This was no question for mere generals, only Hitler himself and his advisors were competent to answer it Hitler reasoned thus "I have the power to conquer Britain. She is now practically disarmed. Her Navy dare not operate within range of my Luftwaffe which is supreme where ever it reaches. True, I have lost many bombers in trying to teach them a smart lesson, but even this has seriously depleted their last reserves. Under cover of my coastal guns and my air power, and with the flanks of the Channel crossing held by fast Mosquito craft and submarines I can force a landing. If once I get ashore there will be nothing except underamed levies to bar my way. But that is not my line, I never wish to smash them. And with no allies on the Continent they are now powerless for mischief. In the East however there is an enemy who is rapidly becoming more He will strike dangerously when he is ready and if I allow him the time. Against that enemy Britain and I have common aims. I will strike down Russia and while doing so make approaches to Britain. Tell Britannia to get ready for Russia." This is not an unreasonable transcript of Hitler's thought. Nor is it a seriously exaggerated estimate of the position as it presented itself to him at that time. Britain in any cold military analysis of the position in the autumn of 1940 was a practical proposition for German arms. But the estimate was wrong. Firstly, in the underlying assumptions that Britain without Continental allies would not have the will to stage a recovery; secondly, in the calculation that America was too far away, and would never face the military prospect of intervention or run the commercial risk of rearming Britain.

But Hitler's major error, his truly gigantic blunder. was in the estimate that Russia could be vanquished in a quick campaign. This was either due to an inexcusable failure of the German Intelligence Service or to a vainglarious over-estimate of German Power. But there were other errors to follow, and these robbed Germany finally of her chance of victory. The first of these has been, with what truth we are unable to say, at Hitler's feet. The plan of campaign in Russia postulated a

The chill of that cement bench on that cold winter night failed to cool down his imagination. He entered the dream-land and found him—self on one of the many roads before him. With hands in his pockets, the collar of his short coat turned up, he walked on the road slowly, when lo la car came from behind and he was run over! The next moment be opened his eyes in a richly decorated drawing room, with his head resting in the comforting lap of a young girl on whom nature had bestowed all that was called beautiful. They looked into each other's eyes. She nursed his wounds. He recovered They made love. And just then he thought that it could not happen but on the screen—retraced his steps and took another road.

He was selected for foreign studies. Three years at Oxford—the very thought made the road smooth and pleasant, and slowly he stepped forward. He reached England. He was brilliant. He passed his examination, came back to India and was appointed a lecturer at a College, a nice life! But was it nice? Was he a lecturer? Could he be one? He paused, thought, smiled and found himself on yet another road.

Attired in a dinner-suit with the latest-designed summer-shoes on, a 999 cigarette between the two long fingers of his left hand and a delicate cane in his right, whistling and puffing, he marched on in a gay princely mood. There was music in his steps. Passers-by looked at his dress admiringly. He stopped and entered the Paradise Restaurant. A warm reception by the manager and four other gay birds; wine, woman and cards; colour, round, first, second, third, three aces and all that—he found his pockets full. The same majestic steps took him back to the road. A song came to his lips.....and then the thought dawned that he had always lost in gambling! An un-suitable road! quit it! And he was yet on another road!

not care to see even the greatest dream of his life-independence of India-realised by violent methods.

He has had ample opportunities of putting his theories to the test. He led a lengthy campaign of non-resistance against cruel restrictions placed on trade, immigration and civic rights of the Indians in South Africa. This was, as Tolstoy observed, the first attempt at applying Satyagraha to masses or bodies of men on a large scale. It was a great experiment and led the way for similar struggles which have since been carried on in India for thirty years. These have not always been successful and Mahatma Gandhi has on more than one occasion confessed his mistake and done penance for it. His search for and experiments with truth are still continuing. In Satyagraha, he claims to have presented to an age of diplomacy violence and war, a spiritual remedy for all mental, moral and social ailments of humanity.

Tolstoy's doctrine of Non Resistance held that the use of physical force between man and man is always wrong and always indicates malevolence and that all political social and economic questions can be solved on that basis. But to an ordinary, mortal it appears that while malevolence is always bad, the use of physical force may sometimes be the best thing that can be done. To shake ourselves completely, free from all recourse to violence is hardly possible. We may use force to a man, under certain circumstances, not because we wish to hurt him, but in order to prevent a greater evil being done. Our aim should be to promote "harmony, good-will and good order among all men". The true contrast should, therefore, be not between injuring our fellows or renouncing the use of physical force but between wishing to injure and wishing to aid. Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha claims to aid the opponent to improve himself and is to that extent ahead of Tolstoy's conception of Non-resistance.

His philosophy of complete non-violence under all imaginable circumstances cannot, however, always serve its purpose. It is for instance, hard to understand why a horse with a fractured backbone should not be killed to relieve it of excruciating agony, or why a man dying of a failing heart be not given an injection to revive life. Real suffering may melt a feeling heart; but how will it affect an armed dacoit bent on murder and plunder. Non-violence may be all very well in a society which not only believes in, but acts upon, the principle of turning the other cheek (and is there any such society in existence today?); but it disregards the stern realities of the modern materialistic world, which believes in punching the nose of the smiter on the cheek; and to a common man of today sounds like the proverbial "Counsel of Perfection".

AHMAD ALI SADIQ

On The Cross Roads.

In pursuit of an aim he did not know, with the vagaries of his mind he wandered recklessly from this city to that wasting bit by bit almost all that his late father had bequeathed him. He had lost his way, and was now like a crew-less boat tossing on the waves of a vast ocean.

One cold winter night found him seated on a forlorn cement bench on a deserted road. The night was calm. There were no intruders. He was the monarch of the bench and perhaps of the road too.

He looked into his past. It was not bad. He was a graduate. He used to be a popular figure at college—took equal interest in politics, literature, love-making, gambling, drinking and many other diversions that some called good, others bad. He had met no great failure so far. What should he do now?

man feels he ought to use it; for a single exception to the rule may break it to pieces and all sorts of violence may come to be practised in the world. For similar reasons he rules out all war; and the method of stopping it which he commends is that each conscientious man should refuse to serve as a soldier or pay taxes. This, if successful, would disintegrate the state, and if attempted by all numane people, would throw the control of affairs into the bands of those who are not humane. One cannot readily accept Tolstoy's utter rejection nor only of war but of all government (and even patriotism. The length to which he carried his theory of non-Resistance is well illustrated by his reply to the question "May I kill a wolf that attacks me"? 'No, you must not" he said, 'for if we may kill a wolf we may also kill a dog, and a man, and there will be no timit"! No wonder that his movement collapsed under the test of experience. He did not spare himself either in formulating what he thought to be true or in trying to practise it. But his code of non-resistance resulted not in better and more friendly and humane relations but in as much suffering and distress as may be caused by the ordinary penal codes.

This doctrine of turning the other cheek has not been confined to Tolstoy and his followers. It has played an important part in the history of many groups in other lands and ages. While Tolstoy gave it a systematic expression, Mahatma Gandhi made it the central principle of a great movement first in South Africa and then in India. Being a firm believer in the efficacy of spiritual methods he has raised the doctrine of non-violence to a higher plane. In fact he has made it synonymous with soul force pure and simple. Non-co-operation with evil is, in his opinion, as much a duty as co-operation with good. Non-co-operation in the past has, however, found expression in violence to the evil-doer. But violent non-co-operation breeds evil and evil can only be sustained by violence. Hence, withdrawal of support from evil requires complete abstention from violence. Non-violence therefore, implies voluntary submission to penalty for non-co-operation with evil.

Violence implies hostility and a determination to crush hostility by force. It creates hate, and hate is demoralising. The instinct of SELF—preservation, however, lends an attractiveness to violence. But Love is the power of devotion to something not our-SELVES. If therefore, love is great enough, it will over-ride the instinct of self-preservation and man, identifying his life with love, will be willing to lose his life to save it. He will accept non-violence, not for its own sake (since it appears to be contemptible to natural instinct) but for the sake of what he loves i. e. a life which finds a higher use for instinct than self-preservation. He will be willing to sacrifice himself without resistance for the sake of what he loves. Non-violence can only find its validity in a positive factor which stands beyond the argument of natural instinct: it must exhibit a love for some thing greater than the self.

Mahatma Gandhi has consequently given the name of 'Satyagraha' i.e. force of truth or soul force to his creed of non-violence which, according to him, is born of Love and Truth. There is no place for hatred in his Satyagraha, and it can be offered even to one's nearest and dearest ones. It does not aim at embarrassing the adversary, but seeks to win him over by suffering in one's own person. It is not a weapon of the weak; it is born of the strength of conviction A Satyagrahi is tearless and can even trust his opponent. He feats none and nothing but God. He has implicit faith in the righteousness of his cause and has complete self-reliance. He bears no ill-will towards his enemy and seeks no revenge. These are noble ideals and it is not at all easy to convert millions to such high standards of life. But Mahatma Gandhi seeks to build up the character of the pople so that they may desist from returning madness with madness. He believes that no end, however noble, is worth achieving through questionable means. Hence, he would

Non-Violence.

Self-preservation is one of the most primitive and strongest instincts of animal life Worm and insect, fish and bird, beast and man—have all instinctive dread of injury and all try in their own peculiar ways to avoid danger to their safety. Danger can be a corted either by the intended victim removing himself beyond the reach of harm or by evercoming and annihilating the source of apprehended danger. The determination of the method to be adopted generally depends on the relative strength-mostly poysical—of the parties to a dispute. For this reason, the chief test of manhood in the eyes of the primitive man was the possession of power and readiness to express that power in the form of violence. Violence has consequently had an attraction of its own throughout the ages. Suffering without resistance has generally been looked upon as semething contemptible while the employment of utmost violence in a noble cause has usually been applauded as bravery.

But there have been individuals and groups of individuals in different periods of world history to whom violence has appeared as something repulsive and derogatory to the dignity of a moral being. They have held the view that recourse to violence ignores ethical values and reduces man to the level of the beast. They have conddemned the use of force under any circumstances and have preached the doctrine of suffering and non-resistance. Among these can be counted some great world teachers. But to Tolstoy belongs the credit of formulating the message of the sermon on the Mount into a systematic creed and of propagating on a wide scale the gospel contained in the words "Resist not him that is evil; but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also".

He was morally in advance of his generation. The society in which he was born was steeped in ingorance and the masses were victims of ruthless persecution. Efforts at amelioration were put down with a heavy hand. Hence, physical force came to be identified in his mind with oppression of which it was the chief instrument, He felt called upon to raise the standard of revolt against the use of force in any shape or form. Naturally in a watfare of this kind he had to exclude carnal weapons and to rely entirely on appeals to reason and conscience. In his opinion, the goodness of a cause could be judged by the type of means employed to forward it. The use of physical force in support of a cause proved the cause to be wrong, and could not be too strongly condemned. No one should be compelled to do what he does not want to do, or to desist from doing what he likes. This view of the doctrine of Non-resistance naturally led to Tolstov's denunciation not only of the Orthodox Church, but also of the Government that supported it, and the entire system of military service. Carried to logical conculsions, it included the disapproval of all legal proceedings - civil or criminal—and of all collection of rates and taxes not purely voluntary, as well as of the defence of life or property by physical force. No one was to use or cause others to use physical force, to prevent a man even from committing crimes likely to plunge a whole community into confusion and misery. Evidently, the principle thus enunciated presupposed a society very differently constituted from any that we

Doutless, Tolstoy went too far. He looked to the action but attached no value to the motive. He would not strike a man even to prevent his committing an outrage because the use of violence is evil and the man in question may possibly repent and desist at the last moment from executing his evil intention. One should not knock down a drunken man who is kicking a child simply because there is a possibility of the child not being seriously hurt after all or of the man himself falling down dead. Thus even the desirability of 'doing one's best' under the circumstances in which one finds oneself and using one's God-given faculties is denied. Tolstoy is firmly convinced that physical force should never be used, even in cases in which a

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My mind flashed back to those little farms, perched on the slopes or are Welsh hills, where green crops slowly ripen beneath the grey, forbidding butter as of the Snowdon Range which has protected them for hundreds of years, to the heids of shaggy goats nibbling at the short turf of the hills, to the mountain waks and the pines of Machynlleth. At that moment I almost hated Pope for making the picture so vivid and yet so simple. Yes, that was the trouble-tie very simplicity of it. It underlined the rustic simplicity of our Cambrian way of life-the long walks on the, hills, the little villages pestling in the valleys, the lazy warmth of the sun in summer, the howling snowstorms, and the shelter of the little grey stone farmhouses in winter, the singing of the choirs and the hauncing melodies of the harpists. Nor were our human contacts less simple. Our friends the farmers, the shepherds and the village blacksmith still had time for leisurely and dignified conversation, they had not at that time been infected with the sophistication and the cynicism of the cities. And -how here was this man Pope, who had been dead for more than two hundred yearsrising up and taunting me with all that I was missing. It was really most unfair-

Here was I, separated from wife and child, an exile in a foreign land where even the language was different, and Pope had to bridge two centuries to remind me of it. How I wallowed in my selfpity!

But wait a moment—"where even the language was different". How many times had I remarked on the similarity of the intonation and pronunciation of Pushto to my own Welsh. Had I not, on numerous occasions, been amazed at the rapidity and case with which some of the students had picked up a few welsh phrases I had taught them? Viewed like that things did not seem quite as black as I had allowed myself to think, and it appeared to me that if I followed this line of thought a little further, and—like Plato—followed where the argument led me, I might find that I was not being too badly treated after all.

Were there not hills enough here within a few miles of me? Hills just as bleak and forbidding as my own? Indeed there were. Were there not lakes and green valleys? Yes, there were. Were there not shaggy, smelly goats, just as shaggy and smelly as the goats at home? Undeniable! Was there not singing and dancing, and music—also in a minor key? There was, (I admit that it took a long time for my western ears to appreciate the music.) Was not my conversation still—in the main—of the unsophifticated side of hie? Here I hesitated a little. Politics will intrude so into the scholastic peace. However I could say with perfect honesty and pleasure that the friendships that I had made were just as true and satisfying as those I had made at home.

By this time I had extricated myself from the "Slough of Despond" and had given myself a mental shake: the last of the slime of selfpity had fallen away from me.

Alexander Pope had given me a most uncomfortable half hour but he had also enabled me to see things in a truer perspective. For this last, friend Pope, sleep on —forgiven.

this new appliance, which was scattered in various parts of this area, was not destroyed. The Indian Government would not agree to these demands and so a very tense situation arose; but finally the problem was solved and a most drastic war averted;—the area was put under the control of a U.N.O. committee comprising of all nationalities.

Today when Atomic wave transmission has brought us into contact with the people of Mars, we thank God that things took the shape they did in 1971. Since this incident, no other situation has arisen to challenge the competency of the U.N.O.

The youth of today have a renovated conception,—they cannot comprehend the mentality of men of the early 20th century. Reason and its employment in every action is a natural procedure to them; but during my youth it was not so;—it was amongst us, we realized as sublime presence but we shunned it. I remember how I spent long hours brooding over this human folly and how I longed for its eradication but my ideas seemed to be "a voice crying in the wilderness" like,

"An infant crying in the night! An infant crying for the light; And with no language but a cry."

Although we have been able to seril. International disputes, and have thus entered an era very near sublimity in our Civilization, till we have not yet attained perfect harmony, I mean, completely unselfish understanding between individuals. The whole has been perfected; but the parts have still to be perfected. My advice to man is to look within himself and understand his inner acrious and their causes—and modify these, so that they may not cause hunt to other individuals but lead humanity on to its zenith.

There is still a vast scope for improvement, and colossal truth is to be expounded. The fundamental one has yet to be revealed,—I still feel like Wordsworth when he says

"To seek thee did I often rove Through woods and on the green; And thou wert still a hope, a love. Still longed for, never seen."

KHALID QASIM, IV year.

Was Pope To Blame?

'Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground.
Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire."

It was after reading the two verses that I have just quoted from Alexander Pope's "Ode on Solitude" that I was overwhelmed by an unaccustomed feeling of nostalgia, which took possession of my mind and set off a train of bitter-sweet memories.

That much ridiculed organisation known as the United Nations Organisation whose foundations were laid with such doubting and yet optimistic hands in 1945 has emerged as the Forch of the world and judging from the recent discussions carried out under its auspices,—we may expect a World State next year;—I only hope to live, to see this most cherished desire of my early childhood at last in actual existence.

Let us recapitulate the incidents, since the formation of this glorious organisation and see exactly how this epitouth of human endeaver has risen from strength to strength In the early part of the year 1946, when this Organization held its first meeting in Westminster Hall, London, it was rudely confronted by the perplexing problems of Greece, the Levant and Indonesia. They were solved but in their solutions lay the diabolical shadow of Power-politics, and the smaller nations could only look to each other in despair. Gossip, justified gossip, spread throughout the length and breadth of society, and men looked rowards posterity picturing it as engulfed in chaos; who could blame them living in an era of gross selfshness and narrow foresight.

We Indians paid little beed to the functioning of the U.N.O. We knew it did not concern us, and expected it to exist for a few more years and then crumble to dust—O! this human misconception. The year 1949 dawned and with it the great pent up flood of India's will to independence. Nothing could withhold the forward thrust of the will of four hundred million people who had now come to an understanding. February came, all was quiet, and then the gates were barst open, and the whole year there was turmoil, ending up with the Russian intervention followed by the country's fate being placed in the bands of the U.N.O. a pause of two months and its final decision to recognise India as a free and independent State, and to ask it to become a partner in the Organisation.

This decision of the U.N.O. in May 1950 is in my opinion the true foundation of the U.N.O. and because of this humanitation act, it convinced the peoples of the world, that it did really stand for world peace and for the removal of race and colour prejudice from the minds of men. Six months later Indonesia was declared an Independent state by a similar decree followed by the Independence of Burma, Malaya and Ceylon, in the year 1953.

In the year 1954 the U.N.O. met at Delhi to celebrate its auniversary. I was one of the officials representing India, and can still feel the enraptured state that I was in, when I realized that now at last, men of every nationality, regardless of colour or creed could face each other, with complete equality and mutual respect. To me that day was one of the happiest, and the future looked like the Dawn; the light of truth had descended upon man and "spoke in diverse languages, and tongues."

World peace was secure, and men turned to the arts and sciences,—to use their genius and power no longer for the descruction of their fellow beings, but to enhance their comforts and to enrich their minds. The period 1955—70 was a period of great development and during these years we all know, how Mohammed A kram constructed the first space-ship and visited the Moon along with Doctor Vanelia and Mr. Hood. We were stunned when our wireless stations received the first messages of these three brave men from the moon. Now of course a colony has been formed on the Eastern continent of the Moon and a trip to it is no great wonder.—but the foundation was laid by Mohammed Akram, and to him goes our tribute.

All was well,—but then the unfortunate incident occurred which is faimilar to us by the name, "The Frontier Plot",—in August. 1976,—the famous Physicist Mohammed Akram was experimenting on Atomic Wave transmission, when unforeseen tacts attached to this new phenomenon—caused a serious explosion in the city of Leningrad. Soviet Russia was all aflame, protesting strongly to the U.N.O. and threatening to attack if the whole of Northern India were not either put under her control, or

We hope that the news of the Football Superintendent, Mr. M. Tufail's impending departure is incorrect. He takes such keen interest in the game.

HIKING CLUB

Once again the generous donation of H.E. the Governor enabled a number of students to undertake an enjoyable trip to the world-famous valley of Bliss and to climb the Kolohi Glacier. Our best efforts to secure an account of the trip from one of other of the participants have unluckily failed.

BASKET BALL, VOLLEY BALL AND BOXING

We have had no reports from these clubs and consequently cannot say much about them. We hope their hybernating period will soon be over and they will come into the field soon and give a good account of themselves.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT

A successful tournament was again run this year during the Christmas vacation. All districts of the province sent in teams and fairly high standards were achieved in various events. We are sure that such meets do a great deal of good to High School students by broadening their outlook of life.

RURAL UPLIFT FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

This tournament is admirably serving the useful purpose for which it was started. Twelve teams from the surrounding villages took part, and had a happy time. A sense of sportsmanship is being slowly instilled into the minds of village boys who are slowly but surely learning the value of esprit decorps and joint effort for a common cause.

How world war was avoided during the last fifty five years.

(1st January 2,000)

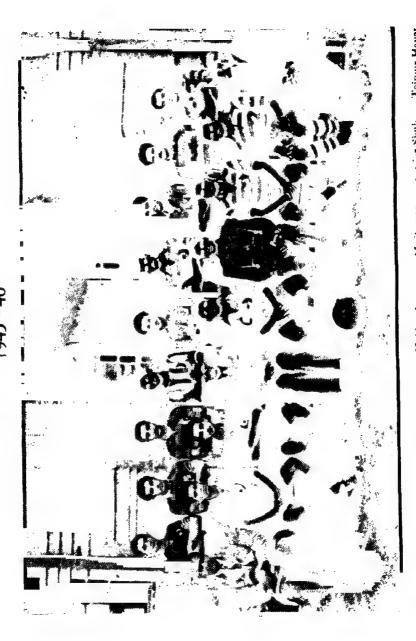
"The day in his hotness, The strife with the palm; The night in her silence. The stars in their calm".

These words instil in me a sense of continuity—as if this whole cosmic system were racing with ever-increasing speed to some goal of bliss or woe which we still have not been able to comprehend although we have now entered the 21st century. With a flash I visualize my youth an I recall the same deep-felt frustration that enveloped me then, and how through all the long years I have struggled and raved to uncloak this enigma but without success. I remember clearly the events of the world war of 1939-45; the lightning successes of Hitler; his gradual decline, and the final victory of the Auglo-American coalition, culminating in the Atom Bomb.

In those days all the world was ringing with the music of the Atom Bomb,—we thought that humanity had at last entered on the last chapter of its existence, unless mankind eradicated power-politics and racial discrimination from the face of the Earth Some dreamt of another Noah's flood to wipe out the evil minds of our planet. Politicians realizing the imminence of the catastrophe worked feverishly to form a world federation of States; but nobody believed in their success;—we cannot blame them; considering the exploits of "the League of Nations," that powerless institution which evolved after the 1st World war of 1914-18. But today we know that man has eventually controlled his animal instincts and chained them down with the iron bands of reason,

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RUNNERSUP IN THE PUNIAB UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Islamia College, Peshawar 1945-46



المان Abram, M. Afrai, M Jaffar, Haider Zaman, M. Zamar., كمناه Toinur Havar Abdur Rahman, Siraj-ud-Din M. Fufait Supti G. friani, Captain 4, R. Girittar. S. M. Timar, Principal Chan, :-Adil Khan, Abdus Samad,

A. Aziz. Abdur Razaq, P. I.I.





Standing :-- Nawaz, Khurskid, Qayum, Jabbar, Qayum, G. Mohd., Lalmast, Mumtaz, Fazal-i-Rahman. Jagdish. Hamid, Arit (Caprais) M. Taimur (Frincipal, Ghafoor, Sitting :-- Manohar,

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SWIMMING

The swimming tank has as usual been the centre of evening activities. New figures have been seen daily; some with "Landau bodies" and others with "fords". A moonlight swimming gala was held in June and interesting events were competed for. Our team was sent to participate in the Punjab University Swimming tournament under the captainty of Murad. But we did not have much luck there, although Khatra, Murad and Khalid did quite well. Syed Safdar Ali Shah is now said to be stepping into the shoes of Murad and is looking forward to a successful acquatic season.

ATHLETICS

The leading athletes of the College started regular practice rather late in January. The N. W. F. P. Inter-College Athletics tournament was held at the Shahi Bagh on the 20th and 21st of February. Our old friends proved more accommodating than ever before and we won the trophy by a wide margin. Jafar won the individual championship cup. But our great victory was somewhat marred later by our unexpected defeat in Relay Races. After all, we did not want to be rude to our "rivals." Our College team participated in the All-India Islamia College Athletics Meet, and were runners up this year again. Jafar was again declared the Champion competitor and awarded the trophy. He was awarded the College Roll of Honour (Athletics) also this year. So was Ghafoor who captained the team this year. Tufail, winner of 440 yards race in the N. W. F. P. Inter-collegiate Meet, Attaullah and Jamal Shah were also awarded College colours.

We had unfortunately to play without our veteran hero Iqbal Qureshi. He sprained a muscle and was incapacitated from participation in the two meets.

TENNIS

Tennis is becoming more popular every year. All courts are crowded in the afternoon—some playing, some watching and waiting. We lost the Col. Keen's Cup Match against Edwardes College. Faqir Fazli Mahmud is the captain this year.

HOCKEY

We had on the whole an unlucky year. Good practice and valuable instructions of the Superintendent failed to defeat fate. We lost against our "old rivals" in the first varsity match by one goal.

Arif, who captains the team is a good centre-half. Hamid is a well-known player and was selected centre-forward of the Punjab University XI and played for it in the Inter-Vareity Tournament. The form he has displayed in the Championship Tournament held at Lahore can be judged from the fact that all the four goals that were scored for the University XI in one of the matches were scored by him. He has been awarded the College Roll of Honour in hockey.

Ghafoor, the captain of the last year, Jagdish and Qayum did well in the Varsity Match.

FOOTBALL

Our football team beat the Edwardians by two goals to nil in the Punjab University Football Tournament. We proceeded to Rawalpindi and had an easy win against Gordon College. This took us to the semi-finals against the Khalsa College, Lyallpur, who proved more than a match for us. We played an interesting game against a selected team from Afghanistan.

Jilani, the captain, is a good organiser. Griftar is the solitary remnant of the once famous old brigade. Bali is a well-known footballer and has played in many provincial and All-India tournaments. Samad, Jafar and Timur are promising well.

A Message

Bombay, 7 March, 1946.

I am asked by the Editor to send a message or some other contribution for the annual number of the Khyber. I am afraid it cannot be more than a message now, and a farewell message, as I write this from Bombay, on the eve of making my final quittance from India. This seems appropriate as a last act before leaving India, considering that my first act, on arriving here in India as a young man in November, 1915, was to take the train to Peshawar to take up my appointment at the Islamia College, then in its infancy, and very different from the College as we now see it. Now I think of it. I might have been able to write an interesting article on the College as it then was. But time does not now permit. I was glad to see that so late as April, 1945 three of my old colleagues were still to be found on the staff in the persons of Professors Timur, Minhaj ud-Din and Abdur Rahim. But alas, time is no respecter of persons, and it can only be a very short time now before the last member of that staff of the early years will have disappeared. It is perhaps fitting, as we belonged to a period in India which is now about to close for ever. I can only now send a message of faith and hope for the College, tor a yet greater College in a greater new era. I was very happy in my three years at the College, and am proud to think that I had a part, however humble, in building it up from its early beginnings to its present condition. My name must be almost entirely forgotten there now. But, to preserve it yet a little lenger, I am sending the Principal, for the College Library—of which I was once Librarian—a little volume of my poems, entitled "Poems of India", which I am publishing at this time of my departure, the early poems in which were written at the College, and which, in token of my affection for them, I have dedicated to my old pupils and colleagues in India. Hail and farewell!

A. C. C. HERVEY,

Professor of History and English, Islamia College,

Peshawar, 1915-18.

Indian Educational Service, 1918-42.

Round the Playgrounds

CRICKET.

The first half of the season was uneventful. Attendance at the 'nets' was poor. Very few matches were played and we didn't have much of practice. But time marched on and before we knew what's what, the University tournament was staring us in the face. We mustered courage and employed all the 'improvised' skill of which we were capable; but the fates were against us. We tried our luck several times again against powerful local teams, but met with no better luck. One of us then made a discovery that what our team lacked in bowling was more than amply made up in batting. So, we entered the Cunningham tournament with high hopes of success. But 'over-confidence' proved our undoing; and we were again defeated.

Safdar is a careful skipper. Hameed is an efficient "all-rounder" and was selected to play for the Northern India XI against All-India Services team. Saeed is a new-comer and believes more in his 'funny jokes' than looking after the ball and the bowler. But three cannot make a cricket team. Can they? We hope Mr. Sadiq will find a solution for this difficulty.

will open up to him. He will look upon the welfare of the pupil as his principal obligation, and will respect his individuality and train it according to its requirements. He will have a clear conception of the type of young citizen he wishes to produce, and will not only become that type himself but live it before his pupils. One of the strongest characteristics of young children being their love of imitation, the example of a cheerful unselfish, resourceful, energetic, truthful and courageous teacher will not tail to make a deep and lasting impression on their minds. He will be sympathetic and courteous towards his pupils and will secure their regard and affection by gentleness and respect rather than by fear and punishment. He will lead and guide by example as well as by precept. His method will be one of persuasion and not of coercion. He will be neither dogmatic nor impatient. His chief objective in life will be the creation and development of rich, well-integrated personalities, firm of will, informed about a wide range of affairs, imbued with the highest aspriations of the human race, equipped with practical knowledge and inspired by ideals which enable them to make their way and fulfil their mission in an ever-changing society. It is to such high-minded persons that the sacred task of guiding the youth of the world should be delegated, if wars and strifes are to be ended before they end humanity. A nation which permits ineffective inefficient and soulless teachers to undertake the education of its scii and daughters commits intellectual suicide.

The future of the world is in the hands of the Teacher, but unfortunately the importance of his work has not been generally recognised. Both the parents and the state have failed to do justice by this architect of the future destiny of mankind. His profession is not infrequently held up to ridicule and derision. It is supposed that any and every body can make a teacher, and that only those drift into the profession who fail to make good anywhere else. "Every one who is incapable of learning has taken to teaching" says Oscar Wilde. "The vanity of teaching often tempteth a men to forget he is a blockhead" is the opinion of another writer. "How can one imagine an intelligent man engaging in so puerile an avocation", asks a third? But the blame does not lie with the teacher. It is the circumstances in which he has been placed that detract from his usefulness, and lower him in the estimation of the wordly wise. The present status and renumeration of the teacher is deplorably low, and the ridiculously unsatisfactory prospects in the profession fail to attract the best talents. How can men of real capacity—capacity in scholarship, knowledge, abilities, interests, health, personal and social qualities, character and ideals—be expected to accept starvation wages and humiliating social status?

The pay and prospects of the profession must be considerably improved before men of the right type will consider it worth their while to enter it. Once it is brought on a par with the other civil services, men possessing the right kind of personality and attitude will adopt it as their life career, and only then will true foundations be laid for the building up of a really new world order.

AHMAD ALI SADIO

The New Teacher

World War I was fought with the avowed object of putting an end to War for all time. A League of Nations and a supreme Court of Justice were established to see that all international disputes were settled by peaceful means. But unfortunately the high hopes entertained by the founders of these institutions were not realized and within the space of a single generation mankind forgot the terrible lessons of the 1914-18 cataclysm, and the world was again plunged into bloodshed, arson and destruction of a magnitude the like of which had never been witnessed before in human history. This time the slogans were "fight aggression" "support human right against brutal might" make the world safe for democracy" and other similar high-sounding phrases. But it remains to be seen how far these noble resolutions are actually carried into effect and how long they continue to command universal admiration and respect.

A frightfully heavy price has had to be paid to being the terrible carnival of Death and Desolation to an end. Thousands upon thousands of lives have been lost. Millions of promising young people have been maimed for ever. Numberless houses have been destroyed. Numerous towns and villages have been laid waste. Economic and social conditions have deteriorated all over the world. Bitterness and hate have taken the place of toleration and fellow-feeling. Art and science have been yoked into service for what is termed an All-out-struggle. Not only have those in the fighting services had to undergo untold hardships and suffering but the entire civilian population—men, women and children—also has had to make tremendous sacrifices. Daily amenities of life had to be curtailed considerably. Food was short, clothes scare and shelter lacking. In many ways the battle at the home front was more trying than that on the field.

With the invention of the atomic bomb and other terrible engines of destruction and with the practical annihilation of space and distance, the very thought of another war sends a shudder through the bravest heart. It is bound to be a matter of unimaginable horror. Its effects will be felt in all corners of the world and the forces let loose by it will be beyond human power and intelligence to combat. It will deal mortal blows to human society and remove all traces of civilization from the surface of the Earth. Surely, man cannot view such a prospect with equanimity. Hence, he is out again to set up an organisation to out law war and to maintain universal peace. Efforts are being made to reconstruct the world on an entirely new footing. It is being realized that the future of humanity cannot but be gloomy unless the mentality and outlook of the human race is cast into a different mould. Thought and habit being the mainsprings of action, it is proposed to direct them into the right channels by training the minds and lives of the rising generations along right lines. The future of the world rests entirely on the type and methods of education adopted. That is why the old systems of education in Germany and Japan which sought to turn the individual into an unthinking automaton and impressed the youth of the country into the service of the autocratic god-state are being eradicated and replaced by others.

But no system of education, however well-planned it may be, can ever achieve its objects unless it is entrusted to teachers of the right type-men and women who know their business and realize their duties as builders of a new world order. The teacher of the future will therefore have to be a person with a definite aim and message. He will be proud of his mission in life and will devote all his time and attention to the great cause entrusted to his care. He will select education as a career not as the last resort of a disappointed seeker of a living but out of a sincere desire to utilize the many and varied opportunities of serving his fellowmen which it

^{*}Originally broadcast from the A.I.R. Station, Perhawar, and now printed with the permission of the Station Director.

Bruce-Scott who was kind enough to distribute the prizes. We won the challed cup from the Edwardes College in the Inter-Collegiate Arhicile tournament in 12.2. 21st February 1946.

THE HIKING CLUB—The Hilling Club is every year indebted to H.E. SinGeome Charningham for his generous direction. This year he was even more liberal and his hand-some donution made it possible for noor students to visit Kashmir. The farthest point reached by our team was Kol Hoi Glacier.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY. The number of books in the college library is 22,655. Out of these 2,000 are Persian and Arabic Manuscripts. A collection of 110 old coins has been presented to the library by M. Dilawar Khan of Jahangirpara, Peshawar City on behalf of the late Sh. Ghulam Mohd to whom they belonged. The coins are being deciphered and it will take some time to complete this work. Some of the coins belong to the Greek kings of Bactria, some to the Umayvads and the Abbassides and some to the Mughal and Patnan kings. Our thanks are due to the late Sh. Ghulam Mohd and M. Dilawar Khan We are also thankful to the Osmania University which has presented twenty of its Urdu publications to the library.

A library should be regarded as the nucleus of an educational institution, If this college is ever to be raised to the status of a university we should build up a respectable library before starting the university. A hundred thousand well-selected books are not too many for a modern university. It was the ambition of the late Sir Abdul Qaiyyum that this province should have a university of its own. His thoughts have been echood again and again by the press of the province. The first difficulty is money which may possibly be overcome by a sympathetic government with the help of private donors. The spirit of a university, however, cannot be purchased with money. It can only be produced by a number of teachers devoted to learning and working together in brotherly co-operation for the enlightenment of their country. Our experience shows that such teachers must be produced by the country itself before it can have a real university. The number of Pathan students who show a desire for higher learning is very small. There are 7 students in our M. A. classes out of whom only two are Pathans. A university teacher must be capable of self-effacement and lifelong hard work without expectation of reward or recognition. An association of such men is a real university and this is what we should aim at producing before any thing else in order to realize the late Sir Abdul Qaiyyum's dream.

We have passed through a very disturbed period owing to the elections to the provincial Assembly. Politicians of all parties tried to make the maximum use of the students' energy and ability. In my opinion, if all parties by mutual agreement abstained from disturbing the calm atmosphere of academic life, it would serve the national purpose better than putting students in the first line of political activity. What the country needs most is the largest number of highly efficient scholars and scientists. To produce these an absolutely calm atmosphere is needed in the educational institutions.

FAREWELL TO SIR GEORGE AND LADY CUNNINGHAM—Before I finish I wish to bid a hearty farewell to Sir George and Lady Cunningham. Sir George's patience and wisdom secured peace for this province in the midst of the bloodiest war the world has seen. A single hasty step would have disturbed the peace of the province. He goer home tull of bonours and I wish him and Lady Cunningham every happiness in their well earned retirement.

In the end it is my duty to thank Khan Bahadur Mohd Ibrahim Khan, Chairman of the Council of Management and Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan the College Bursar without whose courtesy and willing co-operation I could not have discharged the duties of my office in these troublous times.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.—This year the U.O.T.C. is as popular as ever. The unit is up to its full strength of 159 and several applications for admission had to be temporarily refused. The camp was held at Landi Kotal during the second half of May. The attendance was quite good and a lot of good work was done by the cadets who attended. Ar a map-reading examination set by Brigadier Langlands who was at that time commanding Landikotal Brigade, the first place was taken by Cader C.S. M. Abdul Ali Khan with 100% marks. No cadet failed in this examination. The response to the appeal for officers in all branches of His Majesty's forces was good. From lanu. ary 1945 to January 1946 over 38 cadets applied for commission. Parades have beentaking place twice weekly with a few interruptions and our thanks are due to the Commanding Officer of the K. O S. Bs. for the services of instructors sent down from time to time. My thanks are also due to Capt. Abdul Muttalib of this college, the O. C. of the Unit and Capt. Falstead, the Adjutant for the efficiency and ability with which they have organised the Unit. It would be regarded as a good news by every cadet that Captain Fa'stead's departure for home has been postponed for sometime. His tact and intimate knowledge of the student's mind have greatly contributed to the success of the Unit.

So far more than 150 Commissione! Officers from this college have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS IN THE COLLEGE — After Germany's surrender the U.O. T.C. held a Victory parade on the afternoon of 14th May 1945 in the college cricket ground. His Excellency Sir George Cunningham took the salute. Sweets were distributed among the boys of the Collegiate School. The poor employees of the college were served with food. In the evening the college main building and the hostels were illuminated and the staff and students were mivited to a special Victory dinner.

I A.T.C. - Elevan students of this college attended the Summer Vacation Course of the I. A. T. C. in July and August 1945. Six of these were recommended for commission to the Services Selection Board, Dehra Dun but all were rejected. Seventeen students joined after the vacation Every student is given three hours flying in a Tiget Moth Aircraft in addition to training on the ground. The object of the Course is to make students air-minded and to prepare them for commissions in the Air Force. I hope the enthusiasm of Fl/Lt. Mir will prove infectious and our students will take the same interest in this service as they do in the land services.

GAMES AND SPORTS.—Our first football match in the University Tournament was played against the Edwardes College. We won it by 2-0. We were also successful against Rawalpindi and Campbellpur but lost the Mufasil final at Lahore. We lost the first match in hockey against the Edwardes College. However, one of our players Abdul Hamid of Bannu has been selected to play for the University. We lost the first Cricket match of the Tournament against the Edwardes College. One of our players Abdul Hamid of Peshawar was selected to play in the Governor's Eleven and scored 94 runs against the District (ommander's Eleven. Our athletic team won the Runners-up cup at Lahore in the Athlètic Tournament of Islamic Institutions.

We held a football tournament for the village teams of the province in May. Four-teen teams entered the Tournament, Abdara won the trophy.

In December last a football, hockey & athletics tournament was held on the college grounds for the High Schools of the province. The winning teams of all the districts participated. My thanks are due to the Director of Public Instruction for encouraging us with funds to run the tournament and to Prof. Mohd Fazil and Mr. Adil Khan our Physical Director for doing their best to make the tournament a success. We are also grateful to H. H. the Mehter of Chitral who as usual invited the teams and other guests to tea on the final day and to the District Commander Major General

kept under a shed for this purpose and students are given demonstration in beekeeping

THE DUTY SOCIETY.—The Duty Society collected the record amount of Rs. 29,777/3 this year. Out of this Rs. 11,599/- were collected by Maulana Nurul Haq, Dean of Theology from Biluchistan. Mr. Nafis-ud-Din, M. A. came up second with Rs. 6,816/-/- The Society has now fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 55,000/- More than 2,000 rupees have been given in scipends to poor students this year. My thanks are due to Maulana Nurul-Haq, Mr. Nafis-ud-Din and other workers.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, -The Co-operative Society was organized last year under the guidance of Mr. I. D. Scort with a capital of Rs. 5,70%. The business transacted by it last year amounted to Rs. 10,00%. This year it has already amounted to Rs. 50,000 and may touch the figure of Rs. 70%. On before the end of the financial year. It has undertaken to distribute cloth among the residents of the college under the rationing scheme. It sells books, sports materials and other necessaries of life to the staff and the students. Perhaps the most prominent feature of its activity is the college bus with was constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,00%- last. November. A regular service has since been started between the college and the city. The day scholars do not find it a painful duty now to attend the college. Our thanks are due to Professors Minhoj-ud-Din, Hassan Din and Anis-ud-Lun who are taking the most, active part in managing the Society.

THE DAIRY FARM.—The College Dairy farm was handed over to the Government B. B. Farm two years ago. By an agreement between the Government and the Council of Management the B. B. Farm is to supply milk to the residents of the college, while the college agricultural farm is to supply fodder for the buffaloes at a fixed rate. The stipulated quantity of milk which the B. B. Farm will try to supply daily is 500 lbs. The present daily yield, however, is 360 lbs. I hope the farm will make every effort to increase the yield to the stipulated quantity.

HOSPITAL.—The college hospital has been efficiently managed by the medical officer Dr. Mohd Shuaib under the supervision of Major Graham, the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar. There were 80 indoor patients during the year but, I am glad to say, there were no deaths. In the autumn session malaria appears among the residents of the college in a more or less epidemic form. All the preventive measures which we have been able to take so far have failed to check the disease. The college provides an ideal colony for the Health Department of the province where to make its experiments. If they could concentrate their attention on the college and succeed in banishing malaria and other diseases from this colony, it would provide them with useful knowledge which might be applied for the benefit of the whole province.

AFFORESTATION.—Under the Government Afforestation scheme 16 acres of college land is now covered with flourishing saplings which will have the appearance of a real forest in ten years. The college is indebted for this to Mr. I. D. Scott at whose suggestion the Forest Department agreed to plant the trees and take responsibility for their upkeep for a number of years. I hope the new Government of the province will support the policy of its predecessors in this matter.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY. The Urdu section of the Dramatic Society staged a play in May. The show was very much appreciated by the students. My thanks are due to Professor Q. Inayatullah and Sakhaullah who produced the play at great personal inconvenience. The English section of the Society is staging today a One Act Play in English which the audience will see after the prize-giving is over. Mr. Bashir-u.l-Din M. A. of our English Department and Captain Falstead, Adjutant of the U. O. T. C. are responsible for its production. Captain Falstead had experience of acting and producing plays before coming out of India. One of the persons in the cast is Miss Eva Reid, the daughter of the Sergeant Major Hughes of the U. O. T. C.

Abbottabad colleges. In our own college the hostels and the laboratories are overcrowded. If the number increase at the same rate next year we shall require a new hostel, two new lecture rooms and two laboratories for Physics and Chemistry. In spite of the fact that the Edwardes College has opened Physics and Chemistry Liboratories the pressure on our laboratories is very great. Most of the students study these subjects to prepare themselves for the Engineering profession. In my opinion the public demand should be satisfied and laboratories and equipment should be provided for the largest number of suitable youngmen to study these subjects.

RESULTS.—Our examination results in the year under review were not entirely satisfatory. The chief reason seems to be that many students prepared for emergency commissions and could not give their whole time to the university studies. The F. A., F. Sc. (Medical) and B. A. results were below the university average. The F. Sc. (Non-medical) and B. Sc. results were above the university average. The Intermediate (Agriculture) result was good. The B. Sc. (Agriculture), B. T. and M. A (Moths.) results were excellent. In the B. Sc. (Agriculture) both students passed. In the B. T. 28 passed out of 34. In the M. A. (Maths.) all five passed, four securing 1st division and one standing first in the University. I wish to congratulate Professor H. M. Osman for the excellent work done by him and his department.

SOCIETIES—The literary and scientific societies of the college provide an opportunity for the teachers and the students to discuss interesting problems in science and literature. The Khyber Debating Union holds two speaking competitions every year in addition to its ordinary debates. This year two Hindu girl students of the Bannu Municipal High School won the trophy in the competition held for the schools of the province on 21st January. The girls spoke excellent Urdu. A boy student of the Islamia High School Peshawar who also spoke in Urdu won the first prize. A boy student of Charsadda High School who spoke in Pushtry won the third prize. The annual debate for the colleges was held on 28th January. The trophy was won by the team representing the Mushm University, Aligarh. The first prize went to Mr. Naseem Anwar Beg of the Govt. College, Lahore who is an old student of this College.

The Athenneum, the Scientific Society, the Muthematical Society, the Agricultute Society, the Economics Seciety and the Oriental Society are all doing useful work. The usefulness of these societies would, however, increase immensely if teachers took a more active interest in them

The Athenaeum organises an exhibition of art and crafts in March every year. Last year 500 exhibits were received out of which there were 117 paintings, 129 photographs and the rest handicrafts. The President of the Athenaeum Mr. M. M. Kalcem, M. A. is taking keen interest in this work. His ambition is to expand his small room of exhibits into a respectable museum for which he is trying to collect funds from private donors. The Industries Department of the province has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500/- for this year's exhibition. Our thanks are due to the Director of Industries Mr. M. Aslam Khattak.

SILKWORM REARING—Mr. Mohd Ahmad, M. Sc. is specially interested in silkworm rearing. This year he was successful in producing 2 maunds of raw silk cocoons. Owing to a fall in price we could only realize Rs. 700/- for the two maunds. As there is no department of sericulture in this province great difficulty is experienced in obtaining eggs from the Punjab and also in the disposal of the produce. H. E. Sir George Cunningham was kind enough to pay two visits to see the worms at different stages of their life. It is desirable that the department of Industries should introduce silkworm rearing in the province.

BEE-KEEPING. - Mr. Mohd Ahmad is also interested in bee-keeping. He received special training in bee-keeping last summer at Lyallpur. A number of bee colonies are



NEW PRINCIPAL



Prof. S. M. TIMUR. M.A.

Bahadur Shah Alam Khan, Director of Public Instruction to fill the place vacated by Dr. Pires. My thanks are due to him for his willing co-operation in the cause of higher, education. Mr. Karamatullah Khan is a keen educationist and the work he has already done shows that he is a worthy successor to Dr. Pires.

Mr. Q. M. Fareed fell ill during the Summer Vacation and is still in sick-bed at Patna. When I received Mr. Fareed's telegram two days before the opening of the college I was very much unset. Peshawar is not a place where scholars wander about in the streets looking for jobs. The only person I could think of at the time who could teach history to our college classes was Mr. S.M. Jastar of the Judicial Commissioner's department. My thanks are due to Sir James Almond and Mirza Fazli-Ruhman, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court for the promptness with which they responded to my request and lent Mr. Jastar's services to the college. Mr. Jastar's clear exposition of historical facts has already won the hearts of his students and I think this experience will have a decisive effect on his future career. My thanks are also due to Mr. Rana Khan of our own college who has given an undoubted proof of his love for the institution by sharing with Mr. Jastar for about two months the teaching of this important subject

Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, M. Sc. was awarded a scholarship for the advanced study of Plant Pathology in America and he left us in October. Mr. Abdul Wahab, M. Sc. was awarded a scholarship for the study of the Chemistry of Fruit Proservation by the Provincial Government and left for America in November, Both of them were efficient and painstaking teachers. I hope their knowledge will be useful to the country when they return to India. Mr. M. Salim, M. Sc., Demonstrator of the Botany department has been promoted to the grade of lecturer in place of Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, Mr. T. H. Jaffery, M. Sc. has been appointed a lecturer in the Chemistry department in place of Mr. Toosy, M. Sc. Demonstrator in the Chemistry department left in November to take up the post of lecturer in the M.A.O. College Amritsar, Mr. A. K. Qureshi, M. Sc. has been appointed in his place. As Mr. Jaffery has not yet been able to join, M. Salim Anwar Beg, B. Sc. has been employed as a Demonstrator on a temporary basis.

Mr. Mohd Aslam, M. A., M. Sc. of the Mathematics department accepted an offer from the Maclagan College Lahore and left in January. No suitable candidate has yet been found to fill his place. The posts of demonstrator of Geography and Botany are still vacant. No suitable candidates are yet available. As the number of students in the English and Urdu classes increased Ch. Mohd Sarwar, M. A. and Maulvi Mohd Idris. B. A., Fi. P., H. A. of our own school had to be appointed as part time lecturers.

The great rise in the prices and the award of scholarships for study overseas have unsettled the minds of teachers in most colleges. At the same time an adequate number of University men has not been trained during the war period. Owing to these causes it has become difficult to get good teachers to fill vacancies. I hope the situation will become easier after a few years.

STUDENTS.—The number of students on the rolls of the college this year is 620. Last year the number was 576. Out of the 620 students 354 study science in the Intermediate and 38 in the Degree classes. There are 32 BT. students and 53 in the Agriculture department. There are only seven students in the M. A. classes out of whom two are Pathans.

We can have some idea of the expansion of higher eduction in the Frontier Province by comparing these number with those in the year 1913. In that year there were 35 students on the rolls of this college, 7 in the III year and 23 in the I year. The only other college in the province at that time was the Edwardes College, Peshawar. If the number in the Edwardes College was the same there were 70 students in all studying in colleges in this province. This year there are 324 students in Edwardes College, 250 in

every member of the community, and dynamic forms of legislation, all of which combine to bring home to the poorest as well as the richest a consciousness of full membership in the corporate body of the state, a membership that carries with it rights as well as duties, and equal opportunities for all.

The Principal's Annual Report

First of all I have to thank His Excellency Sir George Cunningham for finding time in the midst of his various activities to preside over this function today. As the Patron of the Islamia College Sir George has always taken a keen interest in its weifare. His name will be remembered in the history of the college along with those of Sir George Roos-Keppel and Sir Abdul Quiyyum. It is exactly 33 years since this college was founded by the joint efforts of these two men and it would not be out of place to say a few words about them before presenting the past year's report. Their portraits hang in this hall reminding every student and teacher of the debt they owe to them. When Sir George Roos-Keppel was the Chief Commissioner of this province, a common sight in this college was Sir George watching a football or hockey match and talking to the students or the teachers, often sitting on the ground. I had only one opportunity to see him in private and then I realized the secret of his power. I was a youngman and naturally felt uneasy in his presence but he at once put me at ease and began to talk an if we were of the same age and status and had been on familiar terms for years. When Sir George was going to leave India for good Sir Abdul Qaiyyum wanted to present silver-plate to him as a token of their life-long friendship. Sir Abdul Qaiyyum asked me to suggest a motto which might be inscribed on it. I suggested the well-known words which Napoleon spoke about Goethe: "Here is a man". Sir George appreciated it very much.

Sir Abdul devoted 28 years of his life to the service of this college, the organisation being started in 1909 although the first buildings were erected in 1913. When he was in Peshawar he came to the college almost every evening and was found roaming about the compound, watching a match, talking to-a teacher or a student, giving instructions to the malis or the overseer, always attended by the late Ramzan Khan who was called the General Manager. He understood very little about games, but his chief pleasure was to see the boys playing. He came to the literary, scientific and debating societies, could make an improptu speech on almost any subject and took a keen interest in the political debates of the Students' Union. He had no great book knowledge, but his strong commonsense commanded the respect of every one. His chief merit was his great love for his people and the conviction that he could serve them best by imparting modern knowledge to them. His efforts have been crowned with success for we find the old boys of this college successfully competing in almost every sphere of life.

STAFF—I will now turn to the year under review. There were many changes in the Staff during the past year. Mr. I. D. Scott, M. A., I. C. S. went home on six months' leave on 5th April. I was due to retire by the end of June 1945, but was persuaded by the Council of Management to stay till Mr. Scott's return and was asked to take over charge of the college. Soon after his return, however, Mr. Scott was appointed Deputy Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and left for New Delhi. I had my own plans for spending my time after my retirement, but a series of unforeseen circumstances have kept me here and they are responsible for the fact that I am standing in this hall today and reading the annual report. Mr. Scott took charge of the college at a critical time in its history. He worked with untiting energy for more than three years for the welfare of the institution. His friends inside and outside the college are glad that he has been raised to the high position which he now occupies. His great capacity for work, his tact and charming personality will be remembered by every one

Dr. Pires, M. A., Ph. D. the head of our Teachers' Training Department accepted the principalship of the Nagpur Training College and left us in November. He was a good scholar and an excellent teacher. He is very much missed by his colleagues and friends. The services of Mr. Karamatullah Khan, M. Ed. (Leeds) were readily lent by Khan

Again, when human intelligence was just dawning, men would generally have made their own rough implements for fighting or possibly for agriculture, but as time went on it would be discovered that some men could make them better than others, and a few experts would produce new implements far superior to the old ones. Such men would be employed in making implements for others, and the community at large would

be conscious of cooperative effort in the scientific field.

Let me turn for a moment to the Elizabethan Era in the history of Britain, when the nation was facing one of its greatest dangers from foreign invasion. If you have read some of those fascinating stories of sea battles between British and Spanish ships of those days, you will be struck by the amazing superiority which enabled British ships to take on successfully more than twice their number of Spanish ships in a square fight. Now the British sailors of those days were proud as they were entitled to be. of their fine seamanship, courage and skill at arms; they also gave thanks as pious men to Almighty God for what seemed to them the intervention of Providence on their side. But one is seldom told in popular history books of the important part that naval construction played in these battles. There was at that time a great controversy in naval circles between the relative advantages of ships built high out of the water and ships built low. The Spanish experts favoured the former and built them high, but the British experts tayoured the latter and built them low. Had this position been reversed, the whole course of history might have been changed for in the close fighting of those days the low-built British vessels had the undoubted advantage of being able to fire broad sides into their opponents at the water line, while the Spanish canon were usually set too high to do more than fire harmlessly through the British rigging.

A more recent example of cooperation between the research worker, the skilled craftsman and the fighting man is to be found in the famous air "Battle of Britain" in 1940. We pay the homage, which is justly due, to the courage, skill and self-sacrifice of the pilots who fought and won this battle against overwhelming ocds, but we must not forget that but for years of research in aircraft design and unsurpassed skill in craftsmanship, the planes which gave those pilots the mechanical superiority they needed to counteract the numerical superiority of the enemy, would never have been made, and again the course of history might have been changed.

I may perhaps be permitted to draw three inferences, from the illustrations I have just quoted. The first is that just as in war so in the great peace-time battle against poverty, want and disease, the part to be played by science and scienfitic research may be decisive. The second is that unless the research worker combines high academic standards with self-discipline, a real sense of devotion to duty and a passion for the truth, the results of his experiments will not stand a practical test. The third is that the pure air of free criticism, which is only to be found under a democratic regime, is conducive both to the highest standards of scientific research, and to the spread of a scientific outlook among all sections of the community.

It is upon this scientific outlook that I have my hopes for a new era of universal prosperity in India. It is the only sure foundation for true cooperative effort; it provides a meeting ground for the composition of differences; it is the light which will lighten the darkness of apathy, prejudice, idleness and ignorance; it will restore dignity to all forms of human endeavour, and inspire a new faith in the power of man to master his destiny.

Let me commend to you, finally, as worthy of careful study, the new pattern of democracy which is now being forged in England. Socialistic in character it purports to create the most scientifically ordered existence that any nation has hitherto voluntarily accepted. Apart from purely state activities, some of the most striking features of this experiment are the promotion of cooperative effort between management and employees in industry, a vast scheme of social security reaching down to

plan as it is on a good one. Professor Archibald Hill recently said that the post-war slogan for India should be "scientific development or disaster", and so, when some people try to press me to plan to a figure, or in other words to cut my coat according to my cloth, I say firstly that no tailor would ever think of doing such a foolish thing, and secondly that it is not sound economics. The starting point is not the amount of cloth immediately available, but the number, size and shape of the bodies to be clothed; the starting point is not the physical number of rupees in the Government treasuries in India, but the essential needs of the population as a whole; the starting point is not the cheapest plan that can be devised, but the surest most scientific means of achieving the desired results. Finance then like all the other

component parts of development must serve the common purpose.

Now, supposing that we have a scientific plan for meeting substantially our essential needs, and the money to finance it by gradual stages, this plan has still to be implemented. You have to remember too that money, like cloth, is subject to economic laws; it is limited in quantity, and its value is dependent on the use you make of it. You may put it into an engineering scheme for the construction of a high dam, for an irrigation system for electric power, for a road or a railway. That is the easiest form of development, because your engineers can prepare exact plans, which will be executed by a few skilled men under close supervision, and the results will be visible to the naked eye. But there are other forms of development still more important, but far more difficult to achieve, because they are dependent for success, not upon a few experts dealing with an exact science and limited objectives. but upon the combined and coordinated efforts of many different kinds of experts, and upon a ready and active response from the whole population. Examples of this kind of development are education, medical tacilities, public health, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, industries etc. Now you may have all the necessary conditions for success, plans, money, equipment etc., but if public response is lacking, you will achieve little and your money and your effort will be wasted. Money once wasted may never become available again, and effort unrequited may produce a psychological depression which may lead to despair. It is this danger which has driven reformers in the past to the most drastic measures to ensure the success of their plans, measures which no democratic government could adopt and still retain any loyalty to democratic ideals.

Now that two great wars have been won and much blood shed in the name of democracy, we are entitled to ask what the democratic solution of this problem is. I believe that the answer will be found in a new technique of cooperative effort; but I put it to you that the first step must be an immediate change in the conception of democratic government from the static to the dynamic. The agriculturist must not be left to toil alone and unaided in his fields, children must not be born to starvation and ill-health and to grow up in ignorance and squalor, mothers must not be left to suffer the toils of child birth only to swell the figures for maternal and infantile mortality, we must not stand by and allow disease and poverty to fill the minds of the masses of the people to the exclusion of almost everything else. The initiative must come from government to invoke a great awakening from the public at large; there must be a concerted drive to lift the scourge of poverty, to substitute knowledge for ignorance, to tend the sick, and to give honourable employment to all. We need the conviction that these things are possible, given cooperative effort and a faith in the discoveries of science.

I would ask you to look back over the pages of history to the earliest days of the human race, and you will find our ancestors of ten thousand years ago and more cooperating with one another in the chase and in the fight for survival against the animal world. There is no instinct in human nature deeper or older than the cooperative instinct, because without it man could not have survived to the present day.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION. On their way back from the Khyber-the members of the British Parliamentary delegation paid a visit to the College. They split up into small groups and met members of the staff and students. They went round the College, the Science Block and some of the lossels and had frank and free talks about the existing conditions and future aims and ambitions of the Frontier youth.

Co-operative Effort as a Means of Prosperity

S.

(Convocation Address Delivered at The Islamia College, Peshawar, on 23rd February, 1946 by Li Col G. L. Mallum, C.I E., Barrat law.

Commissioner and Secretary, Development Departments, N.W.F.P. and Tribal Areas

Planned prosperity is as much the hall-mark of the age in which we live, as the atom itself. It the two have been thrown into an apparent contrast by war, peace may yet bring them together for the salvation of mankind. But while the techique of the atom may be said to have reached the effective stage, the technique of universal prosperity is so imperfect that cynics may still cast doubts upon the capacity of human ingenuity to achieve it.

I think that these doubts are related not so much to the idea of mass prosperity as being an impractical aim, as to the means which are open to democratic countries to attain it. Modern history provides examples of the vast power of mass effort directed towards a common purpose both in peace and war. The great question before the democratic world today is how to induce every individual citizen without the use of force or of those totalitarian methods that have called forth the condemnation of the world, to strive for the common good rather than for selfish gain. It is possible in fact to reach the common good by voluntary co-operative effort? If you believe that human nature is responsive to a moral law which is as much a part of the Universe as the law of gravity, then the answer to this question should logically be in the affirm tive; but experience has taught us that human-beings though conscious of this moral law, are constantly breaking it. It is evident therefore that unless we invoke the aid of man-made controls and directives that the world will recognise as legitimate and humane, a few selfish people will successfully obstruct all our efforts to obtain the common good.

Even so, the cynic will say, with all your nice and respectable and democratic legislation to coerce the active enemies of society, how are you going to deal with the more passive forms of obstruction such as, apathy, prejudice, idleness, ignorance?

Now you can see that here is a problem which looms very large to anyone like mysel; who has been responsible for preparing plans for the future prosperity of the Frontier and is now required to execute them; and, when I find myself as I do today speaking to the probable future rulers of this country in a great seat of learning, my mind naturally turns to what I believe to be the greatest problem of the future, not only for India, but for the world at large. Let me try in a few words to state this problem in the practical form in which it present itself today. A short acquaintance with the subject of "development" will convince you that it you limit your objectives to a few schemes of obvious beneficial value, they will only reach a small section of the population, and the money spent on them will by the very reason of its inadequacy be largely wasted. True prosperity, like security, is indivisible. You cannot hope to solve the great problem of poverty unless your plans aim, at benefitting every man woman and child in the country. Again, no plans can give you maximum results, unless they are scientifically conceived; it is just as easy to spend money on a bad

The function came to a close with a grand tea party in the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION. A largely attended public meeting was held at the Star Ground of the College under the auspices of the N.W.F.P. Muslim Students' Federation. The Principal who presided extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished guest. Qaid-1-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League. He briefly referred to the educational, and economic backwardness of the people of the Frontier and stressed the necessity of equipping their rising generations with scientific and technical training. He was glad to notice signs of awakening and believed that these were mainly due to the daily-growing struggle for existence and the activities of the Muslim League.

An address of welcome on behalf of the Federation was then read by its President, Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Khalil. "We have been, he said, looking forward most eagerly to having you in our midst not only because you are a brilliant lawyer or a capable legislator or an accomplished orator, but because in you are centred the hopes, aspirations and ideals of our nation. It was through your untiring and selfless efforts that our national political body was transformed from a somewhat ghostly at dimane existence into a robust and formidable organisation. It was your dynamic personality and miraculous lead which converted a disorganised and ambition less crowd into a disciplined and self respecting nation with a definite platform and definite goal. You kindled the flame of freedom in the hearts of 100 million souls, and turned a poet's dream into a hard, tangible reality. Your brave fight for the weak and the down-trodden, your strong and unflinching opposition to exploitation and your stremuous efforts to secure freedom for India and justice and fairplay for Indians at home and abroad, place you in the forefront of fighters for human liberty. You have always taken a keen and abiding interest in the youth of the nation and have set to them a noble example of strength of character, honesty of purpose courage of conviction, and industry and persevernce. Your charming personality, transparent sincerity, kind-heartedness and sense of honour have won the hearts of the rising generations, and the youth of the nation love you as they have never loved a leader before. They look upon you as their beau-ideal and as the greatest national hero of the time".

The Federation assured the Qaid i-Azam of their loyal support and readiness to make every sacrifice for the great cause which was so dear to his heart.

After thanking the Principal and the Federation for their cordial welcome, Mr. Jinnah in a characteristically forceful speech gave a brief resume of the events since 1935 and described the evolutionary process by which a disorganised crowd had been converted into a disciplined nation throbbing with life and energy. He referred to the constructive work which the League was planning to undertake for the educational, social economic and political uplift of the Muslims of India. He explained what the ideal of Pakistan stood for. Given unity, discipline and sacrifice, he had no doubt that they were within reach of the goal. He hoped the Frontier youth would not fail their nation.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.—At the invitation of the Frontier Government, the Indian Historical Records Commission held its twenty-second session at Peshawar. H. E. the Governor opened the proceedings and the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh delivered a thoughtful presidential address. The members were invited to a lunch at the Islamia College. One of them Mr. R. V. Paduwal, Director of Archæology of the Travancore State, delivered a very interesting lecture to the College on "Muslim Patronage in the Hindu courts of South India."

- K. B. Haji Ghulam Haider Khan's prize for standing I in II
 Year F.A. ... Abdul Shakur.
- K B Sh. Mabbub Ali Khan's prize for standing I in I Year F.Sc. Med. ... Muhd Anwar.
- K. S. Muhd. Aslam Khan's prize for standing I in I year F.Sc Non-Med. ... Muhd Ataullah
- Khan Fateh Mohd. Khan Khattak's prize for standing I in I Year F.A. ... Abdur Rahim.
- Prince Jahanzeb Wali-Ahad-1-Swat's prize for standing I in IV Year Agr. ... Abdul Malik.
- Major S. H. Khurshid's prize for standing Liu III Year Agr. Opindra Nath.
- Major S. B. Shah's prize for standing I in II Year Agr ... Muhd. Siddiq.
- K. S. Mohd. Aslam Khan's prize for standing I in I Year Agr. ... Daulat Ram.

His Excellency received a loud and enthusiastic ovation when he rose to speak. This being his last visit to the College before leaving the province for good he had said His Excellency, come to say good-bye rather than to deliver an address He congratulated the prize-winners and reminded them and other students that the real good and prosperity of the College depended entirely on how they made use of their time at the College and how they put what they learnt here into practice. Things were happening in India. as in other parts of the world, which should not have happened. Troubles arose for no apparent reason. Things were done not only in defiance of an alien government but of decency itself. and of the principles of morality and conduct for which this College was founded, and against the real good of the people. The character of the young Pathan was being tested. Pathans had qualities which were owned by very few races in the world—qualities of courage, independence, and leadership. It was upto the young men whom he was addressing to lead themselves, their villagets, their reople and, all who trusted them into the right paths. Within a few years, they were going to be the leaders of their province and to have the destiny of the people in their hands. He hoped that they would make a right use of the training received at the College and will do their best to make N.W.F.P. a nice province. He was going home, and hoped to be continually hearing about the College and the province. If he heard that all was well with the College, he would be sure that all was well with the province. He wished the Darululum the best of all success, and concluded by saying in Pushtu Ta so tolo ta pa makha de kha wayam khudae de khushal sa te.

K. B. Khan Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Chairman of the Council of Management of the Darululum, thanked His Excellency for the keen interest which he had always taken in the welfare of the institution, for the ready kindness with which he had accepted the invitation to preside over the function, and for the inspiring address he had delivered. He wished Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Cunningham a comfortable voyage home and a healthy and happy life in Scotland.

After a brief interval, the College Dramatic Club staged W. W. Jacob's one Act play "The Monkey's Paw." The production, left little to be desired. The general standard achieved was high and acting displayed considerable dramatic talent. Captain Felstead of the U.O.T.C. played the Sergeant-Major admirably. Mr. Bashir-ud-Din as Mr. White, and Miss Eva Reid as Mrs. White received tremendous applause from the audience.

activity during the year. His Excellency then gave away the prizes and medals for academic distinction and 'colours' for outstanding merir in games and sports. The following students were admitted to the 'roll of honour':--

ACADEMIC: -

Diljit Singh Taneja -- for standing first in the University and obtaining a I Class in M.A.

Muhammad Ah-an for standing first in the province and obtaining a I Division in Intermediate (Arts), 1945.

Muhammad Nazir - for standing first in the province and obtaining a I Division in Intermediate (Arts), 1946.

ATHLETIC: ~

Abdul Ghafur. Jafar Khan.

Abdul Hamid.

Special prizes were awarded to the following students:--

H. E. Sir George Cunningham's prize for Genl. Knowledge ... Brij Lal.

K. B. Muhammad Ibrahim Khon's prize for Senior Essay ... Khalid Qasim.

K. B Haji Kuli Khan's prize for Junior Essay ... Abdul Halim.

Principal's prize for setting a good moral example (making peace with fellow students after a quarrel ... Muhd. Ashraf Maftoon.

K. B. Arbab Sher Ali Khan's prize for returning lost money to its owner ... Ishaq Noor.

K. B. Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan's prize for returning lost money to its owner ... Ahmad Saced Ibrahim.

Mian Abdul-Haq's prize for best speaker ... Dil-Nawaz.

Mr. K. A. Gai's prize for best actor ... Mr. Bashir-ud-Din.

First prize for the best conversationist ... Khalid Qasim.

The following students received prizes for proficiency in studies:-

K. B. Ghulam Samdani Khan's prize for Theology ... Muhd. Ashraf Khattak.

K. B. Arbab Sher Ali Khan's prize for standing I in VI Year
Maths. ... Jawahir Singh-

K. B. Haji Sadullah Khan's prize for standing I in V Year
Maths ... Muhd. Hayar.

K. S. Miran Fazli Rahman Khan's prize for standing I in B.T. Class ... Oudh Behari.

K. S. Malik Gulzar Hussain Khiani's prize for standing I in
IV Year B.A.

Bashir Ahmad Malik.

Prince Jahanzel Wali Ahad-i-Swat's prize for standing 1 in
IV Year B.Sc. ... Anand Paikash

Major S. M. Khurshid's prize for standing I in III Year B.A. Muhd Ahsan.

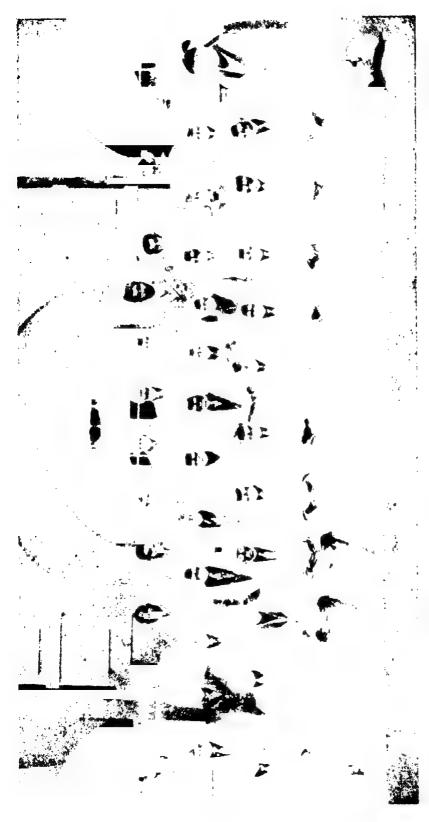
Major S. B. Shah's prize for standing I in III Year B Sc. ... Abdus Sattar.

K. B. Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan's prize for standing I in II Year
F.SC. Med. ... Abdul Aziz.

Khan Fateh Mohd. Khan Khattak's prize for standing I in II Year Non-Med. ... Hari Kishan.

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COLLEGE STAFF, 1946



S. M. Timur (Principal). 5t. Minhaj url-Din, Hausen Dio, A. Hashim. G. Ahmad. Jalal-ud-Din, Sardar Ahmad. Adil Khan, Bashir-ud-Din M. Sarwar, H. M. Idris, M. Arrin, M. I. Sethi, Nafis-ud-Dite, G. Sarwar. Nur Ahmad Khau, . M. Mushtaq Ahmad, Sh. M. Fazil, A. A. Saliq Qurwhi, H. M. Osman, Karamatullah, Nawazish Ali, M. Ashsaf Durrani. 2ND ROW: - M. Sadiq. Tufail Mohd., Anis-ud-Din, Aziz Ahmad, S. M. Jafar, Riza Khan, K. Inayatullah, A. A. Wahid. SIFTING .-- M. M. Kaleem, Anwar Brg, I 3RD ROW: -A. Razzaq,

THE KHYBER

Messrs. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, Lecturer in Botany, and Abdul Wahab, Lecturer in Chemistry were awarded Government scholarships for study overseas and left for America in November. Their places have been filled by the promotion of Mr. M. Salim, Demonstrator in Botany, and the appointment of Mr. Tufail Husain Jafri. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Lecturer in Mathematics, accepted a post in the Punjab P.E.S. at Government Coliege of Engineering and Fechnology, Moghalpura, and left us in January. Messis. Nazar Muhammad, Muhammad Husain and Hans Raj, students of the College, have stepped into the gap thus caused and ate assisting in the teaching of Mathematics to Intermediate classes. Mr. Toosi, Demonstrator in Chemistry, has gone to the M.A.O. College, Amritsar, and has been replaced temporarily by Mr. Salim Anwar Bog (an old student of the College and son of Prof. Mirza Anwar Beg). Mr. Muhammad Amin has joined as Demonstrator in Geography. The number of students in the English classes having risen considerably, one more part-time lecturer has been added to the department in the person of Ch. Muhammad Sarwar, M.A. of the Collegiate School. Messrs. M. Raza Khan, M. I. Sethi, and Sardar Ahmad also convinue to work as part-time lecturers in English. Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Idris, B.A., H.P., H.A., H.U., of the Collegiate 'chool has come to the rescue of the Urdu section of the Oriental Department as a part-time worker. We welcome all new-comers and hope they will all have a happy and successful career at the College.

COLLEGE CONVOCATION.—The annual convocation was held on the 23rd February. Lieut. Col. G. L. Maliam, Commissioner and Secretary, Development Departments, N. W. F. P., admitted the following successful candidates to the degrees for which they had qualified:—

B.A. - Abdul Aziz, Muhammad Khurshid, Shah Nawaz, Muhammad Nawaz, Abdullah Jan, S. A. Rahman, Chander Prakash, Abdul Malik, Tali Muhammad, Said Hasan, Abdur Raziq, Abdul Ali Khan, Kamal Khan, Ram Nath Talwar, Kuldip Chander.

B.Sc.—Hot Khan, Chaman I.al, Lal Chand, Lajpat Rai, Hari Krishen, Abdul Qayum Niazi, Manohar I.al Nangia, Mohinder Singh, Om Prakash, Fazl-i-Amin, Ghanisham.

After the conferment of degrees, Lieut.-Col. Mallam delivered a highly thought-provoking and instructive address during the course of which he stressed the need of a new technique of co-operative effort in winning the great peace-time battle against poverty, want and disease and emphasized the decisive role which science and scientific research was going to play in it. He warned his youthful audience that no results of lasting value can be obtained unless the research works combined high academic standards with self-discipline, a real sense of devotion to duty and a passion for truth. He also pointed out the fact that the pure air of free criticism, which is only to be found under a democratic regime, is conducive both to the highest standards of scientific research and to the spread of a scientific outlook among all sections of the community. The Principal in his concluding remarks thanked Lieut.-Col. Mal am for his kindly accepting at short notice the invitation to preside over the convocation and for his highly instructive discourse. The convocation address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual prize-giving was held on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd February in the Roos-Keppel Hall. His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the N. W. F. Province and Patron of the Darululum, presided over the ceremony. The Principal presented his annual report (printed elsewhere) and the Head Master of the Collegiate School gave an account of the general improvement which had taken place in the different spheres of school

education. Education, universal education is the crying need of our masses. Given that, there is a bright future ahead of us. Let us hope that the sons of the Darulnium will not bring a slur on the glorious name of their illustrious almamater, but will prove worthy of the glorious traditions of their resplendent pase and the noble heritage of courage, straight forwardness and sacrifice of their face.

We cannot close these desultory remarks without a word of apology for the great delay in bringing out this issue of the Khyber. We have no intention of going through a tedious narration of the causes that held in absyance the publication of the Magazine, but we venture to suggest that the fault was not entirely our own. The paucity of suitable contributions was more than we could remedy. Some of the editors had to hunt out writers and wake them up out of their lethargy. In the matter of collecting reports of the college societies and games clubs we had to wage a veritable crusade against the apathy of the secretaries. May we hope that we shall, receive greater co-operation in the future.

J.D K.

College Notes

STAFF.—There have been many changes in the staff during the year. Mr. I. D. Scott who had gone home on leave returned in October but left shortly afterwards to take up his new post as Deputy Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy. He was with us for about 3½ years, and will be long remembered as an energetic administrator, a firm disciplinarian and a tactful teacher. We wish him well in his new sphere of activities and hope that he will not torget the Darululum and the many friends he made here. Mr. Sh. Muhammad Timur who officiated for Mr. Scott last summer, has been persuaded to continue as Principal. He has served the College for over thirty years, and is a scholar and thinker of repute. Generations of Pathan students have passed through his hands, and he is held in high esteem by a wide circle of admirers as an efficient teacher and a sympathetic friend. We wish him all success and assure him of loyal support in every effort he makes for the good of the institution.

Mr. Hadow Harris, Chairman of the Department of English, has left us for good. With his departure, the College has lost an excellent teacher of wide experience and great learning. His highly developed critical faculty, his sound literary judgment and his knack of inspiring among his pupils a love for literature in general and poetry in particular made him so successful in his work with the post-graduate and Honours classes. He is carrying home with him the best wishes of all his colleagues and pupils. Prof. Ahmad Ali Sadiq Qurashi has taken over as Chairman of the department.

Earlier in the year, the resignation of Dr. E. A. Pires, Chairman of the Department of Education, deprived the institution of a profound scholar and a conscientious teacher. He was a general friend of his pupils and a charming companion of his colleagues; and as such, was loved and respected by all. We have no doubt that he will make a very successful Principal of the Teachers Training College, Nagpur. His place has been taken by Mr. Karamatullah M.Ed., a distinguished old boy of the Darululum and a keen and experienced teacher. We extend to him a hearty welcome and wish him a successful career here.

Mr. Q. M. Fareed, who came to us two years ago as Professor of Historyhad to proceed on long leave for reasons of health. He is reported to be still in bed, but is making steady progress towards recovery. We hope he will be soon restored to perfect health. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. M. Jafar on deputation from Government service. We hope he will have a happy time here.

Counil of the United Nations Organisation has been meeting in England and America But whether the U.N.O. is to incet a happier fate than the League of Nations, is hard to predict. However, signs and pottents already visible irresistibly lead to the conclusion that the claim that this war was fought to end war is an unwarranted optimism. War appears to be inherent in the relations between sovereign states. Whenever the interests of rights of sovereign states clash they resort to arms; and the interests of sovereign states, as long as they remain sovereign, are bound to clash. Co-operation and collective action is hard to maintain for any considerable length of time, without compromising some of the "vital interests" of one state or another. And hence permanent world peace is a dream. Already the international situation is explosively tense. The talk is loud in some quarters that the cessation of hostilities is but a temporary full before a storm of even greater magnitude and that that would not be a war to end war but to wipe out humanity from the surface of this luke-warm bullet whizzing through space.

These world events have had wide repercussions in India. She has played an honourable part in this great struggle and is now bearing the full burden of her share of the resulting distress and responsibility. Her own political aspirations and struggles, dwarfed by the wider issues facing the world, have again come into relief. Her future is in the melting pot. She is on the threshold of a new era. But at the same time she seems to be under the influence of some malignant stars. The National Congress and the Muslim League, the two major political parties representing the two major groups inhabiting this vest sub-continent are at logger heads and do not see eye to eye with one another. Unity—the sine qua non of independence is wanting.

The Viceroy's consultations with the White Hall, followed by H. M. G.'s simultaneous declaration in England and India, Lord Wavell's Simla Conference with the leaders of Indian political thought and the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation have accentuated the tension rather than finding an amicable solution of the problem. The recent elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures have been lost and won only to widen the gulf between the two major parties in the land and to what hatred. Some political leaders have exploited for their election purposes the youthful energy and enthusiasm of students. Colleges and Universities have been largely drawn upon and batches of students have been thrown into the vortex of the election eering campaign, Opinions differ. Far be it from us to doubt the bonafides of political leaders. We do not blink the fact that India is passing through a critical period of her history and students must play their part. But theirs is a worthier and more constructive part than shouting slogans and bandying invectives with rival parties. They must not shun politics; but their points of view should be more or less academic to acquaint themselves with what is going on an the country and abroad, to study things and to get ready for the future. They are the hopes of the motherland, her future leaders and citizens, and as such can more worthily acquit themselves of their duties by equipping themselves with modern scientific knowledge. The India of tomorrow, if she is to occupy an honorable place in the comity of nations, must have an army of trained industrialists, technical experts, thinkers and scientists. Above all she must have enlightened and well-disciplined citizesn worthy of her great past and her greater future. And these cannot be created by magic over-night. Even England during the darkest days of this war did not close down her colleges and universities.

The youth of our own Province has played its own part in the recent elections. But what has been said of the youth of India, is more true of the youth of this Pathan land. "The Pathans are second to no other race in the world in qualities of leadership, intelligence and understanding," said Sir George Cunningham, the ex-Governor of N. W. F. P. "They have it in their power to make this Province a fine province if they so desire." And we fully endorse this view. But they lack knowledge, organization and discipline. We are backward in politics because we are backward in



THE KHYBER

Vol. XXIX]

PESHAWAR, APRIL. 1946

[No.

Editorial

Since we last went to the press the world has gone through a whirlgig of great events and changes. Powers have risen and tallen, nations have undergone vicissitudes the like of which pages of history fail to present, and streams of blood have flown to propitiate the Gods of War. The Frankenstein, which the civilized nations of this enlightened age had raised six years ago, has at last been laid low after enjoying a Roman holiday with millions of human lives. Nazism has been brought to its knees sooner than could be prophesied by any estimate of human forecast. Hitler, the incarnation of German Philosophy of a super-race, has gone, with his dream of world domination, rudely disappointed. His war lords have either followed him out of the world or are awaiting their fate in the docks at Neuremberg.

In the eastern theatre of war the curtain has dropped even more suddenly than in Europe. With the fall of Germany, the collapse of Japan had become inevitable. The one was a corollary to the other. But even the most optimistic estimate could not date it earlier than somewhere in 1947. The catastrophe was precipitated by Russia's declaration of war on Japan followed immediately by the invention of atomic bomb as the most destructive instrument of destruction. The prosperous city of Hiroshima was blown to pieces and obliterated from the face of the earth. The glory of the sun dynasty was brought to dust in the twokling of an eye and the land of the rising sun, was trampled by men of the grosser mould.

For all practical purposes the biggest war of all ages has came to a close, but peace real peace, is not yet. The all-enveloping flames of the conflugration have been put down, but the smouldering fire has not yet been completely extinguished. Sporadic flames are flaring up here and there to singe out of shape what remains of humanity. The world horizon is still overcast with gloom streaked with blood. The whole atmosphere is fraught with fear and distrust. Civil strife and anarchy, resulting from the lust for power of stronger nations and their desire to impose their will upon their weaker neighbours, are rampant. Indonesia, China, Iran, Palestine, Egypt and Turkey are either being torn by civil war or are being threatened with subjection and extinction. The air is yet dense with the smoke of canon, the clang of arms is still echoing, and the monsters of famine and epidemic have reared their heads to claim their toll of human life. It appears that the sins of man are too black to be washed away with the blood that has been shed.

And what next? A new world order is evolving with a new sense of values and outlook on life. The world's best statesmen and politicians, representing fifty-one nations are putting their heads together to bind up the wounds of suffering humanity. Ambitions plans for rehabilitation of the war-shattered economics of the world, and the re-orientation of a world-society, conceived in hope, faith and toleration and dedicated to peace and security of all the nations of the world, are being drawn up. Planning, planning for a better and a happier world is the talk of the day. The Security

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THE KHYBER

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